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No. 17

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

ENCOURAGING COLLEAGUES TO JOIN BIPARTISAN CAUCUSES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join the bipartisan Career and Technical Education Caucus, the Congressional Service Caucus, the German-American Caucus, and the Congressional Scouting Caucus.

As the proud co-chair of all four of these bipartisan caucuses, these organizations are a great way for members to get involved and share interests. As a senior member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, I have always supported and will continue to support career and technical education programs that provide learners of all ages with career-ready skills, restoring rungs on the ladder of opportunity.

Along with my co-chair, Congresswoman SUZANNE BONAMICI of Oregon, the bipartisan CTE Caucus highlights the importance of preparing a well-educated and skilled workforce.

Through this caucus, we have made tremendous strides in providing learn-

ers of all ages the skills necessary to obtain high-quality, family-sustaining jobs. One of those successes includes the passing and enactment of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education 21st Century Act.

Through these programs, we give individuals the ability to restore the rungs on the ladder of opportunity. CTE programs exist in every State and congressional district; therefore, I cordially invite you to join the bipartisan Career and Technical Education Caucus. Together, we can improve America's competitiveness and help facilitate job opportunities for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join the bipartisan Congressional Service Caucus, co-chaired by my colleague, Congressman JIM PARNETTA of California.

This caucus recognizes the many nonprofit service organizations across the country and their long history of promoting community service and humanitarian assistance.

These volunteer service organizations have extensive member clubs in towns across America and in nearly every country around the world, and notable examples include the distinguished organizations such as Kiwanis International, Lions Clubs International, Optimist International, and Rotary Clubs International.

The caucus will serve as a platform for educating Members, staff, and the public on policy issues relating to our service organizations. It will also share positive stories from clubs across the country in hopes of fostering the future viability and continued growth of local service clubs and the work of their volunteers.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join the bipartisan German-American Caucus. I co-chair the German-American caucus with my colleague, Congressman BILL KEATING of Massachusetts.

Today, there are more than 40 million Americans of German descent living in the United States, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania boasts one of the largest German populations in the country.

Our caucus seeks to bring together members dedicated to strengthening the German-American friendship and economic partnership, discuss joint priorities, and work through differences in opinion, as well as maintain the historical and cultural connection between our two nations.

The partnership between Germany and the United States is central to the transatlantic alliance and the US-EU relations. Through networking, supporting educational and exchange programs, and discussing recent updates and events around global foreign affairs, the caucus will focus on advancing the German-American partnership to better support security, safety, and prosperity within our own countries and on a global stage.

Madam Speaker, lastly, I encourage my colleagues to join the bipartisan Scouting Caucus. I co-chair this caucus alongside my colleague, Congressman SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR., from Georgia. The Congressional Scouting Caucus is a bipartisan group that aims to promote the values of scouting and support it in all forms at the highest levels of our government.

As a caucus, we will serve as an informal group of members dedicated to issues related to scouting and educating other members on this subject.

Scouting has been an important part of each of our lives and gives us the tools at an early age to develop personal and leadership skills that have helped make us successful.

As adults, we have been involved in promoting scouting and believe strongly in its ability to positively impact millions of American youths. I would encourage any member interested in supporting scouting of any kind to join the caucus.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to consider joining these caucuses as we start the 118th Congress.

ACKNOWLEDGING STORM DAMAGE ACROSS ALABAMA'S SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the storm damage impacting Alabama's Seventh Congressional District following the devastating tornadoes that struck our State earlier this month.

On January 12, severe storms, including multiple tornadoes, tore through the Southeast, ravaging communities in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and destroying over 16,000 homes. In my district alone, 6,000 properties sustained damage, many to the point of irreversible repair.

Across Alabama's Black Belt, rural communities that were still recovering from financial ruin of COVID-19 were once again devastated.

Hale County, with less than 15,000 residents, lost over 92 homes with an estimated \$2 million worth of damage. Greene County and Sumter County, also in my district, sustained damage.

Just outside of my district, in Autauga County, seven precious lives were lost that day. In my beloved hometown of Selma, Alabama, an EF-3 tornado tore through the town center, leveling homes, businesses, churches, and community centers in the Queen City.

I spent much of last week in Selma, boots on the ground, to survey the damage and to assist with the recovery effort. I will never ever forget the scene as I entered Selma that evening. It was pitch black as I crossed the bridge; no lights, just street after street of complete devastation.

The following morning, I was joined by Governor Ivey, Senator BRITT, Selma Mayor James Perkins, and State and local officials to tour the wreckage. My heart broke to see the depth of destruction in the light; trees uprooted from the ground, homes destroyed, lives destroyed.

It is not lost on me that this devastation struck our community on MLK weekend. But despite the debris and the horrific scenes that we saw, I did see a vision of what Dr. King meant by a beloved community. I saw neighbor helping neighbor and community members lending a hand to take care of the place that we call home.

I am thankful that President Biden heard our cries and expedited a major disaster declaration for the State of Alabama. This designation will provide critical Federal resources.

I am endlessly grateful to our partners at FEMA who are on the ground right now helping my constituents. Today, the Alabama congressional delegation is sending a letter to President

Biden requesting an increase in disaster assistance to Alabama, increasing the Federal share to 100 percent of the total eligible costs. We need this. We need this desperately.

I also thank the many mayors and residents of surrounding communities who offered a helping hand. We are indeed resilient people in Alabama's Seventh Congressional District, and nothing about that will change. Out of this destruction, I know that we have a unique opportunity to reimagine Selma and surrounding areas and to build back better and stronger than before.

We will do all we can, working together at all levels of government to bring every resource at our disposal to those who have been affected.

This evening, at 6:30 Central Time, I will be hosting a live telephone town-hall about disaster assistance to answer questions, and for my constituents to hear directly from FEMA and the Alabama EMA on disaster assistance.

I am asking my colleagues to keep Alabama's Seventh Congressional District and all of Alabama that was affected in your thoughts and prayers as we recover and rebuild. But for the grace of God go all of us.

We do need to make sure that our Federal resources are adequate to help those who have been impacted by disasters. We are, indeed, Selma Strong.

COMBATING CRIME IN NATION'S CAPITAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, right here in our Nation's Capital, crime continues to soar at an alarming rate. Yet, the D.C. Council is determined to advance a severely misguided bill to reduce penalties for violent criminal offenses.

In fact, some of the very crimes that the D.C. Council included in their radical legislation are on the rise. For example, last year, robberies were up, vehicle theft increased by 8 percent, and carjackings skyrocketed by 14 percent. Yet, the D.C. Council is fighting to reduce—yes, reduce—penalties for these offenses. You just can't make this stuff up.

Now, to her credit, D.C. Mayor Bowser opposes this dangerous effort, correctly claiming: "This bill does not make us safer."

For once, I agree with Mayor Bowser because combating crime and protecting citizens is not a conservative issue, it is a commonsense issue; it is an American issue.

In the face of D.C.'s failed leadership, Congress must take immediate action to prevent this disastrous bill from emboldening criminals and threatening the safety of residents and visitors.

In the coming weeks, I will introduce a joint resolution of disapproval to stop this insanity in its tracks. I look

forward to leading this fight, and I urge all of my colleagues, Republican and Democrat, to join me so we can ensure that no American faces fear and violence in our Nation's Capital.

DEFENSE OF AMERICANS' SECOND AMENDMENT FREEDOMS

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in the defense of Americans' Second Amendment freedoms.

The Biden administration is moving forward with yet another gun-grabbing tactic in order to register and ban millions of firearms, moving one step closer to the left's ultimate goal of disarming our Nation and dismantling our Second Amendment freedoms.

Earlier this month, the ATF finalized an unconstitutional rule pertaining to firearms with stabilizing braces. Under the ATF's new rule, any pistol-braced firearm would be considered an illegal short-barreled rifle, making these guns subject to the draconian regulations under the National Firearms Act of 1934.

Let me be clear: Unelected, anti-gun bureaucrats at the ATF do not have the authority to make laws. That authority rests right here in Congress.

Congress cannot continue turning a blind eye to the Biden administration's weaponization of the National Firearms Act and ongoing assault on Americans' Second Amendment freedoms. The time to act is now, and I am proud to lead this fight.

Next week, I will re-introduce the Stop Harassing Owners of Rifles Today Act, or the SHORT Act, to repeal elements of the National Firearms Act, thereby prohibiting the ATF from registering and banning pistols with stabilizing braces.

Additionally, as soon as the ATF's unlawful rule is published to the Federal Register, I will introduce a Resolution of Disapproval under the Congressional Review Act to override the Biden administration's unlawful overreach.

I have always done my utmost in the defense of our constitutional right to keep and bear arms. It is now time, now that the House is under the Republican majority, to go on offense.

Madam Speaker, I want gun owners to hear me loud and clear: We are fighting for you and your Second Amendment freedoms, and we will never give up.

LAWLESSNESS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the lawlessness happening at our southern border.

To no one's surprise, President Biden attempted to conceal the ongoing chaos, chaos created by his disastrous policies at the southern border, by releasing the latest CBP report on a Friday night news dump. But these tactics can't hide the truth.

Last month, over a quarter of a million, over 251,000 illegal aliens were apprehended at the southern border, making December the highest monthly total on record.

More than a quarter of a million in a single month. If that doesn't pressure

the Biden administration to fix this crisis, what will?

In a dangerous addition, 17 suspected terrorists were caught illegally crossing the border in December, bringing the total number of individuals to 38 who were on the terrorist watch list and caught at the southern border, in just the first 3 months of fiscal year 2023.

How many suspected terrorists have to cross the southern border before the Biden administration will take this border crisis seriously?

To make matters worse, CBP has already seized over 9,000 pounds of fentanyl so far this fiscal year, which is enough to kill more than 2 billion people, over 6 times the population of the United States.

When will the Biden administration finally put an end to the wide-open southern border that allows this deadly drug from China to devastate our communities?

While the White House willfully destroys our southern border and subsequently demolishes our national security, House Republicans are determined to secure the border and put Americans first.

Part of that commitment is ensuring that every solitary individual responsible for this self-inflicted crisis will be held accountable, starting with Secretary Mayorkas, whose impeachment is long overdue.

Without accountability, Americans will not have the safe and secure Nation they deserve.

□ 1015

REMEMBERING WILLA CASH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Mother Willa Cash, a resident of Detroit and community mother in Michigan's 12th Congressional District, as we mourn her recent passing. She was lovingly called Willie by those who knew her well.

Ms. Cash's work touched the lives of so many. She worked for the State of Michigan's Department of Unemployment Services and later the Michigan Department of Human Services before retiring in 1999 after 26 years of service.

Ms. Cash was a caring, compassionate leader in our community. She volunteered her time and energy to the Unity Temple Church of Detroit and Greenwich Park Association block club. She was a proud, lifelong, engaged voter and a member-retiree of the United Auto Workers Region 1-A.

Ms. Cash's love and compassion for her family were extraordinary. Willie and her late husband, James, were married 53 years at the time of his passing, and they were parents of two beautiful twins.

Please join me in recognizing Mother Willa Cash and her contribution to our community as we honor her memory.

DETROIT'S WATER SHUTOFF MORATORIUM

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, just over 3 weeks ago, the city of Detroit's water shutoff moratorium ended, terminating vital protection for Detroit's most vulnerable residents.

We only got the lifesaving moratorium in the first place thanks to years of determined organizing and advocacy from our community's water warriors. Many are the mothers of our neighborhoods.

In response to that organizing and advocacy, the city has now created an affordability plan, but many of the mothers in our community and advocates continue to highlight shortcomings and a lack of awareness amongst struggling Detroiters of the resources available, which leaves thousands still in jeopardy of shutoffs.

For many Americans, water shutoffs are only the beginning. Even after they pay off outstanding debt or arrange for payment plans, reconnection fees further penalize them.

We need to move beyond treating missed payments as a moral failing and acknowledge the reality of families struggling as they try to make ends meet. The cost of water in our country has gone up 400 percent.

In the wealthiest Nation on Earth, there should not be a single family without water. We have had enough of punishing people for being poor. It is time to take our public health seriously and guarantee water as a human right. We all know water is life. It is time we start treating it as such.

IN SOLIDARITY WITH IRANIAN PROTESTERS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the protesters in Iran. In the streets, they are demanding human rights and women's equality.

The courageous protesters are risking their lives to stop the massive policing and security operations hurting women.

No one protesting for human rights in Iran or anywhere in the United States or anywhere in the world should be met with government violence. No one should be persecuted or executed for fighting for freedom for their sisters, their daughters, or their mothers from oppressive and harmful actions.

Mahsa Amini should be alive today. Countless protesters should be alive today. I stand, and I know we all do, with all the brave and courageous Iranians, especially the young women at the forefront of this movement, who are fighting for liberation and bodily autonomy.

BIDEN BORDER CRISIS CONTINUED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, another month and another record, as the crisis at our southern border has gotten worse.

Under President Biden and Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas' watch,

the Federal Government has completely ceded control of our border to Mexican drug cartels. Yet, time and time again, Secretary Mayorkas has repeatedly claimed that the border is secure. Well, the facts tell a different story.

Late last Friday, CBP reported that December 2022 had the highest number of illegal crossings at our southern border ever recorded—over 251,000 illegal migrant encounters in just 1 month.

In fiscal year 2022, we saw a record-breaking 98 people on the terrorist watch list attempt to cross the border. Since October, we are already on track to break that number, with 38 people caught trying to illegally come into the interior of our country.

How many more suspected terrorists have to cross over the border for this administration to take the crisis seriously?

CBP seized over 9,000 pounds of deadly fentanyl that the cartels attempted to smuggle across our border. That is enough to kill over 2 billion innocent lives.

Madam Speaker, it is far past time that we hold the Biden administration accountable for its complete dereliction of duty to secure our borders. That is why I am glad that, next week, Chairman JORDAN and the House Judiciary Committee will be holding the first of many hearings on this crisis.

Secretary Mayorkas has completely abused his authority and ignored the United States' immigration laws. Questions are coming. I hope the Secretary clears his calendar because we have a lot, and I look forward to getting answers to those questions.

CONGRATULATING RIVERHEADS HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Augusta County's own Riverheads High School football team for winning the Virginia Class 1 State football championship this year. This was the Gladiators' 10th State title in the program's history.

A 21-7 halftime lead helped propel the team to a resounding 49-27 victory over George Wythe High School. Riverheads has now won a notable seven consecutive State titles, and junior running back Cayden Cook-Cash, who led the team with 282 rushing yards, said: "People had doubted us. . . . I think we proved them wrong." Cayden and his teammates sure did that.

The Riverheads running game had been strong all season, which allowed the Gladiators to catch the George Wythe Maroons off guard with an impressive seven touchdowns, culminating in an all-around unstoppable offense.

When asked how it felt to take home the title once more, Head Coach Ray Norcross said: "Our kids played hard and played well, and we did enough to win."

Indeed, every State championship is earned, not given, and this squad certainly earned it, finishing out the season with a 12-1 record.

Congratulations to all the Riverheads players, coaches, staff, and fans on this incredible accomplishment.

HONORING WALTER F. ULLOA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the incredible life and legacy of Walter F. Ulloa, a friend and trailblazer who helped transform Spanish language media.

Walter was a visionary. He was also a beloved husband, father, brother, and my dear friend.

From B-Town, known as Brawley, to a global powerhouse, Walter got his start with humble beginnings in the Imperial Valley.

He was born in the impoverished farmworker city of Brawley in 1949, back when it was still a segregated community. His family lived on B Street on the east side of the tracks.

Like my parents and many others in the Imperial Valley, Walter's father, Walter Sr., and mother, Margaret, worked hard to give Walter and his brothers, Roland and Ronald, better opportunities for their futures.

Every day for 4 years, his father would drive from Brawley to San Diego to attend law school, instilling in Walter and his brothers the values of honesty, integrity, and a strong work ethic.

His mother provided for the family at home, building a strong foundation for Walter and his brothers and instilling in them the values of kindness and compassion.

Walter Sr. and Margaret's hard work helped move the family from the east side to the west side, and their guidance, support, and love helped Walter, Roland, and Ronald achieve great success.

Walter's skill as a young tennis champion catapulted him from tournaments in Indio and Palm Springs, California, all the way to the University of Southern California, where he earned his bachelor's degree.

He went on to attend Loyola Law School before briefly serving in the district attorney's office and working with the L.A. city youth employment summer program.

It wasn't until Walter began working at KMEX-TV in L.A., though, that his career in Spanish broadcast media began. At KMEX, he learned the business from the ground up, first working as a writer and eventually becoming the station's news director.

Walter's empire began to take shape when he joined forces with his business partners to acquire nearby stations, ultimately culminating in Entravision's founding. Under his watch, Entravision grew into a driving force in the media, delivering vital news to millions across the country.

The thing is, Walter was more than just a great entrepreneur and business-

man. He was also an exceptional leader who inspired his employees and increased representation across the board.

As Entravision grew, Walter made it a point to get to know everyone at his company, from the service workers to the news crews to the office staff. Everyone mattered to Walter, and they knew it.

Many looked to him as a father, a brother, and a mentor who inspired others with his integrity and authentic leadership. Through it all, he maintained his commitment to his roots, to diversity and inclusion, and to social justice. His mantra was: "We, as Latinos, need to see ourselves reflected in the media, and we have the numbers to do it."

I can't tell you how much that means to me and how much it means for Latinos and Latinas from the Imperial Valley to the Coachella Valley and all across our Nation.

Walter is an inspiration to us all. Born and bred in Brawley, he rose to the top. When it came to creating opportunities for others, he refused to take no for an answer.

Being born in a segregated community, he fought for Latino and Latina representation at every turn. Whether with Entravision, the L.A. Music Center board, LA84 Foundation, or the board of trustees for the Kennedy Center, Walter's legacy can be seen on screens all across America.

While we recognize the road ahead for equal representation is long, I have no doubt that future generations will carry the torch of his work to ensure we see the faces of Latinos and Latinas on our screens, that we hear the voices of Latinos and Latinas on the radio, and that we share the stories of Latinos and Latinas which are woven into the fabric of our Nation.

I will miss him dearly, and I know that countless others will, too. I respect him and admire him greatly. He was a true, loyal friend. He also had a genuine interest in me, believed in me, encouraged me, and supported me through thick and thin.

To his wife, Alexandra; son, Bruno; brothers, Roland and Ronald; and all his loved ones and to the entire Entravision family, know that you are in my heart and in my prayers.

Together, as we mourn his passing, let us celebrate the blessing he was in all of our lives, the impact he had on our community, and the mark he has left on our Nation's history.

REMEMBERING JUDGE HAROLD MURPHY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who devoted his life to the service and protection of our Nation, Judge Harold Murphy.

Born in Felton, Georgia, in 1927, Judge Murphy attended West Georgia

College before serving in the Navy toward the end of World War II. He resumed his studies at the University of Mississippi and the University of Georgia's School of Law, where he graduated in 1949. He began a law practice in Haralson County, Georgia, and in 1950 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives as the youngest member at that time.

Judge Murphy served five consecutive terms before stepping down in 1961 to focus on practicing law. In 1971, Judge Murphy was appointed by Governor Jimmy Carter to the Superior Court for the Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit. Following his election in 1976, President Carter nominated Judge Murphy to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. He was confirmed by the Senate on July 28, 1977.

For 45 years, he served his country on the Federal bench and became an acclaimed jurist and legal icon with a stellar reputation that extended far beyond Georgia. He always displayed a quick wit and a keen sense of humor, was kind and empathetic, and treated all those who appeared before him with courtesy and respect.

Judge Murphy once subpoenaed a talking myna bird who had "witnessed" a store robbery to testify in court. Judge Murphy's humor was only surpassed by his fairness and prudential impartiality. In fact, he is the only judge that was known to receive Christmas cards from inmates in prison that Judge Murphy himself had put away.

□ 1030

He was so excruciatingly fair and impartial that during one case he even talked the defendant out of a guilty plea. Judge Murphy worked tirelessly and carried a full docket until the age of 90, when he took senior judge status in the Northern District of Georgia. He continued to preside over cases until his death on December 28, 2022.

Judge Murphy received many professional awards and recognitions, including from the State Bar of Georgia and the University of Georgia School of Law.

In 2014, Alabama State University renamed its graduate school after Judge Murphy in recognition of his landmark ruling in *Knight v. Alabama*, a long-running case that the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals asked him to handle involving the vestiges of racial segregation then present in the Alabama University system.

Above all else, Judge Murphy was a loving and devoted husband and father, and a strong role model who made everyone who knew him in northwest Georgia proud.

The daily sight of Judge Murphy leading his gaggle of clerks to lunch on Broad Street will be deeply missed by the community in Rome that he loved so much and that loved him back.

The people of the 14th District of Georgia therefore urge the House to

pass this bill to name the building at 600 East First Street in Rome, Georgia, the Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

REWARDING BIG OIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, today and tomorrow House Republicans are bringing the Strategic Production Response Act to the floor, a bill that forces the administration to open up even more public lands and waters to drilling any time the President releases oils from the reserve in order to lower consumer gas prices.

Now, what House Republicans are doing is effectively ending the President's authority to lower consumer gas prices while handing over our public lands and waters to Big Oil.

You might wonder why Republicans are pushing legislation that clearly hurts the American people and consumers.

To put it plainly, they are simply crossing another item off the wish list of Big Oil. It is a simple payback to the political campaign donors. This legislation is not needed. It is fabricated. It is based on a lie.

Time after time, year after year, the fossil fuel industry lobbies to control and lock up more of our public lands and waters, and it often comes at the expense of surrounding environmental justice communities.

I say it is built on a lie. There are 9,000 permits on public land effectively for Big Oil to be able to drill, access, and extract. There are 2,000 that are not being used. There are 2,000 permits on our oceans and waters that at this point 75 percent of those permits are not being used, which already affords them the opportunity to extract.

Frontline communities in this country carry a legacy of dumping activities that have endangered both the health and the quality of life of these communities.

Sadly, Big Oil has a well-documented and troubled history of concentrating their polluting projects, such as pipelines and refineries, in environmental justice communities, including communities of color, poor communities, Tribal communities, communities without political representation and a systemic discrimination in terms of the burden they carry. All of this is documented. It is documented in higher air pollution rates in those communities, water pollution and contamination, premature death, higher incidence of cancer, and other diseases that affect these communities more than any other.

Yet, Republicans, once again, stand ready to do Big Oil's bidding this week. If Republicans actually are interested in helping American families in the communities overburdened by oil industry pollution, they would support the Environmental Justice For All Act.

We have been working on the Environmental Justice For All Act for over 3 years. It was developed and shaped directly by EJ communities during an extensive engagement process.

This Act has many components, but it's based on a simple principle: All people have the right to clean air, clean water, and healthy local environments. For too many across our Nation, these rights are not yet realized.

The provisions in the Environmental Justice For All Act are about credible, equitable access to parks and outdoor activities and opportunities for underserved communities.

Federal agencies will be required to meaningfully, under NEPA, engage any communities prior to any decision when proposing actions affecting an EJ community and it strengthens Tribal consultation and input opportunities.

The bill strengthens and restores civil rights protections for communities long facing greater environmental hazards on the bases of race, color, or national origin.

The bill brings transparency, coordination, and accountability from Federal agencies when they carry out activities affecting frontline communities.

I was proud to work with Representative McEachin, who left us far too early, to develop the Environmental Justice For All Act. His legacy on this issue, is his compassion that he brought to it, his strength that he brought to it, they continue to be the legacy and the motivation to secure environmental justice and work for this legislation.

I am proud to say that Representative BARBARA LEE will now join as co-lead on the Environmental Justice For All Act this session, and now the legislation will be called the Donald McEachin Environmental Justice For All Act.

We are talking about basic rights. We are not talking about anything extravagant, anything that is not proven by fact. These communities have been burdened time and time again by industry.

The legislation that we will be seeing today and tomorrow brought forth by the Republicans opens the door once again to unchecked, unmonitored and unprotected actions that will negatively continue to affect these communities.

The environment, climate, the need for remediation, and the need for involvement by all communities, and the resolution of the issues we face around climate change requires that the environmental justice community long left off the discussion, long-ignored in the history of this Nation, in the siting of projects and activities that have hurt those communities and those families, needs to be at the table.

If my Republican colleagues indeed want to reward Big Oil for their support that they have given them, it is time that they include all communities.

BORDER SECURITY AND CRIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Madam Speaker, for too long, the Biden administration has surrendered control of our Nation's southern border to members of the cartels and other bad actors who seek to do this great Nation harm.

This inaction by the Biden administration has allowed an untold number of illegal migrants, drug smugglers, and human traffickers to cross into our country with ease.

Many of these illegal entrants bring anarchy to our streets by committing violent crimes and help fuel America's drug crisis by smuggling in dangerous narcotics such as fentanyl.

Since Joe Biden has taken office, over 4.7 million illegal immigrants have been apprehended at our southern border, representing a 500 percent increase in border crossings since 2020.

While many have been apprehended, thousands of migrants have evaded capture by Federal authorities, including 70,000 known got-aways in December of 2022 alone.

These migrants remain unaccounted for, and now are free to roam the streets of our cities and towns, endangering the lives of innocent Americans.

In fact, earlier this month, four migrants who were bused to New York from the southern border were arrested on Long Island after stealing thousands of dollars in merchandise from a store in my district.

Thanks to the hard work of the Nassau County Police Department they were apprehended. Unfortunately, in New York, Democrats have put criminals ahead of law-abiding citizens and those individuals were released once again to wreak havoc on our communities.

While I am glad that these thieves were captured, local law enforcement should not be forced to deal with the end result of Joe Biden's failed border policy.

If President Biden is serious about securing our border and preventing migrants from committing crimes, like what happened in the Fourth Congressional District of New York, he would stop underfunding Customs and Border Protection and treat our Border Patrol agents the way they should be treated and provide the agency the resources it needs to secure our borders here in America.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I fully intend to hold the President and Secretary Mayorkas accountable for their disastrous open border policies and seek solutions that safeguard this great Nation.

CRISIS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND GUN VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, we know that we have a crisis of mental health across America, and it impacts gun violence, homelessness, and so many other factors. One in five U.S. adults live with mental illness. One in seven in California.

As a result of the pandemic, more Americans have felt alone, scared, and depressed. In my district there is a severe lack of access to mental health in culturally and linguistically challenged areas, especially in southeast Fresno.

In response, we secured \$1.5 million to provide expanded mental health and recovery services. That is not enough. We need to do much more throughout the valley and throughout our country.

The lack of investment in mental health services and resources has also fueled a rise in homelessness, as we know, and gun violence in our country. Not even 1 month into 2023, we have had 39 mass shootings that have taken place in America. From Monterey Park in California, Half Moon Bay, to Goshen, California, all three in our State, we have been torn apart by senseless gun violence.

Americans have offered thoughts and prayers. Those are good but not enough. We need further action on gun reform and mental health support. It is critical.

As the chair of the Crime Survivors and Justice Caucus, I am advocating that we build on the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act by hiring more mental health providers, strengthening access to treatment, and expanding resources to our youth. It is very necessary today with our young people.

To all my fellow Americans, it is okay not to be okay. It is okay to ask for help and dial 988. Let's break the stigma and try to save lives.

FLOODS AND WATER STORAGE

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, most are aware that in California we seem to have extreme floods and extreme droughts. Certainly, that has been proven true in the last month.

Last week, I met with local, State, and Federal California water leaders to discuss our efforts to divert flood control and improve groundwater recharge.

Recent storms have dumped over 32 trillion, with a t, gallons of water in California, and the weather forecasters are anticipating that in February we will have more rain.

We need to be better prepared to avoid what happened in Planada, California where over half of the community was flooded and farmworkers and others lost their homes. A grammar school was literally inundated and now the 300 students are being taught at a middle school.

More needs to be done to deal with the displaced farmworkers and the impacts to farmers.

I am working with Governor Newsom and the White House to streamline the process to divert floodwater and increase water storage. It is absolutely

necessary with climate change and other factors we are dealing with.

We have secured some funding to begin to fix our infrastructure. It is time we get these projects permitted and shovels in the ground. Let's get to work.

USDA FUNDING FOR DAIRY PRODUCERS

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, California is also the number one agriculture State in the Nation. Dairy producers are a key part of that production. They are feeling the pinch of the pandemic, an unsteady market, and increases in feed and input costs, which impact the bottom line.

From milk to cheese that we all enjoy, dairy producers have been working tirelessly to put food on America's dinner table. California produces over 20 percent of all the milk in America.

I am proud to announce that I, along with some of my Republican and Democratic colleagues, have worked with Secretary Vilsack to secure \$100 million in additional aid to support the dairy producers recovering from the impacts of COVID-19.

As the leading dairy-producing State in the Union, this funding will help California dairy farmers so they can continue to produce and deliver the most nutritious products around the world.

□ 1045

HONORING THE CAREER OF KERRI DONIS

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, today I honor careers of individuals who make a difference, such as the career of Kerri Donis.

Madam Speaker, I want to honor Chief Kerri Donis for 27 years of her fearless leadership and courageous service to the Fresno Fire Department. Kerri is the first woman to hold the position as the department's chief in a country where only 4 percent of the firefighters are women.

Under her leadership, the department has grown to 402 personnel for the city of Fresno. She has created programs like Girls Empowerment Camp which introduces fire service careers for young women.

Chief Donis will be remembered for her selfless acts and for consistently putting safety for her firefighters and the community above all else.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Chief Kerri Donis on her retirement.

GUN VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today not only for Half Moon Bay and Monterey Park, but for Oakland, Goshen, and San Francisco; for Dallas and for Houston; for Red Springs, High Point, and Durham; for Chicago and Rockford; for Tunica Resorts; for Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and New Orleans; for Fort Pierce, San-

ford, Homestead, Ocala, and Miami Gardens; for Phoenix; for St. Louis; for Cleveland and Columbus; for Allentown, Philadelphia; for Minneapolis; for Denver; for Albany, Georgia; for Huntsville; for Enoch; for Baltimore; for Dumfries; and for Washington, D.C.

We are 26 days into the new year, and in those 26 days, there have been 40 mass shootings in our country. That is 40 mass shootings—73 innocent Americans killed. These were mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters who should still be with us today. My heart is broken for every single, solitary one of them.

How much more heartbreak must our Nation endure?

How many more lives must we lose?

How many more times must we watch as another safe space, another sanctuary, another school, or another celebration becomes a site for a shooting?

How many times must I come to the floor and make this plea?

Our moments of silence won't save a single, solitary soul.

We have seen more mass shootings in the first month of 2023 than in any other January on record. The new year should mark new beginnings, new progress, and new hope. Instead, we find ourselves moving backward. In less than a month, this year has become one defined by shock and sorrow.

Every other country in the developed world has managed to rein in gun violence. In 1996, Australia enacted commonsense firearm regulations following a mass shooting, and gun deaths were cut in half. In the U.K., just one school shooting pushed the government to pass lifesaving gun violence prevention measures. New Zealand banned assault weapons almost immediately after the Christchurch massacre.

Where our peer nations choose to act, America chooses to stand by in the face of tragedy after tragedy after tragedy.

A safer America is possible. We can end the gun violence epidemic. We can build a culture of rational, reasonable, and responsible firearm ownership. We can ban the weapons of war used in so many mass shootings. In fact, we have done it in the past.

From 1994 to 2004, the United States banned assault weapons. During that time, gun deaths plummeted, but they shot right back up as soon as the ban was lifted.

We have the resources and the precedent to do that again. What we need is the political will. Ending gun violence is not an issue of can't. It is an issue of won't.

My Republican colleagues won't ban assault weapons, they won't ban large magazines, and they won't pass universal background checks.

The gun violence epidemic is a stain upon the fabric of our Nation, and that stain grows deeper every second that Congress chooses not to pass substantial gun violence prevention legislation.

Last year, we did take a key step in the right direction by passing the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. But make no mistake, Madam Speaker. That was the beginning, and we cannot allow it to end there.

I am grateful that my colleague, DAVID CICILLINE, plans to reintroduce an assault weapons ban. I, too, am choosing to act. I will soon reintroduce my bill to stop online ammunition sales.

Madam Speaker, I stand here confident that my Democratic colleagues will stand behind this commonsense legislation.

From Sandy Hook to Uvalde, from Monterey Park to Trenton, New Jersey, every mass shooting is a policy choice. Democrats are prepared to choose better, and I demand that my Republican colleagues do the same.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE DEBT CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, Ronald Reagan was prescient in his description of Congress, especially as Congress addresses issues, most specifically, the debt ceiling.

Here is what Ronald Reagan had to say about Congress:

Congress consistently brings government to the edge of default before facing its responsibility. This brinkmanship threatens the holders of government bonds and those who rely on Social Security and veterans benefits.

Let me repeat that: those who rely on Social Security, you could add Medicare and veterans benefits.

That is what is at stake here.

Reagan went on to say:

Interest rates would skyrocket, instability would occur in the financial markets, and the Federal deficit would soar.

Why, then, would our colleagues on the other side of the aisle hold the American economy hostage?

In their own words: so they can cut Social Security and Medicare.

They call these programs entitlements.

For all of those listening to this, make sure you call your Member of Congress, and let them know that Social Security is not an entitlement. It is an earned benefit. It is something that people pay for weekly, biweekly, or monthly.

How do they know?

How do we trust and verify this?

All you have to do, Madam Speaker, is go to your pay stub. It says: FICA. That stands for Federal Insurance Contribution. That is Federal Insurance Contribution.

Whose?

Yours—the more than 66 million Americans who contribute to this program. It is an earned benefit. It is not an entitlement.

They clearly are entitled to their Social Security.

But here we have the ruse of the year. We are going to hold the American economy hostage so that we can make cuts to a program that Congress hasn't enhanced in more than 52 years on our watch—ours being every Member of Congress. We cannot let this persist.

Fortunately, because of hard work in the past, seniors are receiving a COLA this year because of COVID. But it has not been reformed, it is not permanent, and there hasn't been a benefit enhancement in 52 years.

In 1971, a loaf of bread cost 72 cents. I don't have to go through the litany of how costs have risen.

With 10,000 baby boomers a day becoming eligible for Social Security, this is not the time to cut the program. This is a time to enhance the program so that all of our seniors—especially those who were hit hardest by the epidemic.

How do we know this?

Of the more than 1 million people who passed away from the pandemic, over 750,000 are over the age of 65.

And who is impacted most by inflation?

Those people who are on a fixed income, and by definition, those on Social Security are on a fixed income and need our help the most during this time of inflation. It impacts every single district in this country.

On average, there are 147,000 Social Security recipients in every congressional district, and to deny them the enhancements that they need during this inflationary time and during a time period when Congress has not enhanced the program in more than 52 years is long overdue.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTEN. Madam Speaker, this has been a bloody week in America. It seems like every day we have woken up to news of another mass shooting, starting with the one 5 days ago when a gunman, armed with an assault pistol and high-capacity magazine, killed 11 Californians as they celebrated Lunar New Year.

Three weeks from now, Valentine's Day will be the 15th anniversary of a mass shooting on the Northern Illinois University campus in DeKalb. The shooter started firing at 3:06 p.m. By 3:11 p.m.—just 5 minutes later—he had taken his own life. But not before firing off 55 rounds of ammunition, killing 6 people and injuring another 21.

In Parkland, Florida, on Valentine's Day they don't memorialize Northern Illinois University, they memorialize the anniversary of the shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. That shooting lasted for 6 minutes, 139 rounds were fired, 17 people were killed, and 17 were injured.

Six months from now, on Independence Day, folks in Highland Park, Illi-

nois, will be memorializing the first anniversary of a mass shooting when 83 rounds were fired, 7 people were killed, and 48 were injured before the police—who were present at the scene—could even identify the location of the shooter.

We do not get our holidays back unless we act.

Too often, this body has responded to these shootings with thoughts and prayers. Prayers that the American people won't notice that some of my colleagues are putting the economic interests of gun manufacturers ahead of people's lives. But every once in a while, we do act. I want to talk about what we are capable of when we are touched by the better angels of our nature.

To do that, let's flash back to another Valentine's Day not that long ago. Two Chicago gangs were fighting over narcotics turf. One of them surprised the other, and in a flash of bullets, seven people were dead. Chicagoans and Illinoisans—Americans—were outraged. Yes, these were gang members, but they didn't deserve to die.

The Saint Valentine's Day Massacre was in 1929. It was when Al Capone's Italian gang killed seven members of Bugs Moran's Irish gang as whiskey bootleggers fought over drug turf. And we acted. That shooting led to the passage of the National Firearms Act that banned civilian access to fully automatic Tommy guns and any rifle with a barrel longer than 18 inches.

That law is still on the books today. It saves lives, and no one has ever claimed it was unconstitutional.

By the way, Madam Speaker, if you weren't expecting that a story about Chicago gangs was going to be about White people, I would like to thank you for attending today's class in critical race theory. As that poet Ice Cube says: You better check yourself.

But I digress.

Seven people died in 1929, and we acted. Eleven people died on Lunar New Year 5 days ago. There have been 40 mass shootings in the first 26 days of this year, over 1,300 gun homicides in the United States this year, and another 1,700 gun suicides. I am proud that my State of Illinois has just passed an assault weapons ban. It is time for this body to do the same.

I know I speak for all Americans when I say that I want to enjoy my next holiday without fear of getting shot, and that inaction in the wake of way too many avoidable deaths is completely unacceptable.

□ 1100

PRIORITIES FOR 118TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the first time during this

118th Congress to call for unity and bipartisan action in this Congress.

This is a call that echoes across this House from commonsense Republicans and Democrats who are ready to focus on what unites us rather than what divides us. It is a call that echoes across my district in the State of Nevada from independent-minded folks who are tired of Congress playing games and politics as usual. It is a call that echoes across the entire country.

In November, every one of us in this Chamber won the support of our constituents, and the trends were clear: Extremism is out, and real results are in.

Last Congress was different. Democrats had control of the House, the Senate, and the Presidency, but we didn't close the door on our Republican colleagues. Instead, we brought them to the table and led together to deliver results for all Americans, and the track record shows it:

The bipartisan PACT Act, now law, protecting healthcare for veterans exposed to toxic burn pits and Agent Orange;

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, now law, the first major gun safety action in decades;

The bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act, now law, increasing our economic edge in a global economy and ensuring that we make more of everything in America;

And, of course, the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, now law, the investment of a generation in every corner of this country: roads, bridges, ports, airports, internet access, water solutions for the West, and so much more.

These accomplishments are significant, and they will stand the test of time because we brought Democrats and Republicans together to make them happen.

Voters defied midterm predictions, recognizing that Democrats deliver by putting people over politics and joining hands with our commonsense colleagues across the aisle, but the work continues.

What we can work on together will always outweigh what holds us apart. We all want to tackle inflation. We all recognize the need to address the historic drought and to secure future water supplies for all Americans. We all want to fix our broken immigration system, to build one that strengthens our security without compromising our values as a nation of immigrants.

Congress is at our best when we put policy first and politics last. That is what the American people want.

CONGRATULATING REBEL GIRLS & COMPANY

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the UNLV Rebel Girls & Company dance team for winning yet another national championship title.

This program is no stranger to success, and this makes eight wins for the university in the last 15 years. This time they even achieved a 99.1, the

highest hip-hop score in program history.

Coming from the entertainment capital of the world, the decorated dance team and crew have always represented Nevada well, and their stellar performances have even dazzled audiences across the globe. Their many titles are a reflection of the hard work of each and every person involved, especially the leadership shown by Head Coach Marca DeCastroverde.

The past, present, and future of this program is so bright, and I speak on behalf of all of Nevada as we continue to cheer them on.

Congratulations, UNLV Rebel Girls & Company, on yet another success.

SECURE OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight one of the crises that we are facing in our country, and it is obvious to so many—except, unfortunately, so many in this House—that we have a crisis at our southern border.

We have not only seen over 4.7 million people cross illegally, many of whom are claiming asylum despite not qualifying for asylum, but we are also seeing record levels of fentanyl killing so many Americans each and every single day. We must take a stand to secure our border to stop this flow of illegal drugs, to stop this mass illegal migration.

When you talk about the number of 4.7 million, when you think about the number of people who have actually evaded our government, who have evaded any interaction with our law enforcement and CBP agents, you are talking about 1.2 million people. That is more than twice the size of Staten Island, the borough in New York City I represent.

It is outrageous to think that we would have individuals entering our country illegally, and we don't know what their intentions are, where they are coming from, why they are here. That is what scares me the most as an individual who represents the city of New York.

We know that 98 suspected terrorists on our terrorist watch list crossed the border last fiscal year, and we know, so far this year, there have been another 38. That should be alarming to every single person in this country.

We must know who is entering our country and what their intentions are. To allow this amount of people to evade law enforcement, to evade any interaction with our government, is a very dangerous action on behalf of this administration.

House Republicans believe that Secretary Mayorkas has completely abdicated his responsibility to keep our country secure, and we will be moving forward with hearings to expose what he is doing. I do believe at the end of

the day it warrants him being impeached and removed from his position.

Also, I highlight how the Federal Government's lack of action at the border, coupled with my State legislature's and Governor's horrible actions in New York, have led to what we are seeing now in terms of a rise in crime.

First of all, New York is dealing with major actions in terms of crime, car thefts, people being released. In fact, I just read yesterday that, in my district, a 20-year-old guy who has been stealing cars is being released right back onto the streets. It has been about three times. The first time he was arrested, it was for 20 counts of car theft.

Let's now look at what we are doing here. When I went down to Federal Plaza and met with our ICE officials, they are saying that New York City is not cooperating with any detainer requests for people who are criminals. That means they either were convicted of a crime in their home country or were convicted of a crime here.

It is the worst of the worst in society that ICE is trying to remove from our country, and our local officials won't cooperate. I think it is outrageous that the city of New York continues to harbor people who are not only in this country illegally but are committing crimes on top of it.

Just the other day, New York City residents found out that they are paying to house, paying to feed, paying to provide services to individuals who were shoplifting in our State. Think about that. Not only are they crossing into our country illegally, but after committing crimes, they were released back onto the street thanks to our State's ridiculous bail law, and on top of it, the taxpayers of the city of New York are paying to house and feed them. How does that make any sense, and how is that in the best interests of our citizens?

I am the daughter of immigrants. I understand and appreciate the aspirations of the American Dream. We need to work together to address what is happening at our border. We need to work together to ensure that those legitimate asylum seekers are not getting stuck in the bureaucracy and the red tape because of those individuals who are here claiming asylum when they don't qualify.

We have to work on our visa system to ensure that we address the labor shortage. We should have more visas, employee-sponsored visas, and family-sponsored immigration, as well.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to secure our border. Let's impose some common sense.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN ARTSAKH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, for 46 days, the Government of Azerbaijan

has forcibly cut off 120,000 ethnic Armenians in the Republic of Artsakh. They are cut off from the outside world. Food has become scarce. They have to ration even basic items. Diapers and medicine supplies have become so low that Facebook pages are opening where residents are trying to find these items from their neighbors. Residents are separated from their families on the other side of the border in Armenia, including children who have been attending school or visiting families.

Azerbaijan has even gone so far as to cut off natural gas during the depth of winter. A humanitarian crisis is brewing, and we should act to prevent it.

Let's be clear about what this attempt is. It is an attempt by Azerbaijan to force Artsakh's ethnic Armenian population out of their homes by making life in Artsakh impossible. The tactic is blockade. The effect is civilian deprivation. The object is ethnic cleansing.

But don't take my word for it. Listen to Azerbaijani dictator Aliyev who made his intentions clear when this blockade unfolded by saying, "Whoever does not want to become our citizen . . . can leave." What does he mean? The ethnic Armenians are citizens. They are citizens of the Republic of Artsakh, but Aliyev doesn't recognize that citizenship and instead uses it as an excuse to say that he wants to ethnically cleanse these 120,000 people.

I am glad that Secretary Blinken earlier this week called on President Aliyev to end this blockade, but we know that dictators don't often respond to calls for justice. I urge the administration to put real weight behind these calls by making clear that there will be consequences to Azerbaijan by plunging the people of Artsakh into this humanitarian disaster, including sanctions if necessary.

The administration should enforce section 907 to stop all military assistance to Azerbaijan and to provide critical humanitarian aid to the people of Artsakh, actions that are long overdue.

Ever since I came to Congress almost 27 years ago, I have introduced and fought for a resolution to recognize the Armenian genocide, the first genocide of the 20th century. Back then it was not uncommon for Members of this body to minimize or even deny the systematic ethnic cleansing and murder of 1½ million Armenians, Greeks, or Syrians and others by the Ottoman Empire, but Armenian Americans and their allies did not give up. For decades, they spoke truth to power and turned the political tide until the Armenian genocide was recognized by this House and then by President Biden. It may have taken longer, but we got there.

This is a painful moment for the Armenian community. I am confident that the Armenian people will rise in strength. Armenians have outlived those who said there was no Armenian genocide, and they will outlive those who say there is no Artsakh.

I urge the Biden administration and all Members of this body to take a forceful stance against Azerbaijan's shameful attempts at ethnic cleansing of the Armenian population of Artsakh through this deadly blockade.

DEBT LIMIT CRISIS

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have already hit the debt limit. Republicans say they want to negotiate. We negotiate about spending all the time. What they really mean is that they want additional leverage by threatening this country with a default on our debt, which would cost us, according to Moody's Analytics, 6 million jobs, a 9 percent unemployment rate, \$15 trillion lost in our investment markets.

Already they are dillydallying with this debt limit. Their playing Russian roulette with our economy has already hurt our economy. As the chief Democrat on the Capital Markets Subcommittee, I am here to tell you that the cost of capital is higher and projects are not going forward because of the actions they have taken so far.

They want to negotiate? They want to negotiate going backward. They want to negotiate reducing Social Security benefits. They want spending cuts, but they won't specify what they want. If we are going to negotiate, let's negotiate going forward. Let's talk about increases in Social Security benefits, let's negotiate getting rid of the \$2 trillion of unjustified Trump tax cuts that went chiefly to corporations and the wealthy.

You want to negotiate? Fine, we will negotiate going forward, but ultimately we will end up with a clean debt limit. You can't just love your country when your guy is in the White House. You can't play Russian roulette just because you don't like the President and you think that President will take the political hit. We need to show the world that our governance in America is sound and that our economy is worthy of investment.

□ 1115

NEW IRAN SANCTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PORTER. In Iran, a dangerous regime is harming its people, stripping them of their rights, and spreading lies to cover it up.

The world must know where we stand.

The Biden administration is leading the way, and I strongly support their newly announced sanctions on some of the world's worst human rights abusers.

These offenders are top-ranking officials in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, the regime's right hand in repression. Sanctions also target the IRGC's business enterprise, which has been funding the regime's brutality for decades.

The U.S.' leadership was mimicked by the United Kingdom and European Union. I applaud this unified response from our allies. It is a clear rejection of Iran's violence and a demand for the Iranian people to be heard.

The struggles continue, and we must all remember that "Woman, Life, Freedom" is not just a chant. It is a call to action.

CLEAN SCHOOL BUS PROGRAM

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak up for California's children, our communities, and our environment.

The vast majority of American schoolbuses run on diesel, a major source of pollution that contributes to the climate crisis. As a result, bus emissions worsen our air quality with significant harm around schools, in residential areas, and within the passenger cabin. This is a serious problem for our environment and our children's health.

The bipartisan infrastructure law that I supported invests in a solution. The Clean School Bus program funds \$5 billion for the purchase of electric schoolbuses, improving the air for our kids and our communities.

Electric buses also improve discipline, reduce noise pollution, and give schools budget certainty. They can save school districts up to 80 percent on the cost of fuel, maintenance, and repairs.

However, the Clean School Bus program unfairly targets California. Even though our State has nearly 13 percent of schoolchildren and the second lowest busing rate in the country, ahead only of Mississippi, the law unfairly imposes a 10 percent State cap on the funds.

Even worse, to date, California has only gotten 7.33 percent of the Clean School Bus program funds. Our State leads the Nation in transitioning to electric vehicles and reducing emissions. We need our Federal Government to be a partner in these efforts. California wants to invest in clean buses to take children to school to learn and to grow, but we cannot do it alone.

If America is to be the global leader in transitioning to a clean energy economy, we need to give every State, including California, their fair share of financial support.

The \$69.5 million already invested in the Clean School Bus program in California provides some necessary help, but it is not nearly enough to support our densely populated working-class communities, some of which have the worst air quality in the Nation.

I have seen firsthand the tremendous interest in the Clean School Bus program when my office hosted grant workshops with school districts and Tribal communities to share information about these Federal resources for acquiring low- and zero-emission schoolbuses. To meet this moment, we need a coordinated effort from Federal, State, and local entities to make the change.

California needs a leader who will fight to remove unfair roadblocks, such

as arbitrary State caps that limit investment in clean technology. I will continue to push for a level playing field for California that invests our Federal tax dollars where the need is greatest and where they can do the most good.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 19 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HILL) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is Your name in all the Earth. We need only look to the rising Sun after days of gray skies and behold Your glory as it breaks through the clouds, and then we bear witness to the awe of Your creation. So may Your presence dawn on us this day and dispel the fear and hopelessness that has for so long cast its long shadow on our lives.

You reign forever. There is nothing that is not subject to Your judgment, not our own errant thoughts, our misdeeds, our adversaries, nor our inability to acknowledge our dependence on You. You rule the world with righteousness, and You judge the peoples with equity.

In light of Your justness and Your justice, may we order our lives. In You may the oppressed find refuge and the wavering a stronghold in times of trouble.

You have never forsaken those who trust You. Those who know You find strength in calling Your name.

And so we offer to You our prayers, our efforts, and our very selves this day in the strength of that sovereign name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

CALIFORNIA STORMS AND CENTRAL VALLEY FARMERS

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, over the last few weeks, California has experienced severe storms that brought much-needed water to our State. If you thought that meant water shortages in California were over, you would be wrong.

Since October of last year, California has flushed over 6.4 million acre-feet of water out to the ocean. That is 2 trillion gallons. This is extremely frustrating for the Central Valley farmers who are following their fields and the communities that are running out of water for daily use in their homes and businesses.

The pumps that are in place to deliver water to farms, homes, and businesses aren't allowed to run at their full capacity due to environmental regulations. If we had increased flexibility on these pumping regulations to account for real-time conditions, we could have captured 84,000 more acre-feet of water during the 2 weeks of storms.

Increasing flexibility in how we operate these pumps, as well as investing in critical water storage infrastructure and conveyance projects, will allow us to maximize what can be stored for these flow events and make us more resilient for drought.

Every drop of water is critical to my constituents in Central Valley.

END HUNGER NOW

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, in the decades-long fight to end hunger, last September's White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health was a major turning point.

I thank the Biden-Harris administration for convening antihunger and nutrition stakeholders from across America to come up with an ambitious yet achievable plan to end hunger and reduce diet-related illnesses by 2030. The national strategy put forward will serve as our guide.

Now, it is time to put plans into action. I am thrilled that the Biden-Har-

ris administration remains laser-focused on maintaining the momentum coming out of the conference.

We have already achieved big wins, like permanently expanding summer food benefits for families with kids and signing into law the Food Donation Improvement Act, a bill I championed to make it easier for businesses to donate food.

Our work is just beginning, and I urge every American to join us in creating a healthier, hunger-free future for all. I have more faith than ever that, working together, we can and will end hunger now.

STANDING WITH OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, last week, President Biden decided to second-guess law enforcement once again.

Last Monday, he asked why they, meaning the police, should "always shoot with deadly force." In the past, he has also told police officers to aim for the legs while criminals are charging at them. These comments show a complete lack of knowledge of policing and self-defense.

The fact is, criminals will sometimes violently resist arrest. In those instances, it is important for police officers to be able to defend themselves or others around them.

Any time a firearm is discharged, that is considered deadly force. Is the President suggesting cops never use their firearms, even in clear cases of self-defense or protecting others?

To sit on the sidelines and blame law enforcement, not criminals, for the outcomes of these deadly interactions encourages violence against police officers, excuses criminal behavior, and is very bad for recruiting new police officers.

The President should be standing with our law enforcement officers, not siding with or aiding and abetting criminals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to avoid engaging in personalities toward the President.

END EASY ACCESS TO UNREGULATED FIREARMS

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, there have been 40 separate mass shootings since the year began. This weekend, 18 people were murdered within hours of each other.

That is it. That is all there is to say.

What do these mass murders all have in common? Easy access to unregulated firearms. That is the problem.

It cannot get any clearer. Without easy access to unregulated firearms,

these mass murders do not happen; these families do not grieve; and this country does not live in fear.

Without easy access to unregulated firearms, we save lives. It is just that simple. It is truly that simple.

This type of bloodshed doesn't happen in other developed nations around the world, only here in the United States of America. Other nations don't allow unfettered access to unregulated firearms.

This is not who we are supposed to be as America. We should feel safe in our communities.

THE SITUATION IN IRAN

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, FOX News and Iran International report that the Special Envoy for Iran for Biden, Robert Malley, has met with the Iranian Ambassador to the United States three times recently. During this period, the Iranian regime was murdering its own people in the streets. The Biden administration must explain to the American people what was discussed.

General Jack Keane has correctly warned that Iran can develop a nuclear capability in just 4 more months. Biden refuses to close the door and stop the talks over reentering the Iran nuclear deal. An absurd Iran nuclear agreement will give the regime billions of dollars, threatening Israel and underwriting drones to Putin against Ukraine.

I have appreciated the bipartisan opposition to the deal by Senator Joe Lieberman and Chairman Eliot Engel.

The House Republican majority is committed to providing oversight of the weak foreign policy of Biden.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues, moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America.

HONORING LARRY ROGERS, SR.

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Larry Rogers, Sr.

Larry was a loving father and grandfather and a devoted Chicago sports fan, but he was known to many for changing their lives in the courtroom.

Larry was a native of the Roseland community in Chicago and came to the practice of law while he was working three jobs to support his family. There were very few other Black attorneys at the time, and Larry Rogers, Sr., helped pave the way for more lawyers who looked like him.

As a lawyer, Larry fought for the little guy. He won hundreds of millions of dollars for victims of corporate malfeasance and medical malpractice. One of

his most notable accomplishments was winning an eight-figure verdict for victims of chloride-deficient baby formula even after the Department of Justice declined to press charges.

He lived a life devoted to giving the powerless a chance to take on the most powerful. Larry Rogers, Sr., leaves behind a legacy that all of Illinois can be proud of. It was an honor to know him.

HONORING MAJOR KATIE LUNNING

(Mr. NUNN of Iowa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Major Katie Lunning, a Critical Care Air Transport Team nurse in the U.S. Air Force Air National Guard.

The wings of angels come in many forms. On August 26, 2021, those wings came in the form of Flight Nurse Lunning. Her medical evacuation team boarded a C-17 Globemaster, a massive flying ambulance, to evacuate critically injured Americans and allies in the evacuation of Afghanistan.

Major Katie Lunning, an intensive critical care unit nurse manager in her civilian career, is no stranger to hard work and the harrowing missions with the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs in Des Moines, Iowa.

Recently, Major Lunning became the first flight nurse in the Air National Guard to be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, our Nation's highest award for extraordinary aerial achievement.

As Afghanistan fell and Taliban forces converged on the capital, Major Lunning was one of the first to respond to a mass casualty suicide bombing at Kabul airport. The tragic death toll claimed the lives of nearly 200, including 13 American servicemembers, among them Iowa's very own Corporal Daegan Page.

Major Lunning was on the scene within hours of the bombing and immediately worked to triage and prepare patients for evacuation while taking enemy fire.

With few resources, Major Lunning provided medical care to patients, including five who were critically injured and a 2-year-old with a traumatic brain injury, during the 8-hour flight to safety. All 22 patients survived.

She is the epitome of a winged angel: heroic, selfless, and providing rescue to those in times of critical need.

With all of Iowa, I join in saluting Major Lunning as we could not be prouder. Moreover, her dauntless courage is an inspiration to the future women and men who will don the flight nurse's uniform and serve our State and country in the missions ahead.

ABORTION IS HEALTHCARE

(Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for my first floor speech to stand with women across the country to commemorate what should have been the 50th anniversary of *Roe v. Wade* this past weekend.

This decision had guaranteed every woman and girl in our country the freedom to make decisions about their own bodies. Yet, 7 months ago, our radical Supreme Court ripped that freedom away.

In today's America, there are millions of women who won't be able to have a say in their own futures. This came as a direct result of extremist Republicans and their decades-long war on reproductive healthcare.

Instead of focusing and delivering for Americans, Republicans have proposed and prioritized a national abortion ban. Let's be clear: Abortion is healthcare, and abortion should be accessible to every woman in our country.

For this reason, I rise today strongly in support of the Women's Health Protection Act to make *Roe v. Wade* the law of the land.

□ 1215

CONGRATULATING EVELYN HOLMES-SMITH FROM ENTERPRISE HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Evelyn Holmes-Smith from Enterprise High School's wrestling team for winning the Alabama State Championship, making her a three-time State champion. Only a sophomore, Evelyn posted a 36-0 record on the season.

Evelyn's perfect season helped the Wildcat girl's wrestling team finish fourth out of 59 teams across the State of Alabama. She hopes to continue wrestling in college and represent the United States in the Olympic Games one day.

Evelyn is known for her quick take-downs on the mat. When she came to my office last year, she demonstrated a few of her signature wrestling moves, as you can see here in the photo.

On behalf of Alabama's Second District, I congratulate Evelyn Holmes-Smith and the Enterprise High School wrestling team on an impressive year. Go Wildcats.

A STRONG MIDDLE CLASS IS ESSENTIAL TO A STRONG ECONOMY, DEMOCRACY, AND AMERICA

(Ms. BROWNLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, how are House Republicans working for America's working families struggling to make ends meet?

By pursuing an economic scheme that raises their taxes and increases their everyday costs.

The very first bill that House Republicans passed was a break for tax cheats that also benefited large corporations and billionaires while adding \$114 billion to the deficit.

Last time Republicans controlled the House, they enacted a \$2 trillion tax cut for the 1 percent and big corporations. All the while, House Democrats continue to work to hold large corporations accountable and ensure they are paying their fair share.

We are working to strengthen the middle class by creating good-paying jobs, lowering middle-class taxes, and protecting Social Security and Medicare because we understand that a strong middle class is essential to a strong economy, to a strong democracy, and to a strong America.

HONORING CHIEF LOU DEKMAR ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Chief Lou Dekmar, from LaGrange, Georgia, on his well-deserved retirement.

For 50 years, Chief Dekmar has protected and defended our communities as a law enforcement officer. He has long been a hero in the community, protecting the lives of citizens as well as fellow officers.

Serving nearly 30 years as police chief in LaGrange, Georgia, Chief Dekmar's unwavering dedication to ensuring that the folks of Troup County stayed safe and secure was second to none.

Chief Dekmar embodies the true heart of a leader and his work to heal the community and establish racial reconciliation in the city were just a few of the many accomplishments he had throughout his decorated career.

Mr. Speaker, I thank him for his unbelievable devotion to serving the people of Georgia and congratulate him on a well-earned retirement.

KILLING IN MEMPHIS

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I am the Congressman who represents the great city of Memphis.

Right now much of the national media is looking at Memphis, as there was an awful killing of a 29-year-old African-American man by five police officers within the last few weeks. The five police officers have been fired by the police department for violating their oath. The DA will announce charges in a few hours.

It could be a situation where people want to exercise their First Amendment rights to protest the actions of the police department, and people should, but they should be peaceful and calm.

We have a new DA, we have a new U.S. Attorney, and we have a new police director. They are the right people at the right time to bring about reform and to deal with this case to see that justice is rendered.

I grieve for the life of Tyre Nichols whose life should not have been extinguished. He was an outstanding young man, and it is extremely sad that he was killed.

I pray for my city.

NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK

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

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate National School Choice Week.

School choice is about giving families the freedom to choose the best education possible for their children, regardless of their learning style or home address or financial situation.

Every parent in America wants to give their child the best education possible, and Nebraska has great options: public, private, homeschools. Not everyone has the means to access their option of choice.

I believe we should fund the students, not the systems. When funding for education follows students to the school of their choice, families win. Nebraska is one of only two States in the Nation that has not passed a school choice program.

I am excited about these opportunities and look forward to giving parents the choice.

CENSORSHIP OF CONSERVATIVE VOICES

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my concerns with the ongoing censorship of conservative voices.

We are all aware of the leftist bias and discrimination on social media. The recent Twitter files tell a sinister tale of censorship and discrimination against conservatives and Republicans across the country. But the campaign of censorship and discrimination by the left also extends to satellite and cable TV.

The Nation's largest satellite TV provider, DIRECTV, has threatened another conservative-leaning cable news network. First, it was OAN a year ago, and now DIRECTV has threatened to deplatform Newsmax, the fourth largest cable news network.

Competition is the heart of the American economy, but the mainstream media is an anti-American institution that has no regard for the First Amendment rights of conservatives or protecting a platform for all viewpoints.

DIRECTV'S actions are a clear effort to discriminate against conservative voices.

DIRECTV pays leftist outlets to carry their content on their satellite network, but conservative outlets are not treated the same.

Many liberal channels, with a fraction of Newsmax's audience, receive payment from DIRECTV. This bias is blatant and egregious, and Congress should look into this censorship and address the discrimination against conservative voices.

RECOGNIZING ALAN LOVING

(Mr. GUEST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and to encourage my longtime friend, Alan Loving. Alan serves as pastor for students and families at First Baptist Church of Madison.

Alan has dedicated his life as a minister of the Gospel and has impacted countless lives for eternity during his many years of service as a youth minister.

Recently, Alan suffered a life-changing accident that has left him paralyzed from the waist down. We praise God for Alan's continued recovery and rehabilitation.

God's word tells us in Proverbs, "As iron sharpens iron, so one man sharpens another."

Throughout this journey, Alan and his family have been an inspiration to me and so many others throughout our community. We have been sharpened by his strength and his faithfulness.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to let Alan know that Mississippi loves him and his family. We are praying for him; his wife, Courtney; his daughters, Mary Addison and Anna Claire. We are inspired by his determination and faith.

CONCERNS AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration continues to fail the American people.

Just last month, Customs and Border Protection had 251,487 migrant encounters along the southern border, the highest number of encounters ever recorded in a single month. Despite our constant calls to get this crisis under control, it has only gotten worse. Either President Biden is trying and utterly failing, or worse, not trying at all.

Since President Biden has taken office, there have been more than 4.5 million migrant encounters at our southern border, and December marked the tenth straight month with more than 200,000 encounters, a trend that has never been recorded before. None of these statistics include the over 1.2 million known got-aways who have

evaded our overwhelmed U.S. Border Patrol agents.

Mr. Speaker, I rise for all middle Tennesseans to say: Mr. President, please do your job and secure our border.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 60

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mr. Hoyer, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Ruppersberger, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Mr. Cuellar, Ms. Pingree, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Kilmer, Mr. Cartwright, Ms. Meng, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Aguilar, Ms. Lois Frankel of Florida, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mrs. Torres of California, Mr. Case, Mr. Espallat, Mr. Harder of California, Ms. Wexton, Mr. Trone, Ms. Underwood, Mrs. Lee of Nevada, Mr. Morelle.

Mr. AGUILAR (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRATEGIC PRODUCTION RESPONSE ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. 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. 21.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 21.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1229

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the

consideration of the bill (H.R. 21) to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, with Mr. ROUZER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader, or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

Two weeks ago, this body sent a strong message that we must ensure our Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve will not advance the energy interests of China over the energy security interests of Americans.

This bill today will help ensure this vital American energy asset and American security interests will not be drained away for nonemergency, political purposes. This bill is about restoring America's energy security. It provides a path towards making energy more affordable for Americans who are looking to us to help ease the pain at the pump.

H.R. 21 does this by preserving the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for its vital and central purpose: to provide the oil supplies Americans need during true emergencies—emergencies like supply disruptions that threaten the Nation's economy, or the loss of oil production due to hurricanes and other disasters.

Put simply, under this bill, if an administration chooses to use the reserve for nonemergency political purposes, it will first have to develop a plan that an equal amount would be reinstated from American energy resources.

The SPR should be used as a tool of last resort. This is sensible energy policy. It is also urgent policy. At present, the SPR's ability to protect Americans has been put at risk. More than 250 million barrels of oil, approximately 40 percent of the reserve, has been drawn down in less than 2 years. This is more than all of the former Presidents in history combined. It is all to cover up historically high gas prices in an election year. This is irresponsible.

The Biden administration has undermined our Nation's ability to respond to true energy emergencies by misman-

aging our Nation's strategic energy stockpile. At the same time, the administration has taken every action to suppress America's mighty energy production abilities. Unbelievably, the Biden administration has turned to Venezuela and Saudi Arabia to pump more oil instead of working to lift their regulatory restraints on American energy producers.

America's oil production and refining capacity remains 1 million barrels below peak levels during the prior administration. We have the world's most abundant resources and the capacity to produce millions more barrels per day.

America should never be at the mercy of OPEC or Russia. Energy security is economic security and it is national security. It is all connected. It is foundational to everything. We should be unleashing American energy on all fronts.

Don't forget, Mr. Chair, the United States has some of the highest environmental and labor standards in the world. We have been the leader in bringing down carbon emissions. We did this by embracing innovation and our abundant natural resources, not by shutting down entire industries.

Right now, America is suffering through the worst energy crisis in decades, and gas prices are still surging upwards. Now, President Biden's and the Democrats' radical rush-to-green agenda has made life unaffordable for people across the country. It has driven up inflation, it has strained household budgets, and it has weakened our electric grid.

Gas prices have risen to the highest levels in history. Some have been forced to pay more than \$6 a gallon. Gas prices are still 40 percent higher today, and diesel prices are up almost \$2 a gallon more than when President Biden took office.

It is time to flip the switch. It is time to end the politically motivated abuse of the SPR and focus on American energy and American security. Let's send a strong signal this Congress that we stand for energy security, preserving the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, restoring America's energy dominance, and providing for the prosperity of all Americans.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of H.R. 21, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 21. Once again, House Republicans are showing their true colors—bringing a bill to the floor that helps their Big Oil friends and hurts hardworking Americans.

This is a reckless and extreme bill. It will hamstring the single most important tool the Biden administration has used to fight Putin's price hike on gasoline. The chairwoman mentioned affordability, but by releasing oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the Biden administration helped bring down gas prices by over \$1.50 per gallon. Republicans call that politicizing

the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. I call that providing real relief to the American people at the gas pump.

Again, Democrats are addressing affordability trying to bring down high gas prices; and now, after promising to lower costs for American families, House Republicans want to pass this bill that will raise gas prices at the pump.

Make no mistake, Mr. Chair, that is exactly what this bill would do. It would prevent the Department of Energy from using the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to respond to price hikes until Big Oil is given open access to drill on public lands.

Restricting the Federal Government's best tool for decreasing gas prices in the middle of a global energy crisis defies any logic. After all, this is a tool that administrations of both parties—Democrat and Republican—have successfully used in the past.

It is baffling to me to see Republicans oppose President Biden's release of oil from the reserve considering that in recent years, Republican administrations withdrew even more due to oil sales that they themselves mandated when they were in control of Congress. House Republicans have also used the reserve as a piggy bank to withdraw nearly 300 million barrels of oil to pay for their priorities. Yet now they want to feign outrage that President Biden withdrew fewer barrels to lower prices at the pump.

This is not serious legislation, Mr. Chair, but instead a political stunt. Republicans are just upset that President Biden stood up and actually used all the tools at his disposal to fight back against high gas prices for American families.

This bill actually fights against American families and against addressing affordability.

The Secretary of Energy was clear in a letter she wrote to Chair RODGERS and me last week.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of that letter.

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY,
Washington, DC, January 18, 2023.

Hon. CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy and
Commerce, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR RODGERS AND RANKING MEM-
BER PALLONE: Congratulations again on your
re-elections to Congress and selections as
Chair and Ranking Member of the House
Committee on Energy and Commerce. I look
forward to working closely with you in the
118th Congress.

I write to express the Department of En-
ergy's serious concerns about H.R. 21, the Strat-
egic Production Response Act. From re-
sponding swiftly to natural disasters to exe-
cuting a historic release of oil in response to
Putin's invasion of Ukraine, the Administra-
tion's use of the Strategic Petroleum Re-
serve (SPR) has been critical to ensuring
adequate oil supply and lowering gasoline
prices for American families. This bill would
significantly weaken this critical energy se-
curity tool, resulting in more oil supply

shortages in times of crisis and higher gaso-
line prices for Americans.

Putin's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine
created the worst global energy crisis in dec-
ades. The President took unprecedented ac-
tion with allies and partners, releasing oil
from our strategic reserves, to stabilize glob-
al oil supply and gasoline prices. We have
heard directly from industry over the last
several months that these actions were es-
sential to maintaining supply.

And Americans see the results for them-
selves at the pump. Today, gasoline prices
are down by \$1.70 per gallon from their peak
this summer. In fact, gasoline prices are now
below where they were before Russia's inva-
sion. That was far from a foregone conclu-
sion a year ago. The Treasury Department
estimates that the Administration's SPR ac-
tions reduced prices for American consumers
at the pump by as much as 40 cents per gal-
lon. In addition to saving Americans money,
the SPR releases should provide a good deal
for taxpayers, by selling oil at a high price,
with a planned refill of the SPR at lower
prices.

If enacted, H.R. 21 would make it harder
to take such action quickly to increase supply
when the market needs it most—driving up
prices during crises. H.R. 21 would signifi-
cantly interfere with the United States' abil-
ity to release oil collectively through the
International Energy Agency during an
emergency supply shortage, as was done in
early March 2022. And H.R. 21 would severely
restrict the Department's ability to lend oil
when disruptions occur due to natural dis-
asters or pipeline outages. Just last month,
when the Keystone Pipeline was suddenly
shut down, refiners in Texas and Louisiana
were sent scrambling to keep facilities run-
ning. This Administration—like those of
both parties have previously—quickly lent
out oil to help maintain operations, avoid
shortages, and prevent further price spikes.
H.R. 21 would undermine our ability to take
such decisive action in response to future
disruptions.

I believe it is essential that the SPR can
continue to address supply disruptions by
rapidly providing oil in response to emer-
gencies. Arbitrarily requiring the comple-
tion of reports related to energy production
on Federal lands—a matter which the De-
partment of Energy does not control—would
only delay such critical action and increase
prices for Americans when energy disrup-
tions occur.

Today, there is nothing standing in the
way of domestic oil production. In fact, oil
production is up by 1 million barrels per day
under President Biden and is on track to
reach a new record high this year. Oil and
gas companies are currently sitting on ap-
proximately 9,000 approved but unused per-
mits to drill, and billions in record profits.
They do not need another giveaway.

I appreciate your consideration of these
concerns, and I hope we can work together
on strategies to ensure American energy pro-
ductivity, security, and affordability.

Sincerely,

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, in that
letter, Secretary Granholm wrote that
by hamstringing the administration, this
bill will result in "more oil supply
shortages in times of crisis and higher
gasoline prices for Americans."

The President also recognizes this
bill is a bad deal for the American peo-
ple, and that is why he said that he
would veto it if it ever got to his desk.

Mr. Chair, I also include in the
RECORD the text of the Statement of
Administration Policy.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 21—STRATEGIC PRODUCTION RESPONSE
ACT—REP. MCMORRIS RODGERS, R-WA AND 31
COSPONSORS

The Administration strongly opposes H.R.
21, the Strategic Production Response Act.
The bill would significantly weaken a crit-
ical energy security tool, resulting in more
oil supply shortages and higher gas prices for
working families.

This Administration's use of the Strategic
Petroleum Reserve (SPR) has been essential
to protecting our energy security and to low-
ering gas prices for Americans. Following
Putin's further invasion of Ukraine last
year, President Biden authorized the largest-
ever emergency release from the SPR, in co-
ordination with historic releases from allies
and partners. The results speak for them-
selves: today, gasoline prices are \$1.60 per
gallon lower than their peak this summer
and below their pre-invasion levels. That was
far from a foregone conclusion: the Treasury
Department estimates that SPR actions re-
duced prices at the pump by as much as 40
cents per gallon.

If enacted, H.R. 21 would significantly
weaken America's ability to take such deci-
sive action to increase supply and lower
prices in times of crisis. Putin has tried to
use energy supply and high prices as a strat-
egy to weaken the United States and Eu-
rope's resolve to defend Ukraine. By inter-
fering with the United States' ability to re-
lease, oil collectively, this legislation would
help Putin's war aims. In addition, H.R. 21
would severely restrict the Administration's
ability to increase oil supply and prevent
price spikes in response to natural disasters
or pipeline outages—as Administrations of
both parties have done.

By arbitrarily requiring completion of a
report related to energy production on Fed-
eral lands, H.R. 21 makes it harder to provide
relief to Americans during energy disrup-
tions globally and at home. Moreover, there
is nothing currently standing in the way of
domestic oil production. Production is up by
more than 1 million barrels per day under
President Biden and is on track to reach a
new record this year. Oil and gas companies
are currently sitting on thousands of unused
but approved permits that they can use to
further increase production right now.

Because H.R. 21 will jeopardize our energy
security and increase gas prices for working
families, the Administration strongly op-
poses the bill.

If Congress were to pass this bill, the
President would veto it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, it is,
frankly, stunning that after about 2
years of Republicans talking such a big
game on energy security and energy
independence, that one of the Repub-
licans' first bills this Congress is a pro-
posal that would seriously undermine
both.

The truth is that Republicans' dec-
ades-old drill-baby-drill mentality is
outdated, it is reckless, and it simply
cannot and will not protect Americans
from the volatile price movements of a
global commodity. Our country has
adopted this mentality for decades, and
it just doesn't work.

The United States is already the
world's top producer of both oil and
gas, and the fossil fuel industry already
controls large portions of U.S. public
lands and waters, and it isn't using
most of it. Right now, fossil fuel com-
panies control over 26 million acres of
U.S. public lands, half of which is going
unused.

The problem is not a shortage of land or leases.

Republicans only want the American people to think that that is the case because they want to keep doing the bidding of Big Oil. But the bottom line is, Big Oil doesn't want to pump oil because that would lower prices. They don't want to do it. They don't want to address the issue of affordability with gas prices. They don't want to pump more oil.

No matter how much we drill anyway, doubling down on our fossil fuel dependency is exactly what has kept us dependent on the global market, and this global market where we have oil from other countries is largely controlled by dictators and adversaries on the other side of the world.

So, Mr. Chair, this bill is not serious. It is yet another old, tired, one-page bill that shows just how antiquated and misplaced Republican priorities are. We should be spending our time on serious, thoughtful proposals that actually address our energy challenges and opportunities, that lower gas prices as opposed to raising them, and to ensure that Americans and their jobs don't get left behind as the rest of the world transitions to clean energy.

Mr. Chair, if you really care about bringing down gas prices, you would oppose this bill.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), who is a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act. Instead of unleashing America's vast domestic energy resources, President Biden has hobbled our Nation's energy production, resulting in fuel shortages and rising energy costs for all American families.

He went so far as begging foreign dictators for oil instead of uplifting America's economy. It is worth noting that just a few short years ago, America was energy independent.

House Republicans have made it clear that we are going to hold the Biden administration accountable for its actions.

As we sit here today, President Biden is draining around 40 percent of our Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The reserve was established to be used for national emergencies, not for cheap political points or Band-Aids for failed policies.

The Strategic Production Response Act would require the Biden administration to replenish and maintain the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and this legislation would require the Secretary of Energy to come up with a plan to replenish the reserve if oil is taken for nonemergency reasons.

The President has ample solutions in front of him to fix America's energy

crisis. In fact, Republicans have been offering up long-term energy solutions to the Biden administration, but they refuse to listen. Instead, they have given in to the demands of left-wing special interests and radical environmental groups and have left the American people stranded.

In America, we do our part in making sure that the energy we produce is done in a cleaner and safer way than any other country on Earth.

Unleashing American energy is the solution to our Nation's energy crisis.

My message to President Biden is simple: The days of taking shortcuts to cover up major policy failures are over. H.R. 21 is an important step in holding the administration accountable for their actions, and I am proud to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), who is the ranking member of the Natural Resources Committee and who has worked so hard on clean energy issues.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 21, and I urge all my colleagues to oppose this big giveaway to Big Oil.

The bill before us today is yet another effort to open our public lands and waters to major new oil and gas extraction. This is despite the fact that oil companies already control huge amounts of our public lands and waters, most of which they don't even use.

Right now, oil and gas companies have about 9,000 approved but unused permits across 26 million acres of public land. Right now, offshore they have 2,000 active leases covering 12 million acres, three-quarters of which aren't being used.

This bill asks us to give them even more land—an area three times the size of California, or more than 300 million additional acres. Big Oil has more public land than they can use. They could expand production today if they really wanted to. Instead, they lobby Congress to open up even more lands to extraction, to lower environmental standards, and to give them more taxpayer-funded subsidies. And in the process, they lock out public land and public access from other essential uses that would contribute to the American people and contribute to the mitigation and remediation and the climate action that is required around the issue of climate and the climate crisis.

□ 1245

To add insult to injury, this bill would actually make it harder to help everyday Americans. It would prevent the President's ability to keep down gas prices.

Last year, President Biden took decisive action, allowing releases from the reserve to lower prices at the pump. Under this bill, if the President needed to act again to keep prices low, he would first have to pay off Big Oil by opening up our public lands.

This bill does not protect the American people, and it certainly doesn't protect our climate or environment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 21.

Michiganians are facing hardships due to President Biden and Secretary Granholm's war on American energy. My constituents are struggling to afford to fill up their tanks and heat their homes.

Instead of abandoning his failed progressive policies and unleashing domestic energy production to lower costs for hardworking Americans, the Biden administration decided to use America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve as a political Band-Aid.

President Biden has sold off over 250 million barrels of oil, draining our SPR to its lowest level since 1983. America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve is to be used in cases of national emergency, not political emergencies. Energy security is national security.

H.R. 21 is a commonsense measure to ensure that our SPR remains ready for when we face global supply disruptions that threaten our economy and prevents politically motivated withdrawals. Let's pass it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), the former chair of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis who has done so much on clean energy issues.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 21.

The Republican bill would cause higher gas prices. It would hamstring the ability of the President to respond to a crisis. It also would open up areas to drilling and pollution that should be off-limits, and it would exacerbate climate pollution and the costly related impacts ripping through America.

After Putin invaded Ukraine and American consumers were grappling with higher gas prices, President Biden was right to release oil from the strategic reserve to cushion the economic blow to American families. It was a commonsense strategy that helped lower gas prices for Americans. Now, Republicans want to tie the hands of the President to act when necessary.

There are too many contingencies in the world—war, supply chain issues, natural disasters—to irrationally tie the hands of the Commander in Chief to use the strategic reserve when needed.

This bill also opens up areas to drilling and pollution that should be off-limits, like the coast of Florida. It could wreck our economy, our beautiful coastal waters and beaches, and areas that the Department of Defense needs for military training. Plus, it is completely unnecessary.

The oil and gas industry already controls large portions of public lands and waters. They aren't using it. They are sitting on approximately 9,000 approved but unused permits for drilling.

Finally, this is dangerous and costly and will exacerbate the climate crisis. The top scientists say we have a rapidly closing window to reduce climate pollution and avoid the worst impacts, but Republicans have abdicated their responsibility to keep these costs in check for everyday Americans.

True energy security and independence will come through clean energy, efficiency, and innovation. Twenty percent of electricity net generation in the U.S. right now comes from renewable sources. With the Inflation Reduction Act and the bipartisan infrastructure law, we are on track now to lower costs, to create good-paying jobs, and to build safer, healthier, more resilient communities across the country.

This bill is an outrageous handout to polluters that will cost families and weaken energy security for America. In this Republican House, I guess Big Oil and the wealthy, powerful special interests win while everyday Americans will pay more.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chairman, our energy security is under attack. This administration has drained our Strategic Petroleum Reserve, selling off 40 percent of the reserve in just the last 2 years.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is now at its lowest level in 40 years, posing a threat to our country in the event of a real emergency. Yet, this administration has failed to implement even a simple plan to replace the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. That is what this bill does.

With the Strategic Production Response Act, Republicans are stepping up to the plate to ensure any non-emergency release is accompanied by a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands and water leased for oil and gas exploration.

This is responsible. This is common sense. This bill is a critical step in unleashing our domestic energy production, increasing our emergency supply, and delivering on our promise to protect our Nation's energy security.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 21.

If the beautiful, wonderful Marvin Gaye were with us today, he would say, "What's going on?" much more beautifully than I could say it.

This is what is going on: This legislation is bad policy that will severely increase the price of gas at the pump, destroy our environment, and pollute and poison the air that our children and grandchildren deserve to breathe. It will only help the rich get richer.

This bill could require the U.S. to open up over 300 million acres of Federal lands for new oil and gas drilling. To put that into scale, that is three times the size of the State of California.

Rather than curbing our dependence on fossil fuels and making America more energy independent, my Republican colleagues are pushing legislation that will only increase our resilience on fossil fuels. This bill is incredibly foolish and does nothing to address the real problems.

What are they really up to? They want to put money into the pockets of Big Oil executives while taking it out of the pockets of everyday Americans.

So, I ask, what is the true intention of this legislation? Who does this help? Well, I just told you. It helps Big Oil and hurts everyday Americans because I know for damn sure it doesn't help the working families across our great country.

I remind my colleagues and all of us that we were elected to come here to this body to represent all Americans, not just special interests.

Your bill will only line the pockets of your fossil fuel friends while making gas more expensive for everyday Americans.

This bill is shameful. It fails our children and grandchildren, and it fails to protect the American people.

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 21.

House Republicans are taking our next step to protect the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and put American energy dominance back on track.

First, we are going to stop selling a national security tool to China, and second, we are going to leverage our domestic natural resources to protect against emergency supply disruptions.

The President's decision to exploit the SPR to cover up his own energy crisis was nothing short of a political stunt, and I heard that word used when I first walked in.

After draining 40 percent of our reserve, the President has left Hoosiers in Indiana's Sixth District vulnerable in the event of a true supply emergency.

The SPR is critical to helping respond to natural disasters, hurricanes, or severe supply disruptions. It was never intended to be a solution to the Biden energy crisis facing Hoosiers and all Americans.

If the President was truly concerned about high energy prices, he would work with Republicans to support the domestic resources we already have at our disposal.

H.R. 21 is a clear, simple way to leverage our assets and refocus the SPR on its original intent, responding to emergency supply disruptions.

I look forward to continuing our efforts on the Energy and Commerce Committee to hold this administration accountable and reestablish American energy dominance.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER), another member of our Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 21.

My colleagues on both sides of the aisle know that, as a Representative for the energy capital of the world in Houston, I support domestic energy production.

We produce oil and gas better. We have better environmental standards, better worker safety standards, and better emission reduction efforts and opportunities. We know it is important to produce energy domestically for our economy and for our national security.

We also know that domestic production of oil and gas is a complicated system, from upstream exploration and production to downstream refining and transportation along the way. That is why I oppose this bill. It doesn't reflect the reality of how oil and gas production works or solve the problem I think it seeks to solve.

Oil and gas production is a long and expensive process. Leases are executed many years before production begins if it begins at all.

When we are talking about the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, we are talking about crude oil that has been produced and stored for emergency use. If what we are trying to do is make sure that the SPR is full and available, we should pass legislation to require the government to replenish it after sales are made, to buy when the price is low. If what we are trying to do is increase domestic production, we should be working on permitting reform and addressing issues in the capital markets that are making investments more difficult. If operators can't make the investments, build the infrastructure, and move the product, what good is a lease sale?

Today, we have heard a lot of complaints about President Biden's strategic use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which has successfully lowered the prices at the pump for Americans and weakened Russia's ability to fund its unprovoked, unconscionable war against Ukraine. It has been a vital tool, as we just heard, for responding to natural disasters and energy supply shocks and mitigating hostile foreign actors at other times.

We should support all of these efforts. The response to this effort certainly should not be to make it harder to do what we have just successfully done.

That is what this bill does, placing new burdensome requirements to offer vast sums of public lands for leasing at any time mandatory sales are dictated

by Congress or exchanges are implemented by the Department of Energy.

It is not the solution that my friends on the other side of the aisle seem to think that it is, and I would be glad to work with anyone here to address the real barriers to domestic energy production and support smart energy policy.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the vice chair of the Energy, Climate, and Grid Security Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Strategic Production Response Act.

The President sold an unprecedented amount of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which was constructed to be used solely during national emergencies. I regret that the President has instead used it as a political tool to attempt to lower gas prices.

Perhaps the most frustrating thing is this administration's constant demonization not just of fossil fuels but of the very men and women who work so hard to produce them.

□ 1300

It is vital for a business to have regulatory certainty to ensure price stability, and President Biden's lack of guidance has created the most unclear times for the energy industry in modern history. You can't attack the oil and gas industry, say you want to put them out of business, and then complain when gas prices go up.

It is critical for the SPR to be accessible to the most vulnerable citizens at times of crisis: wildfires, flooding, tornadoes, and hurricanes.

All over the country, including in my home of Utah, there are abundant fossil fuels that can be cleanly and responsibly developed on Federal lands that could be used to replenish the SPR for times of real crisis.

This is why I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against the so-called Strategic Production Response Act, which would significantly weaken our critical energy security.

This bill before us would result in more oil supply shortages, higher gas prices for hardworking, middle-class families, and jeopardize our energy security, just so those on the other side of the aisle can do the bidding of their friends at Big Oil.

Big Oil has already received billions of dollars in taxpayer-funded subsidies. They enjoyed record-shattering profits, and it is all at the expense of hardworking families.

Today, families live paycheck to paycheck; that is the reality. There is no

thought for what this will do to the prices at the pump for families.

Big Oil has more than 26 million acres under lease, and over 50 percent are nonproducing. It is not because they are not allowed to drill. More than 9,500 permits to extract oil were approved in 2021 alone. While the administration has paused wasteful lease sales, the permitting process for already leased lands continues.

The greed of Big Oil just never ends. It inflicts pain, and it inflicts financial instability on working families. It is a daily assault.

There is an old saying: "Know where you stand, and stand there." Well, it is clear where some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle stand, and that is protecting Big Oil, which has a monopoly, and they can do what they want in terms of raising prices or lowering prices—and they never lower prices.

I will continue to stand with the American people. I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 21.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

This legislation—let's explain this very simply—is necessary because we need to install the guardrails to protect the strategic reserve.

Before this administration, it was unimaginable that a President would declare war on American energy. That is why we are bringing this legislation forward, to ensure that our Strategic Petroleum Reserve is being used only for emergencies and not to score cheap political points.

Any plan that uses this reserve outside of a national emergency must have a corresponding plan to backfill our stores.

It is unacceptable to cancel projects like the Keystone XL pipeline, strip away American energy jobs, and harass our energy producers while also using up our emergency supplies.

Americans cannot afford for the White House to play political games.

We need to lower prices at the gas pump for the Pennsylvania families that I represent. Using our emergency supplies is unsustainable, and actually, it is reckless.

We cannot afford to waste any more time holding up permits and creating complicated regulations that only slow down production.

It is time to return to American energy dominance and use the resources that are under the feet of my constituents.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 21.

A poll was released today that 73 percent of Americans think that the Republican leadership has the wrong priorities, and today we consider a bill which demonstrates how true those poll results are.

With this bill, the Republicans are giving a big, wet kiss to Big Oil. They are making it more difficult for families to afford gas at the pump and rewarding Big Oil with record profits.

Once again, they are demonstrating they care more about protecting the profits of Big Oil than protecting the wallets of hardworking Americans.

This legislation would make it impossible—or nearly impossible—for the President to lower gas prices by tying releases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to this notion of expanding leasing on Federal lands, which would make it almost impossible, as Mrs. FLETCHER explained just moments ago.

Linking releases from the reserve to increases in drilling on Federal lands will result in higher prices for Americans and an exacerbation of the climate crisis already facing our country.

What is more startling is this isn't even necessary. There are over 9,000 leases available right now where drilling is not taking place.

Why?

Because Big Oil wants to keep the price up high to maximize their profits and continue to gouge the American consumers. Let's not continue to help them to do that.

The President was very wise to strategically use that reserve to lower the price at the pump.

I urge all my colleagues not to embrace this crazy idea of protecting the profits for Big Oil, gouging our constituents with higher gas prices, worsening the climate crisis, and instead, focus on the priorities of the American people to lower the cost of goods, to lower the cost of gas at the pump, to lower the cost of food at the grocery store.

That is what Republicans ran on, Mr. Chairman, and their first act was to gut the IRS to make it harder for people to get their tax returns back, and today they are trying to protect Big Oil and make it more expensive for our constituents.

Vote "no."

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

When President Biden was inaugurated in January of 2021, gas prices were \$2.33 a gallon. I doubt you can find that anywhere in America today. \$2.33 a gallon. They have only gone up since then.

The war on Ukraine did not cause the energy crisis, it just exposed what was going on.

Refining and production is down a million barrels from when President Biden was elected. There has been the shutting down of American energy. It is time to unleash American energy.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 21 because what President Biden and this administration have done with our Strategic Petroleum Reserve is nothing short of abuse.

What is worse is that the administration has drained our SPR to bribe the American people into forgetting about the failure of its policies.

Since day one, the President and his administration have waged a war against our energy independence and security. When, to no one's surprise, prices rose to the highest they have been in a generation, instead of reversing course, they doubled down and tried to pay off the American people by emptying the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill, and I sincerely hope all of my colleagues on the floor support it today.

This bill not only limits the President's ability to abuse the SPR, as he has done in the past 2 years, but it also requires the administration to have a plan to increase production if it does pull from the SPR outside of our emergencies.

This is energy security, and it is sorely needed in today's uncertain world.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time remains on each side?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 11 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. PORTER).

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, replenishing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is in our national security interest, but handing out 10 percent of our federally protected lands is not the answer.

Big Oil sits on more than 9,000 unused permits for drilling on public lands. That is 9.9 million acres; 7.5 million football fields; more land than Maryland and Delaware combined.

Congress should find the political courage to hold the fossil fuel industry accountable. As long as Big Oil holds on to thousands of unused permits, it shouldn't get a single acre more of our land.

We can strengthen our energy independence without another sweetheart deal for the fossil fuel industry, which also receives billions in subsidies, and without selling out the hunters, fishers, and hikers who rely on public lands and contribute 1.9 percent of our GDP.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 21.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. DUNN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to stress the importance of maintaining our Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The Biden administration has recklessly handled our SPR and made us more vulnerable economically and defensively. They have drained the reserve by almost 40 percent with no plan to replenish it, jeopardizing our economy and our national security.

America is currently unprepared for a true emergency, forcing us to beg for oil from countries like Venezuela. We are also more vulnerable to an energy supply disruption caused by natural disasters like hurricanes.

H.R. 21 would ensure that the administration has a plan in place to increase domestic energy production and to replenish the SPR.

Democrats want you to believe that draining the SPR is the only way to combat prices. Wrong. We can produce our own oil and gas.

Americans have suffered enough under the left's failed Green New Deal.

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 21.

I also encourage them to support Representative GAETZ's amendment to ensure the important Gulf Test Range remains a pillar of our military readiness.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SYKES).

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

H.R. 21 is unnecessary, and it is harmful legislation that will have devastating consequences for hardworking American families, and its impact on our environment will resonate for generations to come.

My district is home to the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, which receives more than 2.2 million visitors every year. Under H.R. 21, this irreplaceable national park and others across the Nation could be subjected to unnecessary oil and gas drilling, devastating ecosystems, our environment, our economy, and our communities.

Our National Park System plays an essential role in the advancement of our communities. They create jobs, strengthen the local economy, contribute to local infrastructure development, and help to conserve the natural environment, cultural assets, and traditions that we hold dear.

H.R. 21 is not a comprehensive, strategic legislative undertaking that puts the needs of hardworking Americans first; in fact, it does the opposite. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I cannot support this wholly unnecessary and harmful legislation in its current form, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "no."

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 21.

President Biden, true to his word of a war on fossil fuels, sold off an unprecedented 250 million barrels of oil in less than 2 years, which is more than 40 percent of the stockpile. Two of the four SPR sites along the Gulf Coast are now dangerously low on oil, leaving America more vulnerable to a true energy supply disruption caused by hurricane or natural disaster.

Mr. Chairman, this issue is very personal to me and to my Gulf Coast district. We house 60 percent of the Nation's SPR. So when I say "personal," I mean it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill to prevent further abuse of the SPR.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, energy security is national security. Both sides recognize this, and that is why we have a Strategic Petroleum Reserve to begin with.

The President's idea of strategy means using the SPR to bail him out for his disastrous energy policies. In less than 2 years, President Biden and his administration have drained 250 million barrels from the SPR. You are going to hear that over and over again today.

Guess what? Gas prices are still over 40 percent higher today than they were before the President took office.

□ 1315

Americans are suffering through the worst energy crisis in decades. To make matters worse, the SPR, once the largest stockpile of fuel anywhere in the world, is now at its lowest level since 1984.

It is time to end this madness and commit to replenishing the SPR, and Republicans have a plan to do that.

Our legislation would tie any future nonemergency drawdowns from the SPR to a concrete plan of action to increase oil and gas production on Federal lands.

The bottom line is this administration needs a plan to refill our SPR. Quite frankly, it is a dereliction of duty that they do not have a plan to restore our energy security.

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act, led by our Energy and Commerce Committee Chair McMorris Rodgers.

I am proud to cosponsor and support this bill, which holds the Biden administration and future administrations

accountable for misusing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Under President Biden's watch, the stockpile has been depleted by an alarming 40 percent, falling to its lowest level since 1984.

Established in 1975, the SPR was intended to respond to national emergencies and to address severe supply disruptions, not to manipulate gas prices.

This bill is quite simple. It requires the Secretary of Energy to submit a plan to increase domestic energy production with any nonemergency draw-down of the SPR.

Despite falsehoods from the members of the President's own Cabinet, this legislation provides clear exceptions for legitimate energy supply interruptions and only applies to non-emergency sales.

The American people want affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for America, not short-term political gimmicks. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 21.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I can't help but comment on the fact that my Republican colleagues continue to get up and criticize President Biden for releasing crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

I have to point out that Republican Presidents have done this many times in the past, and I think the only reason why they are criticizing President Biden is because they know it worked.

We know that since last June, when the gas prices were at their high for the season, since the release, the prices have gone down by \$1.50 per barrel, with all kinds of evidence to show that a significant reason for that was because of releasing crude oil from the reserve.

Now, if you don't feel that is something that we should do, you can say it, but the bottom line is, as Democrats, we were trying, and the President was trying, to address an affordability issue.

The American people don't want to have to pay high prices for gas, and they should not have to if we can do something about it.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today on behalf of the 2 million hard-working Texans, the 10 million hard-working Americans, that the President has told their job doesn't matter, putting food on the table doesn't matter, mortgage payments don't matter, grocery bills don't matter.

I am actually shocked that this is a partisan issue, that we have my Democrat colleagues that are saying that we don't want to refill an SPR, or we don't want to consider it an emergency use, only for political emergencies.

The President campaigned on a promise to end fossil fuels, and he has pushed his failed policies from day one, including the cancellation of Keystone XL, telling 10 million workers who provide the energy our Nation so desperately needs that he doesn't want them to produce.

In fact, not only does he not want them to produce, he is going overseas, begging global oil cartels for more energy.

These policies are completely disconnected from reality. We are now facing rolling blackouts where families, in the middle of the night, may not have energy.

In places like California, that is standard practice. However, now you have to consider it in Pennsylvania and Ohio and everywhere else.

Why? Where are my Democrat colleagues who believe in affordable, reliable energy? Where are my colleagues who want to ease the burden of inflation that the President has caused?

This Republican majority knows and is in touch with the reality that every family is facing choices, inflationary choices, and it starts with energy.

I am proud to work alongside Chair CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS to restore energy security.

President Biden's use of the SPR for his own political emergencies is unacceptable, and we are now standing up to return the SPR to its rightful use for national security emergencies, not fabricated political emergencies.

It is time for the President to join the Permian Basin, for the President to join every State in using this for what it was designed to be used for.

It is a shame that my Democrat colleagues will not stand up for a national security imperative. We must let our producers produce, do what they do best, and keep government out of it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, again, in response to the previous speaker who criticized the President, the President successfully used the SPR to lower prices at the pump and provide relief to American families. Now, Republicans want to take away the strategy, which will only result in higher gas prices for Americans.

The President's strategy worked, and thanks largely to his actions, gas prices have fallen an average of \$1.50 per gallon nationwide since their peak in June.

President Biden's actions also made money for American taxpayers. A Wall Street Journal analyst found that the United States made nearly \$4 billion in profit from Biden's sale from the reserves, receiving an average of 96 cents per gallon of oil sold from it, well above the current market price of approximately \$82 per barrel.

The Department of Energy has already announced plans to purchase oil to refill the reserve and will begin making those purchases at a low fixed price later this month.

They have actually made money, lowered prices for the American consumer, and are going to be able to fill the SPR at a lower cost.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, if you bought gas recently, you would be aware gas prices are up 40 cents just in the last couple of weeks. Our reserve is drained. We need to pass this bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman RODGERS for yielding me time.

I rise in support of H.R. 21, an important and timely bill, and I am proud that the new Republican majority made this one of our first priorities.

In less than 2 years, President Biden has drained our Strategic Petroleum Reserve, putting American energy security at risk.

Thankfully, House Republicans have a plan to address the issue, replenish our reserve, and unleash American energy.

The President's energy policies have hurt Americans, and I thank my colleague on the other side of the aisle. He is correct. In releasing oil from the SPR, it may have helped to lower gasoline prices; however, it uncloaked the lie that it was price gouging from oil companies that caused prices to rise to begin with.

More supply was needed, that was obvious, and this administration's policies had constrained domestic production and supply.

Approximately 40 percent of the SPR has been drawn down since President Biden took office, with no plan to replenish it.

Instead of working together to address the issue, the President has, indeed, chosen to peddle a false narrative about our efforts. The President claims our bill, the Strategic Production Response Act, would limit the administration's access to the SPR. This is blatantly false. Our bill specifically reinforces a President's ability to tap the SPR if an energy emergency is declared.

Our bill would, however, require the Department of Energy to prepare a plan to encourage domestic production if the SPR is tapped without a declared energy emergency.

While we may accept the seriousness of climate change, we do not accept that U.S. energy transmission and restructuring of the entire industrial base is the solution.

Energy security is national security, and failing to increase energy production and replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve puts our country at risk. We need to unleash American innovation and energy production and set our country on a path to energy independence.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 21.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the administration may have temporarily artificially reduced gas prices. Up until election day, they were selling a million barrels per day out of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. They have now drained the reserve, leaving us vulnerable, and gas prices are on their way up again since Christmas, 40 cents just since Christmas.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

The previous speaker prior to the ranking member mentioned supply, and I want to read sections of the letter from Secretary Granholm about this that everyone received. She says:

“Putin’s unprovoked invasion of Ukraine created the worst global energy crisis in decades. The President took unprecedented action with allies and partners, releasing oil from our strategic reserves, to stabilize global oil supply and gasoline prices. We have heard directly from industry over the last several months that these actions were essential to maintaining supply. . . . If enacted, H.R. 21 would make it harder to take such action quickly to increase supply when the market needs it most, driving up prices during crises. . . . I believe it is essential that the SPR can continue to address supply disruptions by rapidly providing oil in response to emergencies. Arbitrarily requiring the completion of reports related to Federal lands, a matter which the Department of Energy does not control, would only delay such critical action and increase prices for Americans when energy disruptions occur. Today, there is nothing standing in the way of domestic oil production.”

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), our majority leader.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for the great job she is doing as chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee to bring forward important bills that will increase America’s national security and energy security.

There is absolutely no reason that we have to be reliant on foreign countries for our energy. We have actually got the energy here in America.

In fact, for those people that are concerned about carbon emissions, for all those carbon footprint warriors that got on their private jets and flew to Davos last week to lecture the rest of the world about not using fossil fuels—they didn’t take commercial flights. They had to take their private charters, not with solar panels on the wings of those airplanes, using jet fuel.

They lecture the whole world about getting rid of fossil fuels in America, not in other countries.

You saw President Biden himself get on Air Force One and fly to Saudi and beg Saudi princes to produce more energy as he is shutting down production in America, limiting leases, limiting pipelines, killing Keystone and other pipelines, limiting the ability to get permits to do basic exploration in America.

He is green-lighting pipelines in Russia, green-lighting pipelines and drilling in other places, urging and begging drilling in other places.

By the way, if you are concerned about the carbon footprint, no country in the world that produces energy does it better than America. We should want to be doing more in America.

As production goes up and goes down based on good or bad policies, as we are seeing today with bad policies, the Nation back in the 1970s said that we are going to have a Strategic Petroleum Reserve—in essence, an American piggy bank to protect our country in case there is some major disruption in world markets, in energy production in America.

Maybe there is a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico that limits our ability to produce energy for a brief period of time. That is why we have a Strategic Petroleum Reserve. It is not there to go mask your bad policies.

Yet, that is what we have seen from this President. As you can see, this President has raided more than 40 percent of America’s strategic reserve; our piggy bank. He has just taken it away. In some cases, he actually sold that oil to China.

We came together last week, Republicans and Democrats. The press actually said it was going to be a partisan exercise, so why even waste the time. What they found out is not only did a Republican say it is wrong to raid our piggy bank in America and sell it to China, a majority of Democrats actually agreed with us and sent that bill to the Senate.

□ 1330

I urge the Senate to take up that bill that is important to America’s national security.

But then, today we go even further and say, Mr. President, with this bill, H.R. 21, if you are going to raid our reserves, won’t you at least put forward a plan to show how you will replace it.

Don’t worry. I know the White House gets nervous when you tell them that you have got to produce energy in America. They don’t have a problem, again, with foreign countries producing energy. They just don’t want it made in America. They use the tagline a lot. You hear it all the time, made in America; except when it comes to making energy, they don’t want to make it in America. They make it harder to make it in America. They beg foreign countries to make our energy.

This bill says—gives an exemption—except in the case of a severe energy supply interruption. So the President’s still got the ability, if there is some ac-

tual emergency, to use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve the way it was intended in the 1970s.

All this bill says is if your bad policy is leading to higher gas prices—and people are getting angry about that, as they should—you can’t go and raid it unless you show a plan, as the bill says, the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands here.

So this would make a lot of sense, except if you are at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In fact, yesterday, the President actually issued a veto threat on this bill. Now, a veto threat should be a rare exercise that you reserve for policy that might hurt the country.

Well, let’s read why the President issued the veto threat. In his veto threat he said, the administration’s use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve has been essential to protecting our energy security and to lowering gas prices for Americans.

I hope I am not the one that breaks this news to the White House, but Mr. President, your policies have not lowered gas prices for Americans. Maybe the calculator is broken at the White House, but we did the math.

Let’s do some fact-checking. Since Joe Biden took the oath of office, gas prices have not lowered; they have increased 50 percent.

Then the veto threat says, we don’t want to do this because our policies have lowered gas prices. Maybe the President, when he realizes that gas prices have gone up 50 percent—they have not lowered for families—he might reverse the veto threat. So we will wait during this debate.

Maybe we will get a reversal of this veto threat once he realizes that gas prices have actually gone up, not a little, but a lot, 50 percent increase for a low-income family who is struggling already under the weight of President Biden’s spending that has led to inflation and higher prices everywhere you go, the grocery store, supply chain increases.

This is crushing middle-class families. It is crushing lower-income families. So what we say is, let’s just use our resources.

The President actually goes on to say—and this might be the most perplexing part of the President’s veto threat; probably explains the most why the President is so misguided on energy policy.

He says, because H.R. 21 will jeopardize our energy security and increase gas prices for working families, the administration strongly opposes the bill.

So, somehow, some of the energy experts at the White House, again, some of the same people that fly around on private planes to Davos telling you not to use fossil fuels, they think that by increasing American energy production that will somehow raise gas prices.

Well, guess what? We have checked the record. These are the same experts whose policies have increased gas

prices, not a little, 50 percent. So the White House has been wrong on this issue over and over again, to the point where we had such a strong bipartisan vote last week.

Let's put up another strong bipartisan vote and maybe wake the people up at the White House as to what is happening in the real world. When families who are struggling go to fill up their gas tanks, they are not paying less, as the President suggests.

Again, the President actually thinks, in his veto threat, that his policies have lowered gas prices. A 50 percent increase is not a lower gas price. It is actually a kick to the gut of those families who are struggling; and we have got to stop having Washington kick them in the gut.

So if you look at the moniker right above the Speaker's rostrum, there is a plaque that says, let us develop the natural resources of our land.

Why don't we actually do that? Why don't we actually do what has proven to work over and over again?

If we open up American energy, it is the cleanest in the world. Don't beg foreign dictators to do it. They don't do it as clean as us, by the way; and it also lowers prices. It also creates good American jobs.

Let's actually make it in America again and, if you are going to raid the piggy bank, at minimum, show the country your plan for how you plan to replace it. That is the least this President should do.

Let's pass this bill with a strong vote over to the Senate and then get this on the President's desk, and maybe he will reconsider and recognize just what his policies have done to hurt families over these last 2 years.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of H.R. 21.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, my constituents already pay amongst the highest prices for energy in the entire country and yet, this winter, their suffering is particularly acute because some of them are being forced to pay over twice as much to heat their homes as they were just a year ago.

One of the primary drivers of this spike in energy prices is the policies of our own Federal Government which actively restrict the production of energy in America.

Any economist will tell you that when that supply is constrained, prices go up and, Mr. Chairman, that is exactly what is occurring this winter.

This bill, H.R. 21, will make a meaningful contribution to fixing that problem by requiring the Federal Government to permit new energy exploration at least sufficient to replace the petroleum that is being released from our Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Mr. Chairman, it is unconscionable to force my constituents to choose between heating their homes and putting food on the table for their families, and this is exactly what has been happening for the thousands of people that I represent.

This bill is a meaningful step toward solving that problem and will improve the lives of people across our country, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the chairman of the Energy, Climate, and Grid Security Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the Chairwoman for the time. She has done a great job. We look forward to big things on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I have been watching this debate, and the Democrats are having a hard time defending the administration's drawdown of a strategic asset for the political reasons to lower gas prices during an election year. I mean, it is obvious. The ranking member has been down here on the floor, pretty much left alone to debate this piece of legislation.

Even the Biden administration understands that House Democrats will have to support this sound energy policy that facilitates oil and gas development and has preemptively threatened to veto this legislation.

The Biden administration has said time and again that there is nothing prohibiting energy production in the United States. But we, the people, we know better because we lived it. We saw when energy production was high in this country under the past administration, gas prices were lower.

Once the Biden administration came in and started stopping oil and gas leasing and drilling, gas prices went up, and they felt the political pressure. The Biden administration and the House Democrats felt the political pressure.

So what did they do? They tapped into a strategic reserve for America. The SPR, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, is set aside for emergencies like Hurricane Katrina, for a time of war, for emergencies, not for a political maneuver to lower gas prices in an election year.

I will tell you what: Put your money where your mouth is. Support this measure instead of hiding behind the excuse that this bill ties the President's hands, which we know isn't true.

The SPR should never be tapped to offset high consumer prices caused by irresponsible energy policies. H.R. 21 calls out what we know: Draining the SPR, as it has been drained over the last 15 months, acknowledges that getting prices down is about having more supply on the market.

It was a blip. It was a temporary price reduction at home. We need to produce here. We need to produce now.

We have been blessed in this Nation with abundant natural resources, but we have been cursed by liberal politicians who don't want us to tap into those abundant resources.

How could anyone believe this administration supports oil and gas production when President Biden literally campaigned on ending the industry?

So prove us wrong. Show support for this legislation. Show America you support sound energy policy, and vote in support of H.R. 21. Take the first step in unleashing American energy production and allow America to become energy dominant once again.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New Jersey has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Chairman, President Biden's dangerous anti-energy policies have hindered our energy independence. His curbing production, sitting on leases and permits, canceling Keystone pipeline, they have all led to high gas prices, heating costs, food costs, and has the left Northeast heating fuel supply at its lowest point since 1951.

Then, to cover up for his failed policies, he raided 266 million barrels, or 40 percent of our SPR, meant for real emergencies like natural disasters. This was not meant to sell to China.

It is now at its lowest point in 40 years. We are vulnerable as a result of it; and this bill stops the President from depleting our resources and pushes him to refill it, not with Russian oil, not with Saudi oil, not with Venezuelan oil, and certainly not with Iranian oil, but with American oil to protect our national security and the economy.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed to see, for hours, Republicans arguing against President Biden lowering gas prices. That is simply fascinating to me.

President Biden was well within his authority and the law he utilized to draw down oil from our strategic reserve. The law is there to help prevent disruption.

There is a war in Ukraine. We rightfully banned Russian oil together. That is a disruption, and President Biden acted.

Maybe you all didn't like that, but he acted. That resulted in savings for

American families of \$1.69 per gallon since the peak price. So what are you all talking about?

Now, compare President Trump, who used the strategic reserve to help pay for the GOP tax scam for the rich.

So let me get this straight. Republicans think saving American families on gas during a war in Europe is wrong, but financing tax cuts for fat cat billionaires is okay. That makes no sense.

Even more incredible, President Biden sold the oil on an open market, at a high price, and then he replenished it at a lower price, earning \$4 billion in profit for American taxpayers. You cannot make this up.

Then my colleagues across the aisle—how do you like them apples, huh?

Another thing, oil companies already hold leases on 12.6 million acres of public lands already, and they are using just about half of them.

So you can spend hours talking about how you oppose Biden's successful effort to prevent a disruption in a time of war in Europe that we are helping to support to lower gas prices for the American people.

I stand with the President on this, and so do millions of Americans.

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1345

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Chair, since President Biden took office, he has waged a full-on assault on the oil and gas industry. Instead of unleashing American energy production, he has unleashed our energy reserves. Now, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is at its lowest level in 40 years.

In an attempt to temporarily lower gas prices leading up to the 2022 election, President Biden has abused the SPR, which is supposed to be used for emergency purposes, and weakened America's energy security.

Oklahomans and all Americans deserve more than the political games. H.R. 21 is a step toward allowing America to produce reliable and affordable energy and ensure we are prepared for true energy supply emergencies in the future.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, Texas is on the front lines of Biden's unilateral assault on American energy, which has totally devastated our economic recovery efforts and undermined our national security.

Rather than acknowledge the consequences of his disastrous energy policies and change course, Biden has simply doubled down by dipping into the

Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is not meant for political disasters but for national emergencies.

Since March of last year, the President sold more than 40 percent of our strategic stockpile, bringing the SPR to the lowest levels in four decades.

Even more irresponsibly, this administration has no plan for when and how they will replenish our oil reserves, putting America in a precarious position of weakness.

This legislation sends a strong message, Mr. Chair, to this administration that they can no longer put their boot on the neck of American energy production and then bail themselves out by raiding our rainy-day fund, our rainy day reserves.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

Mr. Chair, today's bill shows that there is no real vision for Republican energy policy. They don't have a path forward.

This was their chance to engage meaningfully on energy policy, to set the tone for a new Congress, where we would work together to protect American energy interests. Instead, they are reduced to defending their oil and gas interests and attacking President Biden's successful efforts to use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to lower gas prices for Americans.

I have said it before: Republican administrations, Republican Presidents have released oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the past. I am sure that if we had a Republican President now, they would be heralding the fact that he released oil from the reserves in order to bring down gasoline prices at the pump.

I want to mention, again, this letter from Secretary Granholm, our Energy Secretary. She states her Department's position on the bill. According to her, this bill would severely restrict or threaten the administration's ability to respond to emergency situations, such as the emergency supply shortage from the one triggered by the war in Ukraine. This bill would not only make it so that gas prices go higher but make it more difficult for us to address supply problems.

The Secretary identifies, in my opinion, in irrefutable terms, the Biden administration's successful use of the reserve to lower gas prices for Americans.

Now, understand what this bill does. It prohibits the Department of Energy from releasing oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until it expands oil and gas drilling on Federal lands by the same percentage that it releases oil from the reserve.

The previous speaker, Mr. SOTO, pointed out that the fossil fuel industry already controls large portions of U.S. public lands and waters, and it isn't using most of it. The problem is not a shortage of leases or land. The problem is a fossil fuel industry more

interested in keeping supply artificially low so that prices stay artificially high.

They don't want to pump oil because if they do so, then the gas price goes down. That is not what they want. They want to make greater profits.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues, please, the House Republicans are doing the bidding of their Big Oil friends at Americans' expense while threatening the President's ability to take timely actions to lower prices for American consumers at the pump.

This bill is a giveaway to Republicans' fossil fuel friends, who already received billions of dollars in taxpayer-funded subsidies and enjoyed record-shattering profits last year at the expense of working families.

Releasing oil from the reserve in response to Putin's invasion of Ukraine was a critical, commonsense strategy that helped lower gas prices for American families by a \$1.69 per gallon since their peak.

Restricting the Federal Government's best tools in the middle of a global energy crisis with no benefit other than increasing the profits of the fossil fuel industry is extreme, and I don't use that word loosely.

This bill is an extreme policy that is going to make it so much more difficult for the President to act to deal with the supply chain problems and to try to lower prices for average Americans. It is extreme in the real sense.

Mr. Chair, for that reason, I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 21, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Washington has 15 seconds remaining.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, this is reasonable, commonsense legislation that will strengthen America's energy security, protect our national security, and preserve our strategic energy stockpile for true emergencies. It only addresses the non-emergency sales.

The Biden administration has sold off more than 250 million barrels, a million barrels per day up until the election, and more than 40 percent of our reserve. Put an end to this.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of H.R. 21, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chair, today I rise in support of H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

President Biden's energy policies that stifle domestic oil and gas production have pushed energy prices up and made everything we buy in this country more expensive. As a consequence, the president raided our Strategic Petroleum Reserve last year in a failed attempt to temporarily and artificially lower the price of gas right before the mid-term election, putting his personal political self-interest above our national security and our national interest. His actions left our nation vulnerable to international energy extortion and woefully unprepared to respond to certain domestic natural disasters and emergencies.

The solution to this terrible predicament the president has left us in is to enact a policy that requires the Secretary of the Department of Energy to submit a plan to increase domestic production every time the president chooses to raid our reserves for non-emergency reasons. That way, we'll never be left in the position we are left in today. That's exactly what the Strategic Production Response Act does.

Additionally, Mr. Chair, I rise because I am pleased that the new Republican majority in the House has brought forth this bill under a modified open rule. This will be the first bill considered in this chamber under an open modified rule since 2016 and the first time since I took office.

I, along with many of my colleagues who wish to restore the integrity of this institution, have long advocated for an open amendment process that encourages robust debate. The American people sent us to Washington to be their representatives, which means listening to each other—even when we disagree—and taking tough votes so that we can reach a consensus.

I am confident that this process will yield greater Member participation, a more informed and engaged electorate, and ultimately better legislation for the American people.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak in support of the Jackson Lee Amendments to H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act, which will improve the bill.

As a senior member of the House Committee on Homeland Security and a member representing the 18th Congressional District in Houston, Texas, I am well aware of the critical importance of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to our nation's security.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the world's largest supply of emergency crude oil, was established primarily to reduce the impact of disruptions in supplies of petroleum products and to carry out obligations of the United States under the international energy program.

Following the oil shocks of the late 1970s, the nation prepared to secure its energy future by developing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

On August 4, 1980, President Jimmy Carter issued Executive Order 12231—Strategic Petroleum Reserve. In this action, he transferred the functions vested in the President by Section 7430(k) of Title 10 of the United States Code to the Secretary of Energy.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to President Carter for his foresight and willingness to pursue such a bold effort to ensure the nation's energy security.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a federally-owned oil stockpile of crude oil stored in huge underground salt caverns at four sites along the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico.

Two Strategic Petroleum Reserve containment facilities are near Houston, Texas: the Bryan Mound in Brazoria County and Big Hill in Jefferson County.

Over my tenure in the House of Representatives I have seen the value and necessity of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

For the past 27 years, I have been Co-Chair of the Energy Braintrusts of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Energy is the Live Blood of the Economy.

The electricity that powers our cities, heats our homes, fuels innovation in businesses, and supports the work of local, state, and federal governments to serve the public all de-

pend on low-cost, accessible, and available energy.

Too often, we take for granted how fortunate we are to live in a nation and what a rich store of energy in the form of fossil fuels, wind, solar, and hydropower.

I believe in the importance of an innovative and forward-thinking energy posture for this nation.

My work includes hosting Energy Braintrusts designed to bring all relevant players ranging from environmentalists to producers of energy from various sectors, including coal, electric, natural gas, nuclear, oil, and alternative energy sources, as well as producers from Africa.

The oil and gas industry provides many jobs for many of my constituents and opportunities for small businesses in the 18th Congressional District of Texas.

In past Congresses, I have offered bills to promote deficit reduction and job creation that could increase leasing of the outer continental shelf oil and gas resources under the control of the federal government.

Times change as does the needs of the nation—today our major threat is climate change.

For these reasons, throughout my time in Congress, I have advanced my interests in a balance among the sources of home-grown energy sources comprised of fossil fuels, natural gas, wind, and solar energy.

The Jackson Lee Amendments offered for consideration under H.R. 21 would create avenues for providing access to routine operational functions for maintenance of the Petroleum Reserve that is essential to operations.

Mr. Chair, I ask that you consider that the location of the reserves and the location of the refineries that produce gasoline, fuel oil, and heating oil are highly concentrated along the Upper Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast.

The strategic importance is not just when gasoline prices might go up but when the nation's national interests are threatened.

Instances of the reserve's oil being used include:

- 2011 IEA Coordinated Release
- 2005 Hurricane Katrina Sale
- 1991 Operation Desert Storm Sale
- 1990 Desert Shield Test Sale
- 2017 Hurricane Harvey Exchange
- 2012 Hurricane Isaac Exchange
- 2008 Hurricanes Gustav and Ike Exchanges
- 2006 Ship Channel Closure Exchange
- 2006 Barge Accident Exchange
- 2005 Hurricane Katrina Exchange
- 2004 Hurricane Ivan Exchange
- 2002 Hurricane Lili Exchange
- 2000 Heating Oil Exchange
- 2000 Ship Channel Closure Exchange
- 1999 Maya Exchange
- 1996 Pipeline Blockage Exchange

If the reserve had not been tapped in each of these instances, the consequences to the American public would have been higher fuel prices.

Shocks to the economy are difficult to weather by those on set incomes like retired persons or low-income families.

Economic harms caused by higher fuel costs are a threat to American families and should be considered when considering the national interest in using the reserves, which are paid for by the working people of this nation.

JACKSON LEE AMENDMENT NO. 35

This Jackson Lee amendment would continue to allow the Secretary of Energy to per-

mit drawdowns of crude from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to supply refineries should natural or manmade disasters disrupt port facilities or transportation systems that disrupt deliveries of crude to refineries for the production of gasoline, fuel oil, or heating oil.

An important benefit to having the world's largest crude oil reserve occurs following a major hurricane hitting the upper Texas or Southern Louisiana Coast when ports and docking facilities may have sustained damage that prevents the off-loading of crude to refineries.

Drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in response to disasters does aid the national interest in keeping supplies of gasoline, fuel oils, and heating oil flowing to consumers.

Any disruption in the production of these energy products would immediately trigger higher prices that would hit the pocketbooks of American families.

The benefits of providing exchanges of oil from the preserve to refiners and having the crude delivered later to replenish what was used with additional amounts added to the reserve a few months after the drawdown is beneficial to the nation and the oil industry as a whole.

This Jackson Lee Amendment would preserve exchanges that occur and protect the nation from gasoline shortages and likely much higher fuel prices following natural disasters that impact the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coasts.

JACKSON LEE AMENDMENT NO. 36

This Jackson Lee amendment would allow the necessary and routine test drawdowns that occur as part of the work to maintain the efficiency of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to ensure that it functions as intended during an emergency use permissible by law or regulation.

Tests are essential to the core mission of the preserve and often involve 5,000,000 barrels or less being drawn down.

This Jackson Lee Amendment would provide that Strategic Petroleum Reserve tests would not trigger the provisions of this bill.

The Jackson Lee amendment would ensure that tests can continue without delay or suspension out of concern regarding the requirements of this bill.

I ask my colleagues to support both of these Jackson Lee Amendments.

I understand that the bill's authors have a specific policy objective in mind and believe that the legislation will accomplish a minor policy change.

I would offer that sometimes a little change can have severe consequences and that we might be far better if bipartisan efforts were pursued when it comes to a successful policy accomplishment that is the envy of the world and a vital national resource.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The bill is considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 21

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 "Strategic Production Response Act".

SEC. 2. COMPENSATORY PRODUCTION INCREASE PLAN.

Section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of a severe energy supply interruption described in subsection (d), the Secretary may not execute the first drawdown of petroleum products in the Reserve after the date of enactment of this subsection, whether through sale, exchange, or loan, until the Secretary has developed a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands (including submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense leased for oil and gas production by the same percentage as the percentage of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that is to be drawn down in that first and subsequent drawdowns, subject to the limitation under paragraph (2).

“(2) LIMITATION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production in excess of 10 percent.

“(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the plan required by paragraph (1) in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense.”.

The CHAIR. No amendment shall be in order except those received for printing in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII dated at least 1 day before the day of consideration of the amendment; and pro forma amendments described in section 5(a) of House Resolution 5. Each amendment so received may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee and shall be considered as read if printed.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. NO EFFECT ON CERTAIN WITHDRAWALS OF FEDERAL LANDS.

Nothing in this Act, or any amendments made by this Act, shall affect the Presidential memorandum titled “Memorandum on the Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition” and dated September 8, 2020.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I rise at the urging of Republicans in the Florida delegation who are overwhelmingly supportive of the underlying legislation but who seek to make it a little better by ensconcing some of the policy articulations of the Trump administration regarding where drilling can and cannot occur offshore into the body of the bill.

There is no denying that since President Trump left office, Joe Biden has

overseen a collapse of U.S. energy dominance. This legislation is a great first step to fulfill the Republican commitment to attack inflation and rising gas prices, and that begins by stopping playing politics with the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

On September 8, 2020, President Trump issued a memo indicating that there would be certain areas off the shore of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina that would not be available for drilling leases. Offshore drilling is broadly opposed in coastal communities in these areas by local governments, many of which had submitted to President Trump previously, and to congressional offices, resolutions indicating their opposition to offshore oil drilling. They largely cite two reasons: environmental policy and the impact on property values in coastal communities. I will speak to the impact of offshore oil drilling on the military mission in these areas.

In the Gulf of Mexico test range, in the 10 years preceding my time in Congress, there were about 60 test sorties that the Air Force would run off the coast of Florida. Already scheduled for 2024, there will be over 240 of those test sorties, and that does not include the tremendous amount of testing that also occurs as a consequence of actions from the U.S. Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and other private-sector partners.

Moreover, just 6 years ago, off the coast of Florida, one could only take a 100-mile shot in air-to-air training, research, development, test, and evaluation. Due to the investment we have been able to make in the Gulf test range in telemetry systems and radar systems, we can now take a 425-mile shot. That is important because we need the capability to test component parts of hypersonic weapons systems and supersonic weapons systems so that America always holds the high ground.

There is no other place in the world where we do this testing. There is exquisite connectivity between offshore test ranges and onshore land ranges where we are able to launch missiles and munitions over the sea and land them on land. There is nowhere else in the world we have the opportunity to do that.

It is odd that I have to continue to say this on the floor of the House, but it is a terrible idea to launch experimental missiles over oil rigs and the various ships that traverse back and forth to shore for the personnel and for the maintenance that is required to maintain those rigs.

There are a lot of great places where we can unlock the potential of our country to ensure that we have a sufficient Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is the essence of the bill. This amendment gives my colleagues in Florida great comfort that none of the treatment of existing moratoriums would in any way harm coastal Florida, coastal Georgia, or coastal South Carolina.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of the amendment, and I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment that would maintain current law.

President Trump imposed a decade-long ban in offshore drilling off the coast of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Nothing in the underlying bill, H.R. 21, would change that.

To be clear, nothing in H.R. 21 affects any existing statutory or regulatory restrictions that may prohibit offshore oil and gas development. The purpose and scope of the bill is limited. It is to protect the SPR from politically motivated drawdowns and to ensure the American people are protected from true emergencies in energy supply disruptions. It would require the Department of Energy to develop a plan.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment and the underlying bill, H.R. 21.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I don't disagree with the gentleman from Florida in terms of prohibiting offshore drilling because I think that we should not have any offshore drilling for oil and gas off the eastern coast of the United States in the Atlantic and even in some other areas.

I may have been mistaken, but I did not hear him mention the fact that his bill also prohibits offshore wind and renewables off the coast of Florida. I am totally opposed to the bill for that reason.

What we need to be doing is to be discouraging fossil fuels and encouraging renewables. That is exactly what Democrats did in the Inflation Reduction Act when we provided all kinds of incentives for renewables, including solar and wind power, including offshore.

To have an amendment that says that offshore wind is not acceptable or should be prohibited flies in the face of what we should be doing to address the climate crisis.

For that reason, even though I may agree to the idea that—

Mr. GAETZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GAETZ. Is the gentleman concerned about the impact of some of those wind farms on migratory bird populations?

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I reclaim my time.

There is a very easy way, in my opinion, to manage and regulate offshore wind. Certainly, it has to be regulated, but the gentleman's amendment prohibits it and treats it the same way as he treats offshore oil and gas drilling. Those two should not be equated.

We need to move forward, and we need to encourage, as we do in the Inflation Reduction Act, offshore wind and use of renewables around the country.

Mr. Chair, for that reason, I oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman cannot reserve time. The gentleman can yield to someone if he wishes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1400

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

“(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the North Atlantic Planning Area.”.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that would exempt from the plan any oil and gas drilling in the North Atlantic planning area which extends from New Jersey to Maine.

I opposed the underlying bill. I think it is poorly drafted and extremely problematic, but I must make a point that in the incredibly unlikely event that this bill would make it into law, we cannot have any plan that considers offshore drilling in the North Atlantic.

An oil spill off the Atlantic Coast would be devastating to coastal communities in New Jersey and up and down the Atlantic.

The Jersey Shore is home to over \$700 billion in coastal properties and the tourism industry generates almost half a million jobs, nearly 10 percent of my State's entire workforce. New Jersey's commercial fishing industry generates over \$7.9 billion annually and supports over 50,000 jobs.

Fortunately, there is widespread consensus that the Atlantic Ocean should not be open to oil and gas drilling and put at risk of an oil spill.

There are 259 Atlantic Coast municipalities on the record saying they don't want drilling. In addition, 42,000 businesses represented by the Business Alliance for Protecting the Atlantic Coast and 500,000 fishing families from Florida to Maine are on record opposing offshore drilling. They are right to support a ban. As you know, our coast-

al communities depend upon healthy ocean ecosystems.

It is vital that the Federal Government protect the roughly 1.75 million American jobs and \$137 billion in GDP that come from activities along the Atlantic seaboard in industries such as tourism, recreation, and fishing. It would be wrong to risk Atlantic coastal communities' key economic engine—a clean ocean—for a roughly 7-month supply of oil and a 6-month supply of gas when a spill would leave permanent damage.

I have been fighting to exempt the waters off the Jersey Shore from oil and gas drilling for decades. It was the first bill I introduced in Congress when I was first elected.

While I don't support the bill we are considering today, it certainly cannot include any effort to open up our Atlantic Coast to drilling.

Mr. Chair, I ask all of my colleagues to support this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. VALADAO). The gentleman may not reserve his time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I do insist on the point of order. The amendment amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992. That statute is not amended by this bill.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has offered amendment No. 104.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I withdraw.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, this amendment excludes a tract of land in the North Atlantic from being included in the leasing plan. So virtually all offshore oil and gas leasing occurs in the Gulf of Mexico.

Offshore oil and gas exploration accounts for roughly 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production. By further limiting this potentially vast resource, we are not going to be able to keep up with demand as it increases.

H.R. 21 does not require the Department of Energy to drill in any specific area. We shouldn't take items off the table before a review has been done.

Moreover, our plan can be changed as new information comes along, while the mandate in this amendment is inflexible to fact, science, and the needs that may arise from national emergencies.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MS. MACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. NO EFFECT ON EXISTING LEASING RESTRICTIONS.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, shall affect any statutory or regulatory restrictions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act (including any withdrawal of Federal land) that may prohibit oil and gas leasing within the area designated as the South Atlantic Planning Area.

Mr. PALLONE. I would like to reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment No. 133, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

I thank Chairwoman RODGERS for introducing this legislation today and working with me, and our staff working together as well to support this amendment.

It will not only benefit our environment and the Lowcountry of South Carolina, but our world-class tourism economy as well. This is the first time in 7 years that Congress has had this modified open rule to allow legislators to provide and put forth amendments on a piece of legislation like this.

Before I ever came to Congress, I was a State lawmaker, and on my fourth day in I filed my first piece of legislation which was a resolution to ban offshore drilling off of South Carolina's coast, a completely bipartisan issue in the State legislature of South Carolina. It was something our Governor also supported.

Our beaches are clean, our water is clean, our air is clean. Our beaches are lined with gold, and South Carolina as a State does not want to see any opportunity for drilling off of its coast.

It is a passion of mine, a policy that I have worked on for a number of years as a State lawmaker, and now in Congress I have the opportunity to continue this body of work. The tourism industry really relies on a great, clean and healthy environment in South Carolina. In fact, it contributes over \$20 billion a year to our economy. It provides thousands of jobs. The Lowcountry in South Carolina is really such an enormous part of our economy.

In 2020, the Department of the Interior issued a 10-year moratorium on offshore drilling in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and

Florida. In fact, I was there that day in Jupiter, Florida, when the former President announced this 10-year moratorium. It is so important. LINDSEY GRAHAM and I and many, many others were there in attendance supporting that moratorium.

This amendment is simple. It ensures that the moratorium is not affected by the underlying language in the legislation. It protects South Carolina's coastline, which every South Carolinian and visitor to our State knows is vital to our livelihoods and our economy.

Mr. Chair, I yield to Chairwoman RODGERS.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman from South Carolina informing us of what the current law states.

I just want to confirm that the bill has no effect on these current laws and regulations. It is a good amendment and I support it.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Does the gentleman withdraw his reservation?

Mr. PALLONE. Yes, I withdraw the reservation of a point of order.

The CHAIR. The reservation is withdrawn.

Without objection, the gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I do think actually that any amendment that comes from either side of the aisle that would prohibit offshore drilling off the coast of the Atlantic I would support. I think it makes sense.

We have had this policy now in terms of the moratorium for a number of years along the Atlantic and it should continue.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

“(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil

and gas leasing in any tract located in the South Atlantic Planning Area, the Straits of Florida Planning Area, or the in any area of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that is referred to in section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.”

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 unnecessarily opens large swaths of public lands and waters to oil and gas drilling, including the coast of Florida. This would really jeopardize Florida's fragile offshore waters, our beautiful beaches. Clean water, clean air, clean beaches are central to our way of life, and are the cornerstone of our economy.

For many years, the State of Florida has enjoyed a moratorium on drilling because leaders at the national level recognized that Florida beaches and our offshore waters were a national resource.

That moratorium expired last year, unfortunately. So now with H.R. 21, Florida is at risk again. My amendment would reinstitute that moratorium. In fact, it would permanently ban drilling off of the coast of Florida.

This has enjoyed bipartisan support here in the Congress and back home. How do Floridians feel about drilling off of our beaches?

Well, we passed a constitutional amendment in 2018 that passed by almost 70 percent of the vote in the State of Florida. Democrats, Republicans, Independents, everyone values our way of life.

Why?

Because we are also keenly aware of how dirty it is, how risky it is. The impacts of oil drilling off our coast really came home to roost in 2010 after the BP Deepwater Horizon oil blowout severely affected the Gulf Coast marine ecosystems.

Do you all remember that disaster, watching it day after day, month after month, after oil spewed into the Gulf of Mexico?

At that time we were pretty fortunate on the West Coast of Florida, we didn't have oil that washed up on the beaches, but we were just coming out of the Great Recession. It was a hammer down on small business owners at that time. People were not coming to the Sunshine State. It caused enormous environmental impacts. I remember so well, holding in my arms and looking into the eyes of these small, mom and pop owners of motels and hotels and beach businesses, they were just devastated.

We cannot put our economic and environment at risk again. It was a wake-up call.

□ 1415

The eastern Gulf of Mexico also is an important military testing range. The Department of Defense has said they oppose oil drilling off the coast of Flor-

ida along the west coast because they do so many military training exercises.

There are so many reasons that we need to act to protect our way of life, our environment, and our economy. It is what we sing about when we sing about protecting the Gulf Stream waters. This land is your land, this land is my land. They are not to be pillaged by the greed of the Big Oil companies.

We are poised to make important progress on the health of our oceans and our economy. We are about to unleash the clean energy economy to create jobs, to lower costs for families, to build safer, healthier, and more resilient communities. We do not need to put our economy and our way of life at risk.

So for all those reasons, I hope that all of the colleagues can join together to support the Castor amendment and permanently ban oil drilling off of the beautiful coastline of the State of Florida.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation is withdrawn.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, this amendment really duplicates an amendment that we just passed, if you think about the amendment that was offered by Congressman MATT GAETZ. President Trump imposed a decade-long ban on oil drilling off the coast of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina; and nothing in this legislation—nothing in H.R. 21—will change that.

If my colleagues across the aisle are concerned about drilling off the coast of Florida, I would just note that. To be clear, nothing in H.R. 21 affects any existing statutory or regulatory restrictions that may prohibit offshore oil and gas development.

The purpose of the underlying bill is limited. It is to protect the SPR from politically motivated drawdowns and to ensure the American people are protected in times of true emergencies when the energy supply is disrupted.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve has enjoyed bipartisan support for years. This administration decided to draw it down unilaterally leading up to the election. It has been drawn down 40 percent.

The underlying bill would ensure that we can take the steps necessary through domestic energy production to refill SPR. The amendment that was introduced by my colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee is really unnecessary. It goes beyond the scope of H.R. 21.

Mr. Chair, I urge opposition, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida.

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have amendment No. 2 at the desk.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, beginning on line 9, strike "Except in the case of a severe energy supply interruption described in subsection (d), the" and insert "The".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, before I discuss the details of my amendment, I want to applaud the new Republican majority for giving Members the opportunity to offer amendments in a more open process. The people's House has been broken for far too long, and I look forward to working with my colleagues in an open process for the remainder of this Congress.

I also want to thank Chairwoman MCMORRIS-RODGERS for her leadership on this issue to put American energy first. I cosponsored this legislation because I believe it puts America back on track to regain energy independence.

This is such an important issue and critical piece of legislation that I believe we cannot stop short. We need to chart a path back to energy independence and ensure President Biden is not able to sell our critical oil supplies to China or any other rogue nation. President Biden used emergency authorities to sell hundreds of millions of barrels of oil to our enemies.

My amendment would prevent President Biden from claiming an emergency to further reduce our strategic oil supplies. This is why I filed impeachment articles last Congress against President Biden on the grounds that he endangered, compromised, and undermined the energy security of the United States by selling oil from the United States' Strategic Petroleum Reserve to foreign nations. President Biden has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to the national security of our country.

No President in the history of the United States has ordered a liquidation of the SPR on this scale. He sold 40 percent of our critical oil supply to trick and deceive the American people before the election. Rather than unleashing American energy here at home, he has robbed our country.

When President Biden took office in 2021, the SPR contained 638 million

barrels of oil. Since then, he has slashed our oil inventory to 371 million barrels. He has decimated the SPR to the lowest level since December, 1983, before some Members of this body were even born. He shredded the offers from oil companies to resupply the reserve. He gave away 7 million barrels of our oil to a Communist Chinese state-run energy firm. The CCP had 1.2 billion barrels when Biden took office, they have even more now.

I cannot believe our President did that.

If we let President Biden continue to run our oil this way, we will have nothing left.

This has destroyed America's oil production. President Biden shut down the Keystone XL pipeline, destroying hundreds of thousands of American jobs.

President Biden has allowed the least amount of federal land for drilling since the end of World War II.

We are now producing 1 million barrels of oil less every day compared to when President Trump was in office.

Every country faces natural disasters.

Where will we get our oil next time we are in crisis?

Whom will we have to beg to get our oil?

China?

Iran?

The Saudis?

Venezuela—like the Biden administration has already done?

Or maybe even Russia?

President Biden's actions prove an intentional plot to destroy America's oil industry and usher in the climate cult's Green New Deal.

My amendment would simply strike the exceptions that Biden used to sell our oil.

The American people don't believe that the President should have the authority to declare an emergency for any reason and then sell our oil to our enemies.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Does the gentleman withdraw his reservation?

Mr. PALLONE. I withdraw the point of order, yes.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation is withdrawn.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I can only characterize this amendment as extreme.

If adopted, this amendment would make an already reckless bill even more careless and would weaken our national energy security.

Now, let me say that I totally disagree with what the gentlewoman just said. First of all, what President Biden has done, as we have said repeatedly

today, is to release crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in order to bring down gas prices. And he actually accomplished that goal. It worked by bringing down prices about a \$1.50 per gallon since the peak last June.

In addition to that, we have set forth that this was to address the supply chain because we know that with the war in Ukraine, the supply chain was severely limited, and one of the purposes of releasing oil from the reserve was to have more in the supply chain.

The gentlewoman also suggested that this administration is restricting the use of public lands for drilling. That is simply not the case. One-half of the public lands are available for drilling. As I have said before, the oil companies simply don't want to drill because they want to keep the prices artificially high.

Now, what the gentlewoman has done—and I just want to explain this in a little detail. Right now, the bill before us does have an exemption that says that you don't have to drill or put forth a plan to drill on public lands if certain criteria are met.

It says that during a severe energy supply interruption, if the President determines that an emergency situation exists and there is a significant reduction in supply, a severe increase in the price of petroleum products and/or such price increase is likely to cause a major adverse impact on the national economy.

So even under this underlying bill, if those criteria are met, then the President can use the SPR and release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for these reasons.

What the gentlewoman has done—or tries to do—in this amendment is eliminate those exemptions. So essentially what she is saying—this is why this is so extreme—is she is saying it doesn't matter if there is a problem with high prices. It doesn't matter if there is a problem with the supply chain. We are not going to let the President release oil from the reserve for any reason whatsoever unless a plan is put forward to allow for more drilling on public lands.

That is extreme. Even the Republican leadership doesn't support that. She is saying no exemptions whatsoever.

Imagine what this would do if we had no flexibility whatsoever no matter what the price was, no matter what the supply was, and no matter what the emergency is, not allowed. You have got to put together a plan which could take years to put forward a way of drilling more on public lands before we would be able to use this tool which is so important for national security.

This is really, in my opinion, outrageous and extreme.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose the amendment for this reason, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

But in response to the ranking member, I just want to underscore that H.R. 21 is designed to stop the abuse of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for non-emergency political reasons such as President Biden's decision to drain the SPR in the days leading up to the election.

So the other side likes to say: Well, it was the war in Ukraine that caused the prices to go up.

The war in Ukraine just exposed the energy crisis that started on day one of the Biden administration.

Mr. Chair, on day one of the Biden administration, gas prices were \$2.33 a gallon, and they have just continued to go up, jeopardizing reliability and affordability, as well as our national security.

My concern with the gentlewoman's amendment is that the SPR is one of America's most important energy security tools, and we cannot tie the hands of the President regardless of which party is in office when we have a real emergency like a hurricane, a terrorist attack, or something that disrupts our oil supply.

The underlying bill, H.R. 21, is focused on protecting SPR from President Biden's abuse of it.

H.R. 21 should be a bipartisan bill. It should be a bipartisan bill. Just a couple of weeks ago, we passed H.R. 22, Protecting America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve From China Act which gained the support of my Democrat colleagues—over 100 Democratic colleagues voting with us to ban exports of SPR to China.

Let's keep the momentum going. Let's send the Senate and the President a very strong, bipartisan bill.

Representative GREENE is right that President Biden has abused our strategic stockpile, and he has failed to put forward a plan to increase domestic energy supply.

Let's pass the underlying bill and get back to work.

Mr. Chair, I urge "no" on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia will be postponed.

□ 1430

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, amendment No. 71.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendment made by this Act, may be construed to controvert the fact that greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 50 to 52 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, and that net-zero greenhouse gas emissions must be achieved by 2050, if the United States is to satisfy its commitment under the Paris Agreement and avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Delaware is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that ensures that, under the rule of construction, nothing in this legislation may be understood to repudiate the fact that greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly in order to meet our global agreement under the Paris Agreement.

Specifically, greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by half from 2005 levels by 2030, and net-zero greenhouse gas emissions must be achieved by 2050 to meet this commitment.

We need legislative action that brings us closer to achieving our emissions goals, not further from it. In Delaware, as the State with the lowest mean elevation in the country, we feel the impacts of climate change every single day.

From our environmental justice communities in Wilmington, where when it rains, it floods; to our farmers, who must adjust to rising temperatures and deal with saltwater intrusion; to our coastal communities, where a sea level rise is an imminent threat to our homes, our economy, and our natural resources, we in Delaware are living among the escalating effects of climate change.

I know Delawareans are not alone in this. Wildfires and drought continue to ravage our Western States, and hurricanes are becoming more frequent and stronger across the Gulf Coast and East Coast.

All of us are feeling the impacts of climate change, which is why we must all work together to satisfy our commitment under the Paris Agreement to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. We need legislation that doesn't force us backward but, instead, propels us forward to a cleaner, safer, and more sustainable planet.

Mr. Chair, I urge the support of all of my colleagues on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this bill is about protecting our strategic reserves and ensuring American energy production, which we do cleaner than any other nation in the world.

If we are serious about addressing global climate risk and preserving and expanding the prosperity of the American people, we should focus on American security and American energy.

This amendment is not necessary. I urge opposition. Vote "no."

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 143 OFFERED BY MR. LALOTA

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 143.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. NO EFFECT ON EXISTING LEASING RESTRICTIONS.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, shall affect any statutory or regulatory restrictions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act (including any withdrawal of Federal land) that may prohibit oil and gas leasing within the area designated as the North Atlantic Planning Area.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 21.

Increasing American energy supplies decreases our Nation's reliance on our adversaries in the Middle East and Russia and is worthy of bipartisan support.

H.R. 21 helps me keep a promise I made to Long Islanders that I would fight to make America energy independent by seeking opportunities to safely increase energy production.

I made another promise, too. I promised to protect Long Island's waters, which are home to a vibrant ecosystem and are the foundation of an already struggling fishing industry.

To keep that promise, I have introduced an amendment to H.R. 21. My simple amendment, which is less than 100 words, states that H.R. 21 cannot affect or supersede any existing restrictions on oil and gas leases offshore the northeast part of the United States, from the coast of Maine to New Jersey.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues for their support of this commonsense, pro-energy, pro-worker, pro-environment, and pro-fishing amendment.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LALOTA. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, this amendment is a savings clause. It states that nothing in H.R. 21 impacts existing legal restrictions on oil and gas leasing in the North Atlantic Planning Area. This will ensure that this bill is not interpreted to make changes there.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment.

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I do support the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is the gentleman withdrawing his reservation?

Mr. PALLONE. Yes.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation is withdrawn, and without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I will be brief. As I said before, I am supportive of any amendment that would prohibit oil and gas drilling off the coast of the Atlantic as long as it does not also prohibit the use of renewable resources such as wind. For that reason, I support the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 8.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike "and the Secretary of Defense" and insert "the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Chairman, this bill requires the Secretary of Energy to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production when drawdowns are made on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Should this bill become law, I believe this interagency coordination will be paramount to ensuring the Federal lands leasing strategy is carried out in a thoughtful and scrupulous way.

To that end, my amendment will require that the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency are also formally included in the Energy Secretary's consultation process as the leasing plan is formulated.

Mr. Chair, I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will vote with me in favor of this amendment to ensure greater interagency collaboration

and due diligence on such important matters before us.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would require the Secretary of Energy to consult with the EPA Administrator and the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the required leasing plan. I rise in opposition to the amendment because it expands the scope of EPA. EPA does not oversee Federal lands; the Department of the Interior does.

Further, this amendment is duplicative. H.R. 21 already requires the Secretary of Energy to consult with the Secretary of the Interior. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is in the Department of the Interior and falls under the Secretary's purview.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. CLYDE

Mr. CLYDE. I have an amendment at the desk, No. 91.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 15, insert "and submitted to Congress" after "developed".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

If enacted, my amendment would help hold the Biden administration, which has proven to be the least transparent administration in American history, accountable.

Under President Biden's anti-American energy policies and his embrace of the radical left's Green New Deal agenda, America's energy independence has been severely jeopardized. In response, my amendment would require President Biden and his administration to submit their plan to Congress addressing his misuse of our Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the next drawdown of our reserve.

My amendment would ensure that the plan the administration develops actually addresses our Nation's energy security and shows in writing to Congress that it does not sell our country's emergency energy supply to our adversaries, including companies aligned with the Chinese Communist Party that have direct connections to the President's son.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment to submit the administration's plan to this body so we can do the work

the American people sent us here to do, which is to restore American energy independence, unleash domestic energy production, and hold the Biden administration accountable for creating this crisis.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman bringing this amendment forward. It would simply require the plan to be submitted to Congress. It is a good amendment, and I urge our colleagues to support it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 9.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 11, insert "or during the period of a national emergency declared under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)" after "(d)".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Chairman, as we all know, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve was established decades ago by our 38th President, Gerald Ford, in the aftermath of the oil crisis of the early 1970s.

Ever since, the reserve has proven to be an incredibly effective tool at the President's disposal in instances where the Nation has found itself confronted with a crisis. Whether we find ourselves facing a catastrophic natural disaster, a substantial spike in global oil prices, or an outbreak of international conflict, Presidents have used the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in each of these situations and others to ensure the Nation is able to respond swiftly, avoid disruptions to vital operations, and minimize the financial pain facing American families.

Tragically, it is not a matter of if but, rather, when the next national emergency will occur. I think we can all agree that the last thing any of us want is for the President's ability to quickly mobilize the Nation's response to be encumbered or hindered by unintentional red tape.

This amendment would straightforwardly, but importantly, avoid that potential pitfall by including an exception for national emergencies as declared under the National Emergencies Act. We all know how government bureaucracies work, and it is always slowly.

This bill requires the Department of Energy to consult with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Pentagon to develop a

plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production when drawdowns on the SPR are made.

While thorough due diligence and interagency coordination are absolutely a good and necessary component in any attempt to lease Federal lands for oil and gas production, do any of us really believe that such consultation and planning between four massive government departments can be done expeditiously in a time of war or crisis? This amendment would insert an exception clause to ensure this bill does not compromise or restrict the President's ability.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This amendment would further allow the President to abuse the SPR by draining it without declaring an emergency under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The statute is clear, and emergency triggers to use SPRs are well defined. The law requires the President to declare that a severe energy supply interruption exists. The statute defines a supply interruption as follows:

One, "an emergency situation exists and there is a significant reduction in supply, which is of significant scope and duration";

Two, "a severe increase in the price of petroleum products has resulted from such emergency situation";

Three, "such price increase is likely to cause a major adverse impact on the national economy."

SPR is a critical national security asset and should only have been utilized in accordance with the law. This amendment would create a new loophole to allow the President to continue raiding SPR for political purposes.

I urge a "no" on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer amendment No. 32.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closed quotation marks and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit the plan developed under paragraph (1) to the Committees on Armed Services, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on

Energy and Natural Resources, Environment and Public Works, Armed Services, and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is simple and straightforward. My amendment simply requires the administration to submit their plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal lands to the House Committees on Armed Services, Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources, as well as the Senate Committees on Energy and Natural Resources, Environment and Public Works, Armed Services, and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

This simple, good-governance amendment allows Congress to take back its Article I authority in our system of checks and balances.

Without my amendment, the plan to bolster our domestic energy supply will be filed away and never seen again. This amendment will provide transparency for the administration to carry out its congressionally authorized duty.

More than 55 percent of my Congressional District is Federal land and accounts for nearly 44 percent of Colorado's natural gas production. The underlying bill requires the administration to be responsible for their actions. If Joe Biden and Secretary Granholm continue to dip into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, they must have a plan in place to increase oil and gas production on land that has been locked up and overregulated by the Federal Government. That plan should be submitted to the congressional committees of jurisdiction.

By requiring the administration to submit its plan to the people's House, we can provide important oversight as to how the administration will carry out this plan and provide feedback.

On the Western Slope of Colorado, we have seen firsthand the harm leftist policies have created in our communities, literally regulating our communities into poverty. With the stroke of his pen, Joe Biden unilaterally locked up Federal lands for oil and gas production and development. Colorado's Western Slope used to have a booming energy production economy. We used to have 112 drilling rigs on the Western Slope, and now we have 4. These extreme leftist policies to lock up land have driven away those good-paying jobs and have helped drive up gas prices.

Congress needs to take back its power and advocate for the American people they represent. My amendment will ensure those voices do not go unheard and that we will hold the administration accountable for the responsible energy plan required by this bill.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman cannot reserve.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding.

I appreciate the gentlewoman offering this amendment that I believe will actually bring greater transparency and oversight to the plan for managing the balance of fuel stored in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for domestic emergencies, and I urge support.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman may not reserve her time. Does the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, what may the gentlewoman do?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman can continue to speak for the remainder of her time or yield the rest of her time.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 44.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike "date of enactment of this subsection" and insert "date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4)".

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary submits to Congress a certification that, in the opinion of the Secretary, the price of gasoline and diesel fuel will not increase in any Petroleum Administration for Defense District while the Secretary develops the plan described in such paragraph."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment ensures that this bill, H.R. 21, will not go into effect until the Department of Energy can certify that gas prices won't increase as it develops a plan to expand oil and gas drilling on Federal lands by the same percentage that it releases oil from the SPR.

Essentially, if we are going to get more or equal savings from using the Strategic Petroleum Reserve then we would not be expanding drilling on public lands and sell off more lands needlessly.

In addition, I know I spoke before about some of the issues we had with the underlying legislation, but I did want to bring a few more facts to bear.

When President Trump and the Republicans financed the GOP tax scam for the rich with similar strategic oil reserves, some of that gas was bought by China, by the way. You don't hear about that much, but under President Trump and under President Biden, we

saw China buy some of this gas because it was sold to the overall market.

Now, we came together, Mr. Chairman, in a bipartisan fashion to limit that. You don't hear a lot in the debate today that Trump sold gas to China or that Trump sold oil to China as so much is talked about President Biden.

Fact number two is President Trump had used the strategic reserve when the Saudis and their refineries were attacked. Again, disruption, just like we see with us banning Russian oil in a bipartisan fashion and just like we see with the oil reserve.

There is a lot of amnesia here in the Chamber about the historic use under two administrations to try to steady out the price of gas for everyday Americans.

Lastly, we opposed for many years eliminating the ability to export America's gas and oil abroad. There was a bipartisan deal a few years ago where we got the ability to continue the tax credits for solar and wind and other renewables, and the Republicans asked us to include an elimination of this ban on exporting fuel abroad. That is a big part of how this all happened, and that is certainly not an America First policy when we hear so much about the debate on the amount of gas and the price of gas here.

I will end where I began, which is President Biden helped lower gas prices, and now we are hearing a multihour debate about how they oppose that.

I certainly stand with the President, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is another tactic to delay implementation of the underlying bill.

Energy security is national security, and if my Democratic colleagues recognized this, they wouldn't need to abuse the SPR and attempt to offset the high prices caused by their very policies.

Let's protect our strategic reserves, which is now at the lowest level since 1983, and unleash American production.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer amendment No. 33.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 5, strike "10 percent" and insert "15 percent".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, this shouldn't be a controversial topic and, my hope is that folks on both sides of the aisle will be able to support this commonsense amendment.

House Democrats should support this amendment because it provides the White House increased flexibility to tap more oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve when necessary.

House Republicans should support this amendment because this modest 5 percent increase in flexibility for the SPR also allows a modest 5 percent increase to responsibly produce American energy on Federal lands through the plan required by this bill.

Having said that, this amendment doesn't mandate increased energy production. It just slightly modifies the cap. If the White House still only wants to utilize 10 percent from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and only wants the increase in Federal energy production on Federal lands to be 10 percent, this amendment still allows that flexibility.

It is far past time we stopped begging foreign dictators to produce oil and gas for America. America makes the cleanest energy in the world. In fact, our natural gas is 42 percent cleaner than Russian natural gas.

American innovation has allowed America to be the global leader in reducing emissions since the year 2000. We should be producing the energy Americans need right here in the good old U.S. of A. Yet, on President Biden's watch, we have seen a 40 percent increase in gas prices.

In order to help combat their significantly flawed energy strategy, the White House raided the Strategic Petroleum Reserves by more than 40 percent.

My amendment prevents this type of abuse while slightly increasing the amount of oil that can be drawn from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve during an actual emergency like President Trump did.

The root causes of this record-breaking inflation were trillions of dollars of wasteful spending federally and unnecessary attacks on American energy. The Biden administration waged an all-out war on American energy production. Biden shut down the Keystone XL pipeline on day one of his administration, imposed new rules to block pipeline projects, canceled oil and gas leases on millions of acres in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico, suspended oil drilling leases in a small sliver of ANWR, even though Congress passed a law for this very purpose.

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He imposed a moratorium on new Federal oil and gas leases on Federal lands, failed to meet the statutory deadlines for quarterly lease sales, and took countless other anti-energy measures that have contributed to increased gas prices and inflation reaching record levels.

The only reason oil and gas permits on Federal lands are being approved at nearly the same rate during the Biden administration as during the Trump administration is because of the permitting reforms put in place by the Trump administration. In essence, they had a head start.

This administration also likes to try and take credit for supporting oil and gas production, but the reality is this occurred in spite of them, not because of them.

In fact, much of this production has occurred on private lands where producers aren't stifled by Federal policies and moratoriums.

In 2020, the National Ocean Industries Association found that Joe Biden's proposal to ban new offshore oil and gas drilling in Federal waters would kill approximately 200,000 jobs, cost the Federal Government billions of dollars of revenue, and push production to foreign adversaries.

Furthermore, and despite the exaggerations from the administration, domestic production reached its highest point ever in 2020 while President Donald J. Trump was in office with over 13 million barrels of oil produced a day.

We all want clean air. We all want clean water. But we also want lower gas prices and good-paying jobs right here in America.

We can have it all, as responsible energy production and conservation are not mutually exclusive goals.

My amendment strikes the right balance. Again, it allows for responsible emergency use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserves while also allowing for responsible American energy production on Federal lands.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have no opposition to this amendment. This amendment would increase the percentage cap on Federal lands identified in DOE's replacement plan for oil and gas production, taking it from 10 percent to 15 percent.

Mr. Chair, I support this amendment.

Mrs. BOEBERT. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, again, I don't know how to characterize this

but to say it is extreme. The gentleman's amendment would provide an even bigger handout to Big Oil, trading away our precious Federal lands.

Now, just so we understand, right now, there is a limitation in the underlying bill which, of course, we still oppose because the underlying bill says that the plan—in other words, I think we all know that this underlying bill says: You can't use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve unless you open up more Federal or public lands to oil and gas drillings.

But it does have a cap that says the plan required shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described, lease for oil and gas, in excess of 10 percent.

Let me just give you an idea. In the underlying bill, it could result in over 300 million acres of Federal lands being opened up for new oil and gas drilling, an area equivalent to three times the size of California and eight times the amount of Federal lands and waters currently available for oil and gas development.

But the gentlewoman from Colorado says that is not good enough. The government has to allow for another 5 percent beyond that, another 50 percent more than what I described in order for us to use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Again, the fossil fuel industry already controls large portions of U.S. public lands and waters, and it isn't using most of it. Right now, the fossil fuel industry is sitting on approximately 9,000 approved but unused permits for drilling on public lands.

In total, the fossil fuel industry controls over 26 million acres of U.S. onshore public lands, half of which is going unused.

Offshore, the fossil fuel industry has over 2,000 active leases, covering 12 million acres of Federal water, 75 percent of which is not being used to produce oil or gas.

So the gentlewoman says that she wants clean air and clean water. Well, the consequence of this would be just the opposite. We would be polluting the air and probably polluting the water as well, so it makes absolutely no sense.

I mean, right now, there is nothing to stand in the way of production, which is up 1 million barrels a day under President Biden, not to mention oil and gas companies are sitting on billions of dollars.

They are making huge profits. The oil and gas companies don't want to produce more oil here in the United States because that would lower the price.

They are about profits. They are about raising the price of gasoline at the pump. By using the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, President Biden has reduced the price at the pump.

So what the gentlewoman is proposing is extreme because this even allows more public lands to be leased, or require it, that is not going to be pumped anyway because the oil compa-

nies don't want it, and at the same time, prohibit this administration from actually helping the American consumer by lowering prices. It is extreme.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 29.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

“(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located off the coast of Virginia.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, as a proud Virginian, I rise today in defense of our region's coastal communities, our Nation's military and defense equities, the Chesapeake Bay, and the economy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

I am concerned that the legislation under consideration today would open the door to drilling of oil and gas off the shores of Virginia, something that has never been done before and something staunchly opposed by Virginians.

Offshore oil and gas drilling poses a grave threat to our economy, our natural resources, and America's military infrastructure along Virginia's coast.

Virginia's economy relies heavily on deepwater port commerce, and offshore drilling operations would severely impact these industries.

According to one report, offshore drilling could jeopardize approximately 86,000 Virginia jobs, as well as roughly \$4.8 billion in Virginia's GDP from coastal tourism, commercial fishing, and aquaculture alone.

According to NOAA, in 2016, Virginia's commercial seafood industry collected more than 440 million pounds of seafood with a value of close to \$300 million.

This driver of Virginia's economy could be threatened under the over-arching legislation considered here today.

I also point out that Virginia's Wallops Island could come under threat.

Wallops Island is home to space infrastructure that enables NASA missions, but offshore drilling could undermine decades of Federal, State, and local economic development efforts related to our space program.

Virginia's spaceport has bolstered the local economy to the tune of \$820 million annually, and it has provided thousands of jobs in our Commonwealth.

Back in 2015, NASA raised the alarm bells about offshore drilling, releasing a statement that read, “The presence of either temporary or fixed structures at or below the sea surface . . . would have significant detrimental effects on our ability to conduct aerospace test activities.”

Offshore drilling in Virginia has been shown to be a critical national security risk. According to a study published by the United States Department of Defense, any oil and gas leases off the coast of Virginia would disrupt military operations, training, and testing activities considered to be vital to our United States' national security and readiness.

Finally, I am deeply concerned about the environmental impacts that offshore drilling could have in Virginia. As the largest estuary in the United States, the Chesapeake Bay has been recognized by Congress as a “national treasure” and has been under federally funded cleanup efforts since 1965.

The Chesapeake Bay is home to more than 3,600 species of plant, fish, and animals—several dozen recognized as threatened or endangered.

Over the last several decades, we have made tremendous progress in the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. Virginians do not want to risk a disaster like the Deepwater Horizon spill.

What is more, I am concerned about more regular releases of crude oil that occur in offshore operations. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation reports that spills from platforms, pipelines, and other offshore infrastructure release, on average, 157,000 barrels of oil annually.

These releases would destroy many of the environmental gains that have helped revitalize Virginia's economy, Virginia's coastal communities, and the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

I urge my colleagues, from those in Virginia to those across the country, to vote to protect Virginia's fishermen, farmers, coastal towns, beaches, natural beauty, and importantly, our national security by voting “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits oil and gas

leasing on any tract of land off the coast of Virginia. Virtually all offshore oil and gas leasing occurs in the Gulf of Mexico.

Offshore oil and gas exploration accounts for roughly 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production.

By further limiting offshore leasing, we will not be able to meet demand for oil and gas as it increases.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment introduced by my friend and colleague, the gentlelady from Virginia.

Virginia is blessed with beautiful coastlines. The Atlantic Coast and Chesapeake Bay provide critical habitat to marine life and offer numerous recreational opportunities to locals and tourists. Virginia's coasts are also home to a growing source of clean, affordable, and domestic energy thanks to ideal windspeeds, shallow waters, shipping lanes free of overhead obstruction, and a talented workforce. Located 27 miles off the coast, the first two turbines in federal waters are not visible from shore. The benefits they generate, however, are increasingly being felt on shore as emissions are lowered and good, family-sustaining jobs are created.

These exciting developments are in sharp contrast to what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have planned for our coastal communities—an expansion of offshore drilling. We ought to learn from the tragic mistakes of our past: Exxon Valdez in the Prince William Sound, Santa Barbara off the coast of Southern California, and Deepwater Horizon in the Gulf of Mexico.

Throughout my career, I have opposed attempts to open Virginia's coastline to offshore drilling along with local communities, small businesses, scientists, beachgoers, environmentalists, seafood lovers, and people of faith. The Virginia Beach Restaurant Association, the Virginia Beach Hotel Association, and the Virginia Restaurant, Lodging and Travel Association all oppose offshore drilling along with Oceana, the Sierra Club, Chesapeake Climate Action Network, Surfrider Foundation, Virginia Interfaith Power & Light and so many others. National security experts also warn that offshore drilling is incompatible with military training in the region, not to mention the incredible harm a spill would do to military facilities.

As sea levels in Norfolk and around the world continue to rise, any expansion of highly polluting fossil fuel infrastructure is simply a bad idea. Virginians are simply not willing to sacrifice the health of our climate, marine life, local economies, or coastal ecosystems to expand offshore drilling.

The growth of offshore wind in the region further underscores the false choice being presented by my Republican colleagues. Virginians are already enhancing our energy security by harnessing the power of the wind. Thanks to the investments in the Inflation Reduction Act—including provisions I introduced with Representatives PASCRELL, NORCROSS, Luria, and the late Congressman McEachin—the future of offshore wind and domestic offshore wind manufacturing is bright.

Virginians have repeatedly stood together to protect our coasts and, as this amendment

demonstrates, we will continue to do so. I urge my colleagues to protect Virginia's coasts by supporting this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 137 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 137.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) THOMPSON DIVIDE.—As part of the plan developed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify areas to lease within the approximately 224,793.73 acres, including approximately 200,518.28 acres of National Forest System lands, approximately 15,464.99 acres of public lands, and approximately 8,810.46 acres of reserved Federal mineral interest within the Thompson Divide area in Colorado."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, this amendment seeks to help provide a voice for local communities who were ignored and cut out of the process in October of last year when the Biden administration unilaterally locked up nearly 300,000 acres in Colorado and in my district through the stroke of a pen.

Shamefully, the Biden administration ignored the concerns and opposition of impacted communities so he could appease Green New Deal extremists through this executive overreach.

After the proposed land grab was announced, Kathleen Sgamma, president of Western Energy Alliance, stated: "The White House has initiated a withdrawal for the Thompson Divide while advancing a false narrative that energy development and land protection are mutually exclusive."

"Oil and natural gas activity has taken place in the Thompson Divide area since the 1940s while conserving the land. We can do both: We can develop energy while protecting the land."

The area remains a vital resource and is located within the second largest potential natural gas reserve in the United States.

"There's no need to lock away public lands and minerals, especially at a time of high energy prices."

With gas prices skyrocketing again, and today's national average exceeding \$3.50 per gallon, it makes even less sense to unilaterally lock up hundreds

of thousands of acres from responsible energy production, especially while local stakeholders are ignored and are flatout opposed.

After the mineral withdrawal and associated national monument were announced in October, the Ute Indian Tribe of Utah said: "The White House moved forward with a monument on our homelands without including us. They talk about Tribal consultation, but their actions do not match their words. We cannot support a monument on our homelands that does not include the Tribe. It is a disgrace to our ancestors to exclude the Tribe in the care and protection of these burial sites."

Garfield County Commissioner Tom Jankovsky sent me an email just this morning stating, "President Biden unilaterally acted with an end run around Congress. Rather than honoring the 10-year, hard-fought, bipartisan support forged by local interests with Garfield County, the President placed additional restrictions on future leasing in Thompson Divide. This gutted the original bipartisan local support."

My amendment requires the Secretary, as part of the plan required by this bill, to identify areas for potential responsible energy leasing within the second largest potential natural gas reserve in the United States in an area where responsible oil and gas production has taken place since the 1940s.

America produces the cleanest energy in the world. In fact, our natural gas is 42 percent cleaner than Russian gas.

American innovation, in particular, fracking, has allowed America to be the global leader in reducing emissions since 2000.

□ 1515

America should have never been dependent on Russia for significant quantities of oil and gas. We need to stop begging OPEC, Venezuela, and even Iran, to produce energy for us, and start producing more energy responsibly right here in America, where our guys do it better than anyone else, more responsibly, and cleaner.

We have to develop this right here at home, get back to American energy independence, and pursue energy dominance.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment which would expose historic ranching lands in Colorado to oil and gas extraction, extraction the community simply does not want.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill we are considering today makes clear that some in this Chamber want to see our public lands, lands owned by all Americans, open to extensive new oil and gas extraction.

As we have already heard, the bill risks opening an area more than three times the size of California to new oil and gas development; and this, despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of Americans, including more than two-thirds of western voters, consistently say that they would prefer to see public lands protected rather than opened to new degradation.

Protecting these lands supports the climate, outdoor recreation, and local economies.

In the case of this particular amendment, the community in Thompson Divide has already been fighting for more than two decades to protect this area from new oil and gas drilling.

Since the early 2000s, the local community, including ranchers, farmers, sportsmen, businesspeople, and community leaders, worked together to fight for intact forests, big game and endangered species habitat, and the region's ranching history.

Now the people of Thompson Divide have also opposed extraction because they have seen its effects firsthand. They have seen how companies more concerned with profit than public health polluted their streams, leaking toxic chemicals into the groundwater.

The gentlewoman from Colorado, in the previous amendment, said that she wanted clean air and clean water, but that is not the case. That is not what is going to happen here with this amendment.

To stem these impacts, Democratic Members, including my good friend and public lands defender, Representative JOE NEGUSE, has long championed protections for the Thompson Divide.

Because of these longstanding efforts from the community and those who represented them, just last year, President Biden took action to protect this landscape from new extraction for the next 20 years. His decision to protect the Thompson Divide was cheered by citizens across the State of Colorado as an essential protection for an irreplaceable landscape.

This amendment before us would reverse these protections, exposing this community again to poisoned wells and degraded forests. It goes against the interests of the Thompson Divide community, against the interests of Coloradans, and against the interests of the American people.

So I urge all of my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer Tlaib Amendment No. 10 to H.R. 21.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

“(4) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—Before issuing any oil and gas lease or permit pursuant to the plan, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete a separate environmental review for each such lease and permit in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).”.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, this is a simple amendment that requires the Secretary of the Interior to complete a standard environmental review of each individual oil and gas lease before it can be issued.

Environmental reviews are standard practices that protect every single one of our communities. It is transparency. Frankly, these types of reviews don't even go far enough to protect the health of our resident but at the very least, we must ensure environmental reviews are conducted to the highest level.

I urge all my colleagues to stand up for these critical environmental reviews and support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I do insist on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. The amendment violates clause 7 of rule XVI of the Rules of the House because it is not germane to the underlying bill.

Specifically, the bill limits the drawdown of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production.

The amendment requires the Secretary of the Interior to complete a separate environmental review for each lease and permit before issuing any oil and gas lease or permit.

Environmental reviews are outside the scope of H.R. 21. The amendment is not germane.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the amendment?

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I do respectfully disagree with the gentleman. I do feel like this is very much germane, but I will respect the decision by the Parliamentarian or the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Ohio makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan is not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic

Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production. The amendment addresses issuance of oil and gas leases pursuant to the plan. It addresses implementation, not just development, of the plan.

The Chair finds that the amendment goes beyond the subject matter of the underlying bill. It is, therefore, not germane. The point of order is sustained.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

Mr. PERRY. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman, No. 41.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closed quotation marks and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

“(4) REQUIREMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include a list of parcels planned to be offered for lease, including, for each such parcel—

“(A) the size of the parcel, by acre;

“(B) the location of the parcel; and

“(C) any permits and approvals necessary to access the parcel and produce oil and gas on the parcel.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for offering this much-needed bill.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, is about trust. It is about trust because we have been told—the American people have been told—that the President is doing all he can to make sure that gas prices are low, that your diesel prices are low. That is indeed absolutely not the case.

Of course, using the Strategic Petroleum Reserve reserved for issues of national security or natural disaster, instead using it for political purposes to drive down the price of gas just prior to the election, is not the reason for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, yet that is how it was used. So this bill seeks to remedy that.

We need some teeth in it, Mr. Chairman. We need some evidence from the Secretary of Energy that the Secretary will actually support increased and Federal lands leased when they draw down on the strategic reserve.

So this amendment requires the plan to include the list of actual parcels planned to be offered for lease and, for each parcel, its size, location, and any permits and approval necessary for the access and production, because we simply can't take their word for it.

They will tell you, oh, well, we have got 9,000 leases. What are y'all complaining about?

Meanwhile, you can't get a permit for the lease to go on to the leased land and actually do the exploration and the operation. You can't get a permit, so the lease is meaningless. They never mentioned that. The 9,000 leases might as well be meaningless, and that is why there is a trust issue here.

So this bridges that trust issue and says, well, okay, if you have got a plan, and you have got leases, and you have got parcels, that is great. Let's see them, and let's see the permits associated with them that will actually allow us, in America, to go get our resources, the natural resources given to Americans by the good Lord to go use so that they can drive down their own prices and live in their communities in a way that is affordable.

This administration tells us all the time they are doing all they can, but they are not doing all they can when they tell you they are going to outlaw your gas stove and require you to buy an electric vehicle, by the way, which they can't support charging, but that is another story.

We need them to provide the permits and the approvals necessary to access the land.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I urge all Members to support the Perry amendment. While this amendment raises an issue that is different from this bill, it is an important facet to understanding the seriousness of the Energy Secretary's plan.

This is a perfecting amendment that will enhance public transparency, congressional oversight of department plans and operations, and bring certainty in planning for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and efforts to keep it appropriately filled for emergencies.

I thank the gentleman for his concern in offering this amendment. Again, I have no objection, and I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I heard my colleague from our committee say that this was a perfecting amendment, and what I see it as is just a more bureaucracy amendment.

The problem here with the underlying bill is that it basically makes it impossible for the President to use—to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve when there is an emergency in order to lower prices or to increase the supply.

What this amendment does is to put even more restrictions or make it even more likely that a delay would occur because the gentleman says that the plan required would include a list of parcels planned to be offered for lease, including for each parcel, the size of the parcel by acre, the location of the parcel, any permits and approvals necessary to access the parcel, and produce oil and gas on the parcel.

Look, the bottom line is what it appears the sponsor wants is for the Federal Government to spend its limited time during a crisis looking over maps

of critical public lands and drawing arbitrary lines instead of taking rapid actions to lower gas prices for everyday families.

The underlying bill doesn't work because it puts all kinds of restrictions on the President's ability to use the reserve, either to lower prices, or to increase the supply in an emergency, and this amendment only makes it worse.

It would throw more barriers to the Secretary using the reserve to protect American families and businesses. It is so shortsighted, considering how critical the Biden administration's use of the reserve has been following Putin's invasion of Ukraine and subsequent global gas shortages.

For a minority so concerned—I should say in this case, for a Republican majority so concerned with cutting red tape, this amendment would create quite a few unnecessary hoops for the Secretary to jump through before taking swift action to help Americans. It just makes no sense.

Again, over the past year, the Biden administration has demonstrated that in an emergency, in an energy crisis, strategic use of the reserve can bring relief to the pump for millions of Americans, and this amendment puts that record of success by the Biden administration in jeopardy.

So I urge a "no" vote on the amendment and, of course, a "no" vote on final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer Tlaib Amendment No. 11 to H.R. 21

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, insert "the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality," before "and the".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, so let's get this straight. When developing H.R. 21's gross drill baby drill plans, the Secretary of Energy is required to consult with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Defense, but not with the Administrator of the EPA or the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality.

These plans are rigged against frontline communities that I represent and, really, around our Nation. The message is clear: When making plans to destroy our environment, don't consult the environmental regulators because those plans can't be justified.

So my amendment is a commonsense fix amendment. Include the EPA and CEQ in the process in regard to the impacts on our environment.

I urge my colleagues to, again, please support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, put plainly, this is not an appropriate role for EPA or CEQ, neither of which oversee Federal land.

The agencies consulted in the plan already must comply with existing requirements, so this amendment only serves to obstruct.

H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources. This amendment undermines the purpose of the bill.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, I have amendment No. 15 at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

"(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Northern California planning area."

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, this amendment would ban leasing for offshore oil and gas drilling off the northern California coast.

Offshore drilling poses unacceptable risks. Where you drill, you spill. That is why Republican and Democratic Governors on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts have voiced their opposition to any new oil and gas leasing off their coasts.

We should not put our oceans, fisheries, coastal communities, economies, and planet at risk just to enrich the fossil fuel industry.

While folks were hurting at the pump, Big Oil companies were raking in record profits, and they were sitting on millions of acres of unused leases, capitalizing on the war in Ukraine in order to gouge U.S. consumers. Giving them even more control over our public lands is not necessary, and it won't do a darn thing for consumers.

At a time when the climate crisis is ravaging communities across the globe, adding new leases on public lands makes no sense unless you value Big Oil profits above making sure our children have a livable planet.

Now, the north coast of California is an amazing, pristine place that I am privileged to represent. It supports a thriving blue economy, including fishing, tourism, and some of the other values that we have heard discussed here today. It deserves the same kind of protection that President Trump gave reluctantly and very selectively to certain communities in Florida and on the East Coast after there was a backlash from Republican Members of Congress and Republican Governors to his drill everywhere plan.

The north coast of California deserves at least that same level of protection, and by passing this amendment, it will get it.

Mr. Chair, I thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from my neighboring district, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON, for joining me on this measure.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. HUFFMAN for doing this amendment and for yielding me time.

Mr. Chair, the northern California coastline includes some of the most scenic and biodiverse waters in the world. As one of the five most significant upwellings in the world, California's north coast is home to nutrient-rich surface waters critical to maintaining vast biodiversity.

This coastline is home to dozens of marine mammals, over a hundred species of seabirds and shorebirds, and a tremendous number of fish species, which include salmon, striped bass, halibut, tuna, and many more.

An oilspill off this coast could devastate both the marine life and the local economy. It would crush the fishing community and local tourism. This amendment deserves to be passed.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I think we need to remember that H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources.

This amendment undermines the purpose of the bill. It would deprive the country of the benefits of secure American supplies of cleanly produced fossil energy. We should reject this anti-American energy amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, I have amendment No. 65 at the desk.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 5, strike "percent." and insert "percent, nor shall it include any tract of Federal land where oil and gas leasing would decrease land and water available for outdoor recreation."

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, this amendment would block this legislation from allowing increased oil and gas leasing on any Federal land where outdoor recreation takes place. Our public lands are for the public, not for the wealthiest industry in the history of the world to drill and to spoil with impunity.

Being active in the outdoors and experiencing wild places is a way of life not just in my district but for many communities around this country.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, when we were unable to gather the way we liked to indoors, we learned just how important our parks and our public lands are, how getting outside helps our well-being. This is why we must protect and expand our public lands for recreational use, not give them away to a single polluting industry.

We all depend on the ecological, economic, and mental health benefits that our public lands provide. That is why my amendment protects these important lands.

If we are good stewards, our public lands can simultaneously support a thriving outdoor recreation economy as well as natural resiliency against the climate crisis, all while preserving and protecting these precious lands for future generations.

These are the goals of the Biden administration and the State of California in their efforts to protect 30 percent of our lands by 2030 because these lands are meant for everyone to use, enjoy, and pass down to future generations to do the same. However, H.R. 21 would create an arbitrary increase in oil and gas development for the benefit of one single group: the oil and gas industry.

This bill may seem simple—it is just three pages long—yet it does something really big and dangerous. It stands to open up over 300 million acres to be destroyed for oil and gas drilling, an area equivalent to three times the size of California or six times the combined size of all our national parks. This is unacceptable, and it is another example of the dangerous extremism we see from this new Republican majority.

The fact of the matter is, there are currently 9,000 permits held by the oil and gas industry right now that are not being used. Additionally, the majority of the roughly 26 million acres that are currently under lease to oil and gas companies on our Federal lands and waters are not being used. Industry is simply sitting on them to keep prices artificially high.

What would industry do with the dramatic expansion of new leasing opportunities on our valuable public lands? Well, the evidence shows that they will simply lock them up so that they couldn't be used for other activities such as recreation or renewable energy.

I represent the north coast of California, and my constituents know the value of public lands for outdoor recreation, from hiking and climbing to kayaking and angling. I hope folks on both sides of the aisle agree that we need to protect the future of these cherished recreational activities on our public lands. Our public lands used for outdoor recreation should not be sacrificed at the altar of Big Oil.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits the leasing plan from decreasing land and water for recreation, but this is unnecessary. Nothing in the bill changes any existing laws related to land and water access.

Energy production and conservation are not mutually exclusive. Republicans are good stewards and desire to be good stewards as well of all of our resources. In fact, every year, \$900 million in royalties are paid by energy companies drilling for oil and gas on Federal land, and those royalties are put into this fund. The money is used to protect national parks and the land surrounding waters and national wildlife refuges.

This amendment is nothing more than an attempt to delay the implementation of H.R. 21, so I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk, specifically No. 26.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

“(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Central California planning area.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, my amendment to H.R. 21 would exclude the central California planning area from being leased for oil and natural gas production.

The central California planning area extends from Mendocino County to Monterey County and goes out about 400 miles off the coast of California. Although much of this area is already protected by national marine sanctuaries, my amendment, if attached to H.R. 21, would bolster those protections from oil and gas drilling and stretch them further from our coastline.

Having been raised there, raising my children there, and now as the Representative for the central coast of California, I know firsthand how important our oceans and our coastlines are for our environment, for our economy, for our small businesses, for our communities, and, yes, for our future.

That is why I stand here on the shoulders of so many people who have done so many things to ensure the protection of our pristine coastline in California. From utilizing zoning laws to limiting onshore infrastructure and the designation of national marine sanctuaries, we have fought and will continue to fight to ensure that oil drilling does not happen off our California coast. That is why this amendment is so important to me and to my constituents.

Of course, my constituents are concerned with high gas prices, especially when there is an international conflict that causes gas prices to go through the roof. The strategy of releasing oil from the strategic reserve, specifically during those types of international conflicts, has been used time and time again.

In 1991, George H.W. Bush did it during the Gulf war. In 2005, George W. Bush did it during the second Gulf war. In 2011, President Obama did it due to

the Libya crisis. In 2022, President Biden did it due to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine.

Each time that oil was released from those reserves, gas prices were reduced or remained stable. That is why I support this long-used strategy without any types of conditions attached to it. The last thing we want to do is restrict the types of tools used in the middle of a global crisis so that the President, this administration, can lower gas prices and help American families.

Let's be clear. Our families, my families that I represent on the central coast of California, we don't need drilling; we don't want oil drilling; and we will continue to do everything we can to prevent oil drilling off our coastline. Our beauty and the bounty received through our multibillion-dollar tourism and hospitality industry is worth so much more.

□ 1545

The future. That is why I will always be against any oil and gas drilling off the central coast of California, and why I will always be a part of the long-standing tradition of fighting to protect our environment and the future of the place that I, my family, and my constituents call home.

Mr. Chair, that is why I urge a “yes” vote on amendment No. 26, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits oil and gas exploration in a specific area of the Outer Continental Shelf off the California coast.

This amendment excludes a tract of land from oil and gas exploration from being included in the leasing plan. Virtually, all oil and gas leasing in the OCS occurs in the Gulf of Mexico.

Oil and gas exploration in the OCS accounts for roughly 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production.

By further limiting this potentially vast resource, we will not be able to meet demand for oil and gas as it increases, and it will.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 18.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

“(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Southern California planning area.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, my amendment would exclude the Southern California Planning Area from being leased for oil and gas production as part of any proposed plan under this bill.

It is just over 1 year ago that our community experienced an oil spill that posed a grave ecological disaster that devastated local wildlife, our coasts and our ocean, and small business owners who rely on our coastal activity for their livelihoods.

This kind of disaster is exactly why I introduced my American Coasts and Oceans Protection Act to prohibit any new leasing for the exploration, development, or production of oil or natural gas along the southern California coast, from San Diego up to San Luis Obispo.

As I said when I introduced the bill last Congress, it is time to put our environment and our coastal economy first, not the out-of-state fossil fuel companies that profit while polluting our coastline.

It is also important to note that our southern California economy relies heavily on ocean-based businesses. In San Diego and Orange County alone, the ocean economy accounts for roughly \$7.7 billion in economic activity and sustains more than 140,000 jobs in coastal tourism and recreation.

Along California's coastline, fishing, tourism, and recreation supports nearly 600,000 jobs and roughly \$42.3 billion in economic activity. For every massive oil spill our region experiences, we are not only adding to the pollution of our oceans, but directly jeopardizing thousands of jobs.

Mr. Chair, the latest oil spill wasn't the first time our community has experienced such a disaster. More than 4 million gallons of oil have been released in the Pacific Ocean as a result of the 1969 Santa Barbara blowout, and the Refugio oil spill of 2015, and other leaks from oil rig and pipeline activity affecting more than 935 square miles of ocean. This most recent spill pushed that number even higher.

Californians have made it clear that they are strongly opposed to additional offshore oil and gas drilling along our coast.

The last administration repeatedly pushed to expand offshore drilling and rolled back crucial safety regulations that help prevent spills, and now here we are once again as Big Oil seeks to expand drilling off our coast, even as they sit on thousands of unused permits across the country.

With so much ecological disaster and so many jobs threatened by offshore drilling, southern Californians have had enough. We need to be focusing on cutting emissions and protecting coastal communities from rising sea levels, not extracting more oil so fossil fuel executives can profit even more. Just yesterday, Chevron announced it is tripling its stock buyback program to \$75 billion while reporting record profits.

How much profit do they really need?

The reality is, we need to end all new offshore oil and gas leasing in southern California, off the Pacific Coast and beyond. This amendment represents a start to making that happen.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment and respect the will of the vast majority of Californians, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents alike who oppose drilling off our coasts.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WOMACK). The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any non-emergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources.

This amendment undermines the purpose of H.R. 21 and would deprive the country of the benefits of secure American supplies of cleanly produced fossil energy.

Rather than deprive Californians—including the hardworking Californians in the energy production industry—the benefit of increasing American energy and security, we should embrace the pro-energy policies of H.R. 21.

We should reject this anti-energy amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. DELBENE

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 7.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

“(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Washington/Oregon planning area.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I am offering this amendment with my colleagues, Representatives GLUESENKAMP PEREZ, KILMER, HOYLE, and SALINAS.

Protecting the environment is foundational to the heritage, culture, and quality of life in the Pacific Northwest. Our region is a trailblazer in renewable energy sources, like hydroelectric, wind, and solar.

Congress should follow our lead and focus on accelerating our transition toward a green energy economy.

Instead, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to push for more giveaways to the fossil fuel industry and heighten the risk of another oil spill like Deepwater Horizon.

Our amendment would prevent Republicans from allowing drilling for oil and gas along the Washington and Oregon coasts.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. PEREZ), my colleague, the newest Member of the Washington delegation.

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Chair, I thank Representative DELBENE for the opportunity to speak on this amendment.

The health of my district's economy depends on a clean Pacific Coast and ocean ecosystem.

My district is actually home to one of the most fishing-dependent communities in the entire country—Pacific County.

Preventing offshore drilling not only protects the environment, it also protects the economies of the communities where people work for a living.

We cannot bankrupt our long-term environmental quality for a one-off oil jackpot.

That is why I support this amendment that prevents offshore drilling.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Representatives KILMER and DELBENE for their work on this critical issue, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), my colleague from the Olympic Peninsula.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, for decades, Democrats and Republicans agree that opening the waters off the coast of Washington to drilling would be dangerous. Doing so would threaten our fisheries, shellfish growers, tourism, and jobs in other sectors of our economy.

The underlying legislation we are considering could result in over 300 million acres of Federal lands and waters being opened up for new oil and gas drilling. That is an area equivalent to more than six times the size of the State of Washington.

I support this amendment because I am standing up for the coastal communities I represent. We do not want new oil and gas drilling off our coast. This

isn't just about environmental protection; it is about protecting our economy and our way of life.

Let's protect our marine ecosystems. Let's protect coastal communities and coastal jobs. Let's create new jobs in renewable energy.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOYLE), one of our new Members.

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Chair, my district includes 250 miles of entirely public beaches on a coastline renowned for its pristine and rugged beauty.

Our fishing community relies on clean oceans. It is our responsibility to protect these waters that are vital for our coastal economies and ocean ecosystems.

It is my duty to protect our oceans, the livelihood of the fishing industry on the Oregon coast, and the way of life for the next generation of coastal Oregonians.

The fossil fuel industry has 2,000 leases covering 12 million acres for offshore drilling that are currently not being used. This is just bait and switch by the oil companies who are making record profits while they are price gouging Americans at the gas pump.

Mr. Chair, I strongly support Representative DELBENE's amendment to protect Oregon and Washington's coast for future generations.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. SALINAS).

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the DelBene amendment and in defense of Oregon's coast.

The Oregon coastline is a wonder of nature and a critical piece of Oregon's economy. We love our coastal playground. We respect our coastal communities. And that is why we must fight to protect them—not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Oregonians who cherish our environment and our people.

Oregon led with the first-ever “Bottle Bill” to reduce litter on the beaches. Oregon led when it made its coastline free and open to the public. Now we must lead the fight against offshore drilling, which threatens our coastline, the people who call it home, and fisheries and families who depend on it for their livelihoods, and our environment.

Offshore drilling is a mistake, and it will only exacerbate our energy and environmental crisis down the road. We must say “no” by voting “yes” on this amendment.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the Pacific Northwest and support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, this amendment goes further than the scope of H.R. 21. Nothing in H.R. 21 affects

any laws or statutes on the books that regulate offshore oil and gas development.

The purpose and scope of this bill is limited: it is to protect our SPR from political use and to ensure we are adequately prepared for future legitimate emergencies. It does nothing to impact existing Department of the Interior regulations.

It simply requires the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to increase production if it is used without declaring an emergency. This is not a vehicle to impose new restrictions.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington will be postponed.

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AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. BARR

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I have amendment No. 48 at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any rule issued by a Federal financial regulator that has the effect of limiting access to financing for oil and gas companies shall have no force or effect until the date on which the Secretary of Energy reports to the Congress (and makes such report available to the public) that the amount of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is equal to or greater than the amount contained in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve on the day before the relevant drawdown.

(b) FEDERAL FINANCIAL REGULATOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Federal financial regulator" means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Financial Stability Oversight Council, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I support the underlying legislation to increase domestic energy production to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that has been recklessly and dangerously drawn down by the Biden administration in a cynically political

move to try to lower energy prices before an election.

But we know that in a move to placate radical environmentalists, President Biden blocked the Keystone XL pipeline at the beginning of this administration. His administration suspended oil and natural gas leasing and permits when he took office. But for the last year, the President and his supporters have been pleading for more domestic energy production.

The President can't have it both ways. In just over 2 years, the President has depleted the crude oil and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by 40 percent. Not only did this scheme fail to bring down prices in a meaningful way for Americans, but it also threatens our energy and national security should a true national emergency occur.

This is not just negligence from the administration. The administration is waging an active war against the oil and gas sector.

Now, we all know about the war against leases, and we know about the war against energy infrastructure like Keystone. But ground zero, Mr. Chairman, for this war against domestic energy production is the weaponization of financial regulation to discriminate against American energy production and redirect capital away from American energy production.

This is all happening at the precise time we need more, not less, energy production. The Energy Information Administration recently projected that global energy consumption will increase by 50 percent in the year 2050 with almost one-half of energy consumption coming from natural gas and other fossil fuel energy.

So why do we need this amendment?

Because this is a capital-intensive enterprise. In order for oil and gas production to happen, Mr. Chairman, you have to have the financing for that, and this Administration has weaponized the financial regulators to limit access to financing and to limit access to capital.

For example, initiatives by the Federal Reserve working with a Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System, otherwise known as NGFS; the Securities and Exchange Commission's proposed Rules to Enhance and Standardize Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors; the Financial Stability Oversight Council's report and recommendation on climate-related financial risk; the FDIC's principles for climate-related financial risk management for large financial institutions; and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's principles for climate-related financial risk management for large banks.

My amendment would simply pause any and all of these climate-related financial regulations so that financial institutions can provide the capital and the financing for the oil and gas producers so that we can, in fact, replenish the petroleum reserve.

There is no question that the war on energy is costing families and small businesses increased costs. Just in the first year of this administration, investment and oil and natural gas production dropped by 25 percent.

It is time we unleash American energy to lower costs over the long run. That means we need access to capital—access to financing—for American energy.

My amendment would give American energy companies access to our deep, liquid capital markets so that we can continue to power this country's economy and replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

That is why I am offering this amendment: to protect American energy producers and to protect their access to capital markets so that we can facilitate the replenishment of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

I would argue we need to unleash our financial institutions and our asset managers and investors to give our energy producers the financing that they need to rebuild our economy, to lower costs at the pump, and to lower energy costs across the board.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and, of course, support the underlying piece of legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment violates the germaneness requirement of rule XVI, clause 7. That rule precludes amendments "on a subject different from that under consideration."

The subject matter of the underlying bill is a requirement that the Department of Energy issue a plan related to the leasing of Federal lands for oil and gas drilling before certain first drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

However, the subject matter of the pending amendment is different. The pending amendment requires the suspension of certain financial regulations limiting access to financing for oil and gas companies until certain conditions are met.

Now, this places an unrelated condition on the drawdown of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that expands beyond the development of the plan required by the underlying bill. Because the pending amendment is on a different subject from that of the underlying bill, I urge the Chair to hold this amendment as not germane.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) is recognized.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully argue that the amendment is core to the proper functioning of the

underlying bill. The amendment's purpose is the same purpose as the underlying bill: it is to facilitate the replenishment of the SPR for the exact drawdowns covered in the bill. The amendment furthers the objective of the underlying bill. In fact, it is arguably inextricably linked and indispensable to the purpose of the bill in so far as producing more oil and gas requires access to capital for those producers of oil and gas.

Mr. Chairman, you can't produce oil and gas if you can't get financing for it. That is why I respectfully oppose the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The gentleman from New Jersey makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky is not germane.

The clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production. The amendment would address rules issued by financial regulators.

The Chair finds that the amendment goes beyond the subject matter of the underlying bill. It is, therefore, not germane. The point of order is sustained.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 21.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not—

“(A) provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production in excess of 10 percent; or

“(B) provide for an increase in Federal lands described in paragraph (1) that would not provide a fair return for taxpayers.”.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would prohibit any new leases under this plan that do not provide a fair return for taxpayers.

For far too long, our oil and gas leasing program has offered a sweetheart deal for the industry at the expense of taxpayers. One fossil fuel company recently even went so far as to outline in a press release the many benefits of extraction on public land compared to

private land. Their release highlighted that leases on public lands are cheaper, they last longer, and they are more expansive.

While these statements may be music to the ears of those who care most about Big Oil special interests, they represent a raw deal for the American people.

Increasing the royalty rate to a fair level will generate billions of dollars in revenue for taxpayers.

The Government Accountability Office and Congressional Budget Office both agree and have suggested that this is good policy. That is why last Congress I introduced the Restoring Community Input and Public Protections in Oil and Gas Leasing Act, to protect taxpayers by eliminating non-competitive oil and gas leasing and raising the onshore oil and gas royalty rate, rental fee, and minimum bid amount.

I am proud that the Inflation Reduction Act includes significant provisions of that bill, including eliminating non-competitive leasing for oil and gas sales, raising annual rental rates, and increasing the minimum bid for public lands. These provisions will go a long way in ensuring the American people see a more fair return on the use of our cherished public lands.

But we have more work to do to provide a fair return. States like Texas and Oklahoma charge higher royalty rates on their State lands than are charged on Federal public lands, leading to lost revenue for Federal taxpayers.

This amendment builds on those provisions and will help end giveaways of our public lands to fossil fuel companies and ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return on any private profit that oil and gas companies extract from our public lands.

The American people deserve to see a fair financial return on the profits that fossil fuel companies make from their use of our cherished public lands, and this amendment will require that these companies provide that return instead of simply ripping the public off.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, this amendment further restricts the land that could be eligible for the production plan. It sets a vague requirement to ensure that land in the plan provides “a fair return for taxpayers.”

The Biden administration has hamstrung our ability to produce American energy. This has had a disastrous consequence for Americans.

Energy prices have skyrocketed under this administration and still remain high. We have grown more reliant on our adversaries such as Venezuela, Iran, and China for energy—dirty energy. I would argue that producing more American energy to lower prices for families is a “fair return for taxpayers.”

I urge a “no” vote, Mr. Chairman, on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment No. 55 at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

“(4) TRIBAL CONSULTATION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include a Tribal consultation plan with Tribal governments and the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Energy.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I believe I have made it very clear that this bill is deeply flawed from the concept to execution. While I really do hesitate to improve a bad bill, I think it is important that we acknowledge one of the bill's starkest omissions.

My amendment would simply require that while developing the plan this bill proposes, the relevant Secretaries also develop a plan to consult with Tribal Governments. This is particularly important as the bill could open up an additional 300 million acres of new oil and gas extraction on public lands.

If we really intend to give away an area three times the size of California to Big Oil, then we need to understand the impact it will have on communities across the West starting with those who have stewarded these lands since time immemorial.

It is essential that the Secretaries fully and meaningfully consult with Tribal Governments to understand the impact this extractive development would have on Tribal communities from damaging air and water to destroying sacred sites.

For too long, Tribal Governments have been excluded from Federal decisionmaking processes. We have seen

the impact of that omission as homelands are degraded, sacred sites destroyed, and Tribal communities are forced to bear the brunt of pollution.

A no more important example is the example of uranium contamination that continues and the cleanup of uranium contamination that continues in around the Grand Canyon and Navajo Nation, and that has affected that community and the Navajo people for generations. It is unacceptable that we would turn a blind eye to these impacts.

Tribal Governments need to be at the table from the start helping to shape decisions that impact their communities and their ancestral lands.

This amendment would ensure that they do just that while helping to uphold the Federal Government's trust responsibility.

This shouldn't be controversial. In fact, this should have been built in from the start.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. This amendment would require the leasing plan to include a consultation plan with Tribal Governments. Current law allows for sufficient consultation with relevant agencies and Tribes. This bill does nothing to change underlying leasing laws that the Department of the Interior is subject to.

So I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 56.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

"(4) COMMUNITY PROTECTIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing on any Federal land where oil and gas leasing would result in or exacerbate disproportionate burdens on communities of color, low-income communities, and Tribal and Indigenous communities."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that would prevent this oil giveaway from further burdening communities of color, low-income communities, Tribal, and indigenous communities.

Over the past several years our late colleague, Representative McEachin and I traveled the country to hear from environmental justice and frontline communities across this Nation about pollution and climate impact. We heard the tales of water not fit to drink, air not fit to breathe, and communities not safe to live in.

For too long we have allowed the vulnerable to bear the impacts of development, leaving them to pay the costs that are incurred.

□ 1615

We must change that narrative by ensuring that these communities are at the decisionmaking table and that their voices are clearly heard at every level of government.

This was a legacy my dear friend and our late colleague dedicated his life to, and that is why I am proud that we will be renaming the Environmental Justice For All Act in his honor in the next several weeks.

Unfortunately, the bill in front of us today would take us further than ever from achieving environmental justice and attention to frontline communities. There is no way to open up 300 million acres to new extraction without massively impacting communities of color, low-income communities, and Tribal and indigenous communities.

These already-impacted communities would face additional pollution of their air and water, additional impacts on their health and that of their children.

My amendment seeks to avoid these unacceptable impacts, preventing the Secretaries from leasing any land that would continue to increase disproportionate burdens on already burdened communities.

We must stop putting pollution over people and put an end to the cycles of exploitation that leave the most vulnerable facing avoidable impacts.

Mr. Chair, I encourage all of my colleagues to support the environmental justice amendment and to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the leasing plan from including leasing where it would disproportionately burden communities of color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indigenous communities. However, current law allows for a process requiring consultation with relevant agencies, Tribes, and communities.

This bill does nothing to change underlying leasing laws the Department

of the Interior is subject to, so I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 57.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

"(4) EXCLUSION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing on any federal lands that are viable for renewable energy production."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would ensure that this Big Oil giveaway doesn't prevent America from leading the world in clean energy production.

Rather than tethering ourselves to the energies of the past, we need to move forward with the energy of the future. The President knows that; my Democratic colleagues know that; and the American people know that. It is time we all embrace clean energy deployment.

Instead, the bill before us today would support Big Oil and only Big Oil, pushing the public off their lands while locking up acres that could be used for wind, solar, and other clean technologies.

This bill gives away public lands and waters to oil companies and gas corporations at a time when we should be taking urgent action to address the climate crisis and transition away from fossil fuels.

Public lands have huge renewable energy potential. Offshore wind alone could produce more than 2,000 gigawatts, nearly double the Nation's electricity use in 2021.

Rather than embrace this opportunity, H.R. 21 would require land managers to open lands to oil and gas but wouldn't consider other potential uses, including renewable energy.

My amendment would close this gap, requiring the Secretaries to consider the impacts to renewable deployment before leasing new lands to the fossil fuel industry.

The American people want affordable, reliable energy. They aren't interested in seeing Big Oil protect their record profits and increase their profits

while boxing out and locking out developing technologies. It is time to stop prioritizing polluters over people and commit to a clean, just energy transition.

Our public lands and waters have an important role to play in reducing emissions, protecting the climate, and supporting communities. We need to make sure that they are available for renewable energy production and not locked up with fossil fuel companies.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the leasing plan from including leasing on Federal lands that are viable for renewable energy production.

This amendment is nothing more than an attempt to force the government to pick winners and losers in the marketplace by mandating only renewable production on certain lands. It is also shortsighted given some of the serious environmental and land degradation concerns the build-out of massive swaths of solar panels and wind turbines create.

The intent of H.R. 21 is to protect the SPR and increase domestic production of oil and gas. This would do the opposite.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 23.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 3, insert "and Conservation" before "Response Act".

Page 2, line 4, insert "AND CONSERVATION" after "INCREASE".

Page 2, line 15, strike "plan to increase" and insert "plan—".

Page 2, line 15, before "the" insert the following:

"(A) to increase

Page 2, line 25, strike the period at the end and insert "; and".

Page 2, after line 25, insert the following:

"(B) to offset any drawdowns of petroleum products in the Reserve with measures that reduce the demand for oil.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chair, my amendment would ensure that any plan to respond to high prices with the Strategic Petroleum Reserve includes oil conservation measures which will save our constituents money and strengthen our national security.

Reducing our country's reliance on oil reduces our economic and security exposure to hostile foreign governments.

The Biden administration has successfully used the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to lower prices for consumers following Russia's despicable invasion of Ukraine and in response to OPEC's punitive oil production cuts. In both cases, prices fell, and fell significantly, following the administration's actions.

My amendment would give the administration another tool to reduce prices and save money for our constituents. Policies that reduce oil use by using it more efficiently or transitioning to other fuel sources altogether benefit every American.

Having a plan with options that include boosting public transportation ridership, encouraging teleworking, and speeding the transition to using more electric vehicles would reduce our reliance on oil and lower fuel prices.

Relying on oil companies to drill our way out of overreliance doesn't make sense and will never deliver true energy independence. Oil companies are sitting on 13 million acres and about 9,000 approved but unused permits on public lands that aren't being used to produce gas or oil.

We need to do everything we can to build on the success of the true energy independence provisions secured in the landmark Inflation Reduction Act to break our dependence on oil, to create jobs in our country, and to strengthen our national security.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I do insist on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WALBERG. The amendment violates clause 7 of rule XVI of the rules of the House because it is not germane to the underlying bill.

Specifically, the bill limits the drawdown of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production. The amendment would require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to offset any drawdown of petroleum products in the

reserve with measures that reduce the demand for oil.

Measures to reduce the demand for oil is a different purpose for the plan in H.R. 21. The amendment is not germane.

The Acting CHAIR. Are there any other Members who wish to speak on the point of order?

The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I couldn't disagree more. The whole purpose of this is to deal with providing a plan—that is the underlying bill, to provide this plan—and the whole idea is to save oil and gas and to reduce that. This amendment does that. It relies on that plan.

As a matter of fact, it embellishes the plan to include other known ways to save oil and gas. This is absolutely germane.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The gentleman from Michigan makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on the subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production. The amendment would add requirements to the existing plan that apply more broadly to any drawdowns of petroleum products in the reserve.

The Chair finds that the amendment goes beyond the subject matter of the underlying bill. It is, therefore, not germane. The point of order is sustained.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 89.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 1, strike "LIMITATION" and insert "LIMITATIONS".

Page 3, line 2, strike "shall not" and insert "shall—".

Page 3, line 2, strike "provide for" and insert the following:

"(A) not provide for".

Page 3, line 5, strike "percent." and insert "percent; and".

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

"(B) only allow for a lease or permit if accompanied by a certification to the Secretary that it would not excessively increase the sales price of any petroleum products during—

"(i) a severe energy supply interruption; or

"(ii) any period of decreased supply of petroleum products.".

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her amendment.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, this amendment requires oil and gas companies operating on our public lands to make one simple pledge to the American people, that it won't gouge consumers at the pump.

It requires the Secretary of Energy to secure that commitment before any new permit to increase production on our lands will be approved.

It would help prevent some of the damage that this disastrous bill would do to our Nation's ability to address skyrocketing energy prices in the country.

Frankly, the bill before us is nothing more than a shameless attempt by my Republican colleagues to help increase drilling. If this bill were titled correctly, it would be known as the big win for Big Oil act, and it would come at a huge price for the American people.

As the chair of the Energy and Commerce Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee in the last Congress, I have been on the front lines to bring down gas prices in this country. I held a hearing last year with the top executives from six of the Nation's largest oil producers to have them explain why Americans were suddenly being asked to pay record-high prices at the pump and why Americans should be forced to provide their companies billions of dollars in subsidies each year when they were reporting record-high profits and hardworking families were struggling hard to fill up their cars.

Despite what the supporters of this bill will tell you, not one executive at that hearing claimed that opening up Federal land for drilling would lower prices at the pump. In fact, one executive at that hearing even admitted that opening up more land to drilling in the country would do nothing to bring the cost of gasoline down.

Why? Because there is nothing—and I repeat, nothing—preventing the oil industry from expanding its production tomorrow if they wanted to. They just choose not to because of profits.

The oil industry currently leases 26.6 million acres of Federal lands. Less than half of that land under current lease, 12.7 acres, is currently being used for production, so there is no relationship between opening up more Federal lands for the production of oil and gas and the price that Americans pay at the pump. None.

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Instead of helping to bring down prices for consumers, what this bill does is it really makes it harder for future administrations to respond.

It takes away the one tool that has been used effectively to help alleviate the pain consumers were suddenly feeling this past summer and the one tool we have to prevent it from happening again.

It prevents the President from releasing our Nation's oil reserves on to the

market during a crisis. It prevents the administration from taking the steps necessary to curb excessive price increases that can cause real harm to people, family, and businesses across this country.

If Republicans were serious about helping consumers, let's do it, but let's do it explicitly.

Let's include in this bill a provision that will expressly prohibit these companies from gouging consumers at the pump.

My amendment requires the Secretary of Energy to secure from any oil company looking to increase production on Federal lands a commitment that it will not excessively increase its prices during periods of future disruption.

It gives the oil companies what the Republicans say the industry wants, which is the ability to increase production on the public lands. So all we ask for—all we ask for—Mr. Chairman, is a simple commitment that they won't gouge consumers at the pump.

Sounds like a win-win to me.

I would urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment to the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, I insist upon my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, clause 7 of rule XVI prohibits the House and its committees from considering nongermane amendments.

This amendment is not germane because it violates the subject matter test of germaneness.

H.R. 21 proposes to limit the drawdown of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production.

This amendment would introduce a new subject matter into the bill. Specifically, the amendment requests leases or permits issued to be accompanied by a certification. This is about permit holders, not a leasing plan. This idea should be judged on the merits in a separate bill.

The CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on this point of order?

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is focused on the development of the plan in the underlying bill, and therefore, it is germane. We actually narrowed this amendment so we didn't get into actual implementation.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado is not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic

Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production.

The amendment would limit the availability of leases or permits under the plan and thus have the effect of narrowing its application.

The Chair finds that the amendment is within the subject matter of the underlying bill. It is, therefore, germane. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources. This amendment is unworkable as a matter of certification, and if it were to work, it would lead to inhibiting the price signals necessary for generating more supply.

The market economy allocating resources through supply and demand is the best system for assuring affordable quality goods and depends on prices to signal more supply. This amendment seeks to curtail price signals for largely uneconomic messaging purposes.

This amendment undermines the purpose of the bill, and so, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Chairman, I have amendment No. 50 at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike "date of enactment of this subsection" and insert "date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4)".

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary certifies that the oil and gas leasing on Federal lands contemplated in the plan to be developed under paragraph (1) is necessary to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to the amount of petroleum products held by the Reserve on February 23, 2022."

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to the Strategic Production Response Act.

The purpose of this bill is to use our strategic national stockpile of oil so that Big Oil can keep profiting at the expense of hardworking families.

Let's remember, the purpose of the strategic stockpile is to protect national security and to reduce prices at the pump for the American people.

My amendment would require the Secretary of Energy to certify that the plan to increase oil and gas leasing on Federal lands is necessary to restore our stockpile to protect our national security. My amendment would let this or any future administration have the flexibility it needs if we reach another energy crisis.

When the people of my district and across the country were facing sky-high prices at the gas pump, President Biden tapped into our strategic stockpiles to ease the prices at the pump and gave working families the financial help that they needed at the time when they needed it.

Now, instead of protecting national security and helping reduce inflation, Republicans are trying to take away the tools that we have to help hardworking Americans.

Last Congress, Democrats passed several bills to reduce inflation:

Over 80,000 families with children in the Inland Empire received monthly payments of up to \$300 thanks to the child tax credit.

We also created good-paying jobs with the passage of a once-in-a-generation infrastructure bill that invests in our construction and transportation industries and ensures people have access to the education and training necessary to secure good jobs.

We passed legislation to bring down the cost of healthcare, lower prescription drug costs, cap the price of insulin and expanded coverage for hearing aids, which would benefit everyone, especially the 85,000 Medicare-eligible seniors in my district.

Why are we here trying to pass a bill to help the Big Oil corporations that will force Americans to pay more at the pump?

Republicans are so out of touch that they have put before us a bill that ties the President's hands and restricts him from using the Strategic Petroleum Reserve even if Americans desperately need the help.

I ask my colleagues to vote in support of my amendment to require the Energy Secretary to certify that this oil and gas drilling is necessary to replenish the strategic stockpile because that is what we should be focusing on, ensuring that we have the appropriate tools to protect our national security and Americans' wallets, not the Big Oil corporations' bottom line.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would condition the enactment of the bill upon the Secretary of Energy certifying that the leasing in the plan is necessary to get the SPR back to where it was on February 23, 2022. This is nothing more than an attempt to delay implementation of H.R. 21.

We cannot trust the Secretary of Energy to responsibly manage the SPR and ensure it is adequately filled.

Under President Biden, the SPR has been depleted to its lowest level since 1983. Two of the four caverns are nearly empty. The Biden administration's plan is attacking American energy using every regulatory tool available to drive the oil and gas industry out of existence.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment. I support the underlying bill, H.R. 21, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 85.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, strike lines 1 and 2 and insert the following:

“(2) LIMITATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for—

“(i) a total increase in

Page 3, line 5, strike “percent.” and insert “percent; or”.

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

“(ii) the financial benefit or participation of any entity that has a contractual relationship with, or is owned, controlled, or under the influence of, a foreign entity of concern.

“(B) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘foreign entity of concern’ means—

“(i) the People's Republic of China;

“(ii) the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

“(iii) the Russian Federation;

“(iv) the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

“(v) any other country the government of which is subject to sanctions imposed by the United States.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment No. 85.

My amendment imposes important limits on any Department of Energy plan so that our adversaries, including Iran, Russia, China, and North Korea, can't capitalize on American domestic energy production.

We must take steps to ensure any plan involving a drawdown of our Strategic Petroleum Reserve and any increase in energy production does not benefit those doing business with or under the influence of nations like China, Russia, terrorist Iran, or North Korea.

My amendment would put our national security first, ensuring that any plan created under this bill would not financially benefit companies owned by or contracted with these foreign entities.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense provision.

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

The Acting Chair. The gentleman may not reserve the balance of his time.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my point of order against amendment No. 85.

Clause 7 of rule XVI prohibits the House and its committees from considering nongermane amendments. This amendment is not germane because it violates the fundamental purpose test of germaneness.

The fundamental purpose of H.R. 21 is to require the Secretary to develop a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production before the next drawdown of petroleum products in the reserve.

The purpose of this amendment is to prevent financial benefit of our enemies. It delves into limiting foreign exports and creates trade prohibitions. Meanwhile, this simple bill before us proposes a mere plan for leasing. It is purely domestic and purely at the Department of Energy.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chairman, I believe my amendment is germane. It narrows the scope of the bill. I ask for the ruling of the Chair, please.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey is not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under

consideration shall be admitted under the color of amendment.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production. The amendment would have the effect of narrowing the application of the bill by excluding specific entities.

The Chair finds that the amendment is within the subject matter of the underlying bill. It is, therefore, germane. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, 2 weeks ago, the House voted in strong bipartisan support of the Protecting America's Strategic Reserve From China Act. More than 100 Democrats voted in favor. Republicans opposed sending SPR resources to our adversaries, and that is why we are opposed to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

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AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, beginning on line 6, amend paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense—

“(A) prepare the plan required by paragraph (1); and

“(B) ensure such plan will not result in the sale of petroleum products drawn down from the Reserve to Iran, China, North Korea, or Russia.”.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Amendment 86. As Russia's war on Ukraine continues and the brutality of the Iranian regime remains on full display, I am concerned that H.R. 21 does not properly protect

from the terrifying prospect of oil from our Strategic Petroleum Reserve ending up in the wrong hands.

My amendment requires the Secretary of Energy consults with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Defense, and the Interior on a plan for Strategic Petroleum Reserve drawdown and ensures that any strategic reserve drawdown does not result in a sale to Iran, North Korea, China, or Russia.

This amendment would allow for the Defense Department and other relevant agencies to have a say in any plan, given the national security implications.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may not reserve. Does the gentleman yield back?

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, as Congress considers reforms to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, I rise once again to urge my colleagues to close a dangerous loophole that has existed since 2015, which allows our foreign adversaries to purchase our strategic oil supply.

As the law is currently written, oil from the SPR is sold by the Department of Energy to our highest bidders with little exceptions on what countries can purchase the U.S. supply.

That means that our fiercest adversaries like China and also Russia, Iran, and North Korea and other sanctioned governments can purchase and export our strategic oil.

In fact, Chinese-owned and affiliated companies have won purchase contracts during the past Presidential administrations.

Simply put, this loophole is threatening to our national security. It poses threats to our American families. The American people need to act quickly.

That is why, 2 weeks ago, I reached across the aisle to reintroduce a bill that my colleague, Representative DON BACON, and I have that addresses this issue.

It is called the Banning Oil Exports to Foreign Adversaries Act. This bill is straightforward, and it is common sense. It prohibits the export or sale of the SPR to China, North Korea, Russia, Iran, and any country currently under U.S. sanctions.

Last week, my colleagues and I voted to pass a bill through the House that would prohibit the sale of our reserve to China, but that legislation does not go far enough.

Do we want North Korea buying oil? How about Iran or Russia?

It is clear that this bill remains the most comprehensive and bipartisan policy that has been put forward, and it now has more than 60 bipartisan cosponsors.

As a veteran and one of the most bipartisan Members of this body, my position remains clear: We need to put our national security over party poli-

tics. We have to ensure that our foreign adversaries are not allowed to profit at the expense of America and our safety and security.

I thank Mr. GOTTHEIMER for his support for this legislation as an original cosponsor. This amendment we are speaking of right now reflects the fact that Congress has so much more work to do to close this loophole.

I urge our colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, to support the bipartisan Banning Oil Exports to Foreign Adversaries Act.

Let's send this legislation through in proper order, strengthen it, and work together to get it signed into law.

Once again, I thank Mr. GOTTHEIMER for his commitment to this cause.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 24, strike “limitation” and insert “limitations”.

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5, and insert the following:

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—

“(A) TOTAL INCREASE.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production in excess of 10 percent.

“(B) IMPACT ON AIR QUALITY.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for any entity to engage in oil or gas production activities on Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production as a result of such plan unless such activities will not negatively impact air quality.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prevent any new oil and gas production under the proposed plan if those activities will have a negative effect on the air quality.

I am a strong proponent of efforts to lower energy costs, promote energy independence, and create a stronger, more secure economy.

I recognize this will take a multifaceted approach, but it must include more investment in renewable energy sources and a smart transition away from oil and gas.

The fact is, for the past couple of decades the Federal Government has issued far more drilling permits than oil and gas companies have acted upon.

Nearly 80 percent of offshore oil is in areas that are already open for exploration, according to the National Resources Defense Council.

Oil and gas drilling is a dirty business, and we should think long and hard before we invite more of it on our Federal lands.

Drilling releases several pollutants that are making our air more smoggy and more dirty and harmful to breathe.

The toxic particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, ozone, and volatile organic compounds released by oil and gas drilling can lead to many poor health outcomes, including premature births, asthma, and heart disease.

It is often low-income and minority communities that bear the brunt of these awful effects. We should continue the work of the Inflation Reduction Act and create a new clean energy economy and not move backward with an empty political gesture that will ultimately do little to address oil and gas prices and our energy security and independence.

I might note that Exxon did a study in the early 1970s on these issues, and their scientists found that what has occurred with fossil fuels and the effect on our climate and our air was accurately predicted 50 years ago, but they didn't release it.

It has been found that what they predicted was almost exact, 50 years ago, on what this would do to our world climate, but they didn't release it.

We must protect our environment and the health of our current and future generations from the toxic effects of fossil fuel production.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment prohibits an entity from providing oil and gas to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve as part of the Secretary's plan if those activities will negatively impact air quality. Yet, the amendment does not define negative impact.

Under this amendment, you could have 1 hour of emissions increases that are below Federal requirements for air quality, and you would be disqualified under this bill.

The oil and gas industry has made great strides in reducing the emissions of their operations.

This amendment is creating an extralegal and difficult to ascertain and comply with standard that will prevent us from being energy secure for real emergencies.

Let's not forget that we produce American energy in the most environmentally responsible way, and our environmental standards are the highest in the world.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. ROBERT GARCIA OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike "date of enactment of this subsection" and insert "date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4)".

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following: "(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary submits to Congress a certification that any increase in the percentage of Federal lands (including submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf) leased for oil and gas production pursuant to the plan required by paragraph (1) will not result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions."

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Chair, releasing our Strategic Petroleum Reserves helps us respond to emergencies, supply chain disruptions, and disasters, and have been utilized by Presidents of both parties, including the former administration.

Today, thanks to President Biden's use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, gas prices are down, saving the average family \$170 a month.

While consumers are just now recovering from record costs and getting back on their feet, oil and gas companies are sitting on billions of dollars and thousands of unused but approved permits that they could be using to boost production right now.

The last thing these oil companies need is more Federal land while they

sit back and watch the American people suffer.

This bill will not make energy cheaper, but it will harm our planet. If we want our children to have a future, we must fight for climate justice.

To my Republican colleagues from California, this bill could result in leasing Federal land on the Outer Continental Shelf, including our very own coasts here in California.

Will you vote to endanger our beautiful coastline back home? Will you vote to jeopardize the jobs that our coastal economy provides?

This Republican bill puts polluters ahead of the American people. Our planet is in distress. Storms are getting stronger, faster, and more powerful, while wildfires take lives and destroy homes, and floods devastate crops and communities throughout our Nation.

While Republicans in Congress sit back and do nothing to address the climate crisis, Democrats know that we must act.

That is why I am introducing an amendment, which blocks implementation of this bill until the Secretary of Energy certifies to Congress that leasing will not increase harmful greenhouse gas pollution.

My amendment would stop this Republican giveaway to big polluters in its tracks. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" for the planet, "yes" for our children's future, and "yes" for this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would condition enactment of the bill upon the Secretary of Energy certifying that increasing lands leased for production will not result in increased greenhouse gas emissions.

I know you find this hard to believe, but this is another attempt to delay the implementation of H.R. 21. I am afraid that this amendment is not sincere.

Since day one of the Biden administration, Democrats have attempted to block fossil fuel projects at every turn.

As gasoline prices surged out of control, the administration raided the SPR—raided the SPR—selling oil to China while begging our adversaries in OPEC and Russia to produce more oil.

This amendment would double down on that, while also making it more difficult for us to assess our resources to develop a plan to refill the reserve in case of a legitimate emergency.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment. I support the underlying bill, H.R. 21, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

□ 1700

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 11 by Ms. TLAIB of Michigan.

Amendment No. 71 by Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER of Delaware.

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

Amendment No. 104 by Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 133 by Ms. MACE of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 44 by Mr. SOTO of Florida.

Amendment No. 33 by Mrs. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 29 by Ms. SPANBERGER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. HUFFMAN of California.

Amendment No. 65 by Mr. HUFFMAN of California.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. PANETTA of California.

Amendment No. 18 by Mr. LEVIN of California.

Amendment No. 7 by Ms. DELBENE of Washington.

Amendment No. 21 by Mr. LEVIN of California.

Amendment No. 55 by Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 56 by Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 57 by Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 89 by Ms. DEGETTE of Colorado.

Amendment No. 50 by Mrs. TORRES of California.

Amendment No. 85 by Mr. GOTTHEIMER of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 86 by Mr. GOTTHEIMER of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 129 by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

The Chair will say again: The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This first vote is a 15-minute vote. All subsequent votes will be votes in duration of only 2 minutes. Be so advised.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 220, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 37]

AYES—205

Adams	Gomez	Pappas
Aguilar	Gottheimer	Pascarell
Allred	Green, Al (TX)	Payne
Auchincloss	Grijalva	Pelosi
Balint	Harder (CA)	Peltola
Barragán	Hayes	Peters
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Pettersen
Bera	Himes	Phillips
Beyer	Horsford	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Houlihan	Plaskett
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)	Porter
Bowman	Huffman	Pressley
Boyle (PA)	Ivey	Quigley
Brown	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Brownley	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Buddzinski	Jackson Lee	Ross
Bush	Jacobs	Ruiz
Caraveo	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Jeffries	Ryan
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Carson	Kamllager-Dove	Salinas
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Sánchez
Cartwright	Keating	Sarbanes
Casas	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Case	Khanna	Schakowsky
Casten	Kildee	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Scholten
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Ciçilline	Kuster	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Landsman	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Cohen	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Lee (PA)	Sorensen
Correa	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Costa	Levin	Spanberger
Courtney	Lieu	Stansbury
Craig	Lofgren	Stevens
Crockett	Lynch	Strickland
Crow	Magaziner	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Manning	Sykes
Davis (IL)	Matsui	Takano
Davis (NC)	McBath	Thanedar
Dean (PA)	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	McGarvey	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	McGovern	Titus
DelBene	Meeks	Tlaib
Deluzio	Menendez	Tokuda
DeSaulnier	Meng	Tonko
Dingell	Mfume	Torres (CA)
Doggett	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Escobar	Moskowitz	Trahan
Eshoo	Moulton	Trone
Espallat	Mryan	Underwood
Evans	Mullin	Vargas
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	Vasquez
Fletcher	Napolitano	Veasey
Foster	Neal	Velázquez
Foushee	Neguse	Wasserman
Frankel, Lois	Nickel	Schultz
Frost	Norcross	Waters
Gallego	Norton	Watson Coleman
Garamendi	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Garcia (TX)	Omar	Wild
Garcia, Robert	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Goldman (NY)	Panetta	

NOES—220

Aderholt	Gaetz	Mills
Alford	Gallagher	Moolenaar
Allen	Garbarino	Mooney
Amodei	Garcia, Mike	Moore (AL)
Armstrong	Gimenez	Moore (UT)
Arrington	Golden (ME)	Moran
Babin	Gonzales, Tony	Murphy
Bacon	Good (VA)	Nehls
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Newhouse
Balderson	Gosar	Norman
Banks	Granger	Nunn (IA)
Barr	Graves (LA)	Oberholte
Bean (FL)	Graves (MO)	Ogles
Bentz	Green (TN)	Owens
Bergman	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Bice	Griffith	Pence
Biggs	Grothman	Perez
Bilirakis	Guest	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Guthrie	Pfluger
Boebert	Hageman	Possey
Bost	Harris	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Harshbarger	Rodgers (WA)
Buchanan	Hern	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Hill	Rose
Burchett	Hinson	Rosendale
Burgess	Houchin	Rouzer
Burlison	Hudson	Roy
Calvert	Huizenga	Rutherford
Cammack	Issa	Salazar
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Santos
Carl	James	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Schriker
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Ciscomani	Jordan	Self
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Simpson
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Smith (MO)
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Collins	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Smucker
Crane	Kim (CA)	Spartz
Crawford	Kustoff	Stanton
Crenshaw	LaHood	Stauber
Cuellar	LaLota	Steel
Curtis	Lamborn	Stefanik
D'Eposito	Langworthy	Steil
Davidson	Latta	Stewart
De La Cruz	LaTurner	Strong
DesJarlais	Lawler	Tenney
Diaz-Balart	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Donalds	Lesko	Tiffany
Duarte	Letlow	Timmons
Duncan	Loudermilk	Turner
Dunn (FL)	Lucas	Valadao
Edwards	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Ellzey	Luna	Van Dyne
Emmer	Luttrell	Van Orden
Estes	Mace	Wagner
Ezell	Malliotakis	Walberg
Fallon	Mann	Waltz
Feenstra	Massie	Weber (TX)
Ferguson	Mast	Webster (FL)
Finstad	McCarthy	Wenstrup
Fischbach	McCaul	Westerman
Fitzgerald	McClintock	Williams (NY)
Fleischmann	McCormick	Williams (TX)
Flood	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Fox	Miller (IL)	Wittman
Franklin, C.	Miller (OH)	Womack
Scott	Miller (WV)	Yakym
Fry	Miller-Meeks	Zinke
Fulcher		

NOT VOTING—15

Bonamici	González-Colón	Molinaro
Cherfilus	(PR)	Moore (WI)
McCormick	Hunt	Moylan
Garcia (IL)	LaMalfa	Radewagen
Gonzalez,	McClain	Steube
Vicente	McHenry	Wilson (FL)

□ 1723

Messrs. BEAN of Florida, NUNN of Iowa, BERGMAN, HUDSON, Mmes. WAGNER, SPARTZ, Messrs. HUIZENGA and DUNCAN changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. SCANLON changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT
ROCHESTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 218, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 38]

AYES—213

Adams	Garamendi	Nickel
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Norcross
Allred	Garcia, Robert	Norton
Auchincloss	Golden (ME)	Ocasio-Cortez
Balint	Goldman (NY)	Omar
Barragán	Gomez	Pallone
Beatty	Gottheimer	Panetta
Bera	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Beyer	Grijalva	Pascarell
Bishop (GA)	Harder (CA)	Payne
Blumenauer	Hayes	Pelosi
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Peltola
Bowman	Himes	Perez
Boyle (PA)	Horsford	Peters
Brown	Houlihan	Pettersen
Brownley	Hoyer	Phillips
Budzinski	Hoyle (OR)	Pingree
Bush	Huffman	Plaskett
Caraveo	Ivey	Pocan
Carbajal	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Cárdenas	Jackson (NC)	Pressley
Carson	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Carter (LA)	Jacobs	Ramirez
Cartwright	Jayapal	Raskin
Casar	Jeffries	Ross
Case	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Casten	Kamlager-Dove	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Keating	Sablan
Cherfilus-	Kelly (IL)	Salinas
McCormick	Khanna	Sánchez
Chu	Kildee	Sarbanes
Cicilline	Kilmer	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Cleaver	Kuster	Schneider
Clyburn	Landsman	Scholten
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Correa	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Costa	Lee (NV)	Sewell
Courtney	Lee (PA)	Sherman
Craig	Leger Fernandez	Sherrill
Crockett	Levin	Slotkin
Crow	Lieu	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lofgren	Sorensen
Davids (KS)	Lynch	Soto
Davis (IL)	Magaziner	Spanberger
Davis (NC)	Manning	Stanton
Dean (PA)	Matsui	Stevens
DeGette	McBath	Strickland
DeLauro	McCollum	Swalwell
DelBene	McGarvey	Sykes
Deluzio	McGovern	Takano
DeSaulnier	Meeks	Thanedar
Dingell	Menendez	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Meng	Thompson (MS)
Escobar	Mfume	Titus
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Tlaib
Espallat	Morelle	Tokuda
Evans	Moskowitz	Tonko
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Torres (CA)
Fletcher	Mrvan	Torres (NY)
Foster	Mullin	Trahan
Foushee	Nadler	Trone
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Underwood
Frost	Neal	Vargas
Gallego	Neguse	

Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman

Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—218

Aderholt	Gaetz	Miller (WV)
Alford	Gallagher	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Garbarino	Mills
Amodei	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Armstrong	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Arrington	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Babin	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Gosar	Moran
Balderson	Granger	Murphy
Banks	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Barr	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Norman
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bergman	Griffith	Obernolte
Bice	Grothman	Ogles
Biggs	Guest	Owens
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Pence
Boebert	Harris	Perry
Bost	Harshbarger	Pfleger
Brecheen	Hern	Posey
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Buck	Hill	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Houchin	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Hudson	Rose
Burlison	Huizenga	Rosendale
Calvert	Issa	Rouzer
Cammack	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Carey	James	Rutherford
Carl	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Santos
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Chavez-DeRemer	Jordan	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Self
Cloud	Keown (NJ)	Sessions
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kiley	Smith (NJ)
Crane	Kim (CA)	Smucker
Crawford	Kustoff	Spartz
Crenshaw	LaHood	Stauber
Curtis	LaLota	Steel
D'Esposito	LaMalfa	Stefanik
Davidson	Lamborn	Steil
De La Cruz	Langworthy	Stewart
DeSarlais	Latta	Strong
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Tenney
Donalds	Lawler	Thompson (PA)
Duarte	Lee (FL)	Tiffany
Duncan	Lesko	Timmons
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Turner
Edwards	Loudermilk	Valadao
Elizy	Lucas	Van Drew
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Van Dwyne
Estes	Luna	Van Orden
Ezell	Luttrell	Wagner
Fallon	Mace	Walberg
Feenstra	Malliotakis	Waltz
Ferguson	Mann	Weber (TX)
Finstad	Massie	Webster (FL)
Fischbach	Mast	Wenstrup
Fitzgerald	McCarthy	Westerman
Fleischmann	McCaul	Williams (NY)
Flood	McClain	Williams (TX)
Foxx	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, C.	McCormick	Wittman
Scott	Meuser	Womack
Fry	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Fulcher	Miller (OH)	Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
Garcia (IL)	(PR)	Radewagen
Gonzalez,	Hunt	Steube
Vicente	McHenry	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1727

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF
FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 219, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 39]

AYES—214

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Neal
Aguilar	Garcia, Robert	Neguse
Allred	Golden (ME)	Nickel
Auchincloss	Goldman (NY)	Norcross
Balint	Gomez	Norton
Barragán	Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez
Beatty	Vicente	Omar
Bera	Gottheimer	Pallone
Beyer	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Pappas
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Blunt Rochester	Hayes	Payne
Bowman	Higgins (NY)	Pelosi
Boyle (PA)	Himes	Peltola
Brown	Horsford	Perez
Brownley	Houlihan	Peters
Budzinski	Hoyer	Pettersen
Bush	Hoyle (OR)	Phillips
Caraveo	Huffman	Pingree
Carbajal	Ivey	Plaskett
Cárdenas	Jackson (IL)	Pocan
Carson	Jackson (NC)	Porter
Carter (LA)	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Cartwright	Jacobs	Quigley
Casar	Jayapal	Ramirez
Case	Jeffries	Raskin
Casten	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Castor (FL)	Kamlager-Dove	Ruiz
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Cherfilus-	Keating	Ryan
McCormick	Kelly (IL)	Sablan
Chu	Khanna	Salinas
Cicilline	Kildee	Sánchez
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Kim (NJ)	Scanlon
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Kuster	Schiff
Cohen	Landsman	Schneider
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Scholten
Correa	Larson (CT)	Schrier
Costa	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Lee (NV)	Scott, David
Craig	Lee (PA)	Sewell
Crockett	Leger Fernandez	Sherman
Crow	Levin	Sherrill
Cuellar	Lieu	Slotkin
Davids (KS)	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Sorensen
Dean (PA)	Mace	Soto
DeGette	Magaziner	Spanberger
DeLauro	Manning	Stanton
DelBene	Matsui	Stevens
Deluzio	McBath	Strickland
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Swalwell
Dingell	McGarvey	Sykes
Doggett	McGovern	Takano
Escobar	Meeks	Thanedar
Eshoo	Menendez	Thompson (CA)
Espallat	Meng	Thompson (MS)
Evans	Mfume	Titus
Fitzpatrick	Moore (WI)	Tlaib
Foster	Morelle	Tokuda
Foushee	Moskowitz	Tonko
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Torres (CA)
Frost	Mrvan	Torres (NY)
Gallego	Mullin	Trahan
Garamendi	Nadler	Trone
	Napolitano	

Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton

Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 219, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 40]

AYES—214

ADERHOLT
ALFORD
ALLEN
AMODEI
ARMSTRONG
ARRINGTON
BABIN
BACON
BAIRD
BALDERSON
BANKS
BARR
BEAN (FL)
BENTZ
BERGMAN
BICE
BIGGS
BILIRAKIS
BISHOP (NC)
BOEBERT
BOST
BRECHEEN
BUCHANAN
BUCK
BUCHSON
BURCHETT
BURGESS
BURLISON
CALVERT
CAMMACK
CAREY
CARL
CARTER (GA)
CARTER (TX)
CHAVEZ-DEREMÉR
CISCOMANI
CLINE
CLOUD
CLYDE
COLE
COLLINS
COMER
CRANE
CRAWFORD
CRENSHAW
CURTIS
D'ESPOSITO
DAVIDSON
DAVIS (NC)
DE LA CRUZ
DESJARLAIS
DIAZ-BALART
DONALDS
DUARTE
DUNCAN
DUNN (FL)
EDWARDS
ELLZEY
EMMER
ESTES
EZELL
FALLON
FEENSTRA
FERGUSON
FINSTAD
FISCHBACH
FITZGERALD
FLEISCHMANN
FLETCHER
FLOOD
FOXX
FRANKLIN, C.
SCOTT
FRY

NOT VOTING—7

BONAMICI
GARCIA (IL)

GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN
(PR)
HUNT

MOYLAN
RADEWAGEN
STEUBE

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1732

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ADAMS
AGUILAR
ALLRED
AUCHINCLOSS
BALINT
BARRAGÁN
BEATTY
BERA
BEYER
BISHOP (GA)
BLUMENAUER
BLUNT ROCHESTER
BOWMAN
BOYLE (PA)
BROWN
BROWNLEY
BUZZINSKI
BUSH
CARAVEO
CARBAJAL
CÁRDENAS
CARSON
CARTER (LA)
CARTWRIGHT
CASAR
CASE
CASTEN
CASTOR (FL)
CASTRO (TX)
CHERFILUS-
MCCORMICK
CHU
CICILLINE
CLARK (MA)
CLARKE (NY)
CLEAVER
CLYBURN
COHEN
CONNOLLY
CORREA
COSTA
COURTNEY
CRAIG
CROCKETT
CROW
CUELLAR
DAVIDS (KS)
DAVIS (IL)
DEAN (PA)
DEGETTE
DELAURO
DEBENE
DELUZIO
DESARLAINIER
DINGELL
DOGGETT
ESCOBAR
ESHOO
ESPAILLAT
EVANS
FITZPATRICK
FOSTER
FOUSHEE
FRANKEL, LOIS
FROST
GALLEGO
GARAMENDI
GARCIA (TX)
GARCIA, ROBERT

GOLDEN (ME)
GOLDMAN (NY)
GOMEZ
GONZÁLEZ,
VICENTE
GOTTHEIMER
GREEN, AL (TX)
GRIJALVA
HARDER (CA)
HAYES
HIGGINS (NY)
HIMES
HORSFORD
HOULAHAN
HOYER
HOYLE (OR)
HUFFMAN
IVEY
JACKSON (IL)
JACKSON (NC)
JACKSON LEE
JACOBS
JAYAPAL
JEFFRIES
JOHNSON (GA)
KAMLAGER-DOVE
KAPTUR
KEATING
KELLY (IL)
KHANNA
KILDEE
KILMER
KIM (NJ)
KRISHNAMOORTHY
KUSTER
LANDSMAN
LARSEN (WA)
LARSON (CT)
LEE (CA)
LEE (NV)
LEE (PA)
LEGER FERNANDEZ
LEVIN
LIEU
LOFGREN
LYNCH
MACE
MAGAZINER
MANNING
MATSUI
MCBATH
MCCOLLUM
MCGARVEY
MCGOVERN
MECKS
MENENDEZ
MENG
MFUME
MOORE (WI)
MORELLE
MOSKOWITZ
MOUTON
MRVAN
MULLIN
NADLER
NAPOLITANO
NEAL
NEGUSE
NICKEL

VEASEY
VELÁZQUEZ
WASSERMAN
SCHULTZ

WATERS
WATSON COLEMAN
WEXTON
WILD

WILLIAMS (GA)
WILSON (FL)

NOES—219

ADERHOLT
ALFORD
ALLEN
AMODEI
ARMSTRONG
ARRINGTON
BABIN
BACON
BAIRD
BALDERSON
BANKS
BARR
BEAN (FL)
BENTZ
BERGMAN
BICE
BIGGS
BILIRAKIS
BISHOP (NC)
BOEBERT
BOST
BRECHEEN
BUCHANAN
BUCK
BUCHSON
BURCHETT
BURGESS
BURLISON
CALVERT
CAMMACK
CAREY
CARL
CARTER (GA)
CARTER (TX)
CHAVEZ-DEREMÉR
CISCOMANI
CLINE
CLOUD
CLYDE
COLE
COLLINS
COMER
CRANE
CRAWFORD
CRENSHAW
CURTIS
D'ESPOSITO
DAVIDSON
DAVIS (NC)
DE LA CRUZ
DESJARLAIS
DIAZ-BALART
DONALDS
DUARTE
DUNCAN
DUNN (FL)
EDWARDS
ELLZEY
EMMER
ESTES
EZELL
FALLON
FEENSTRA
FERGUSON
FINSTAD
FISCHBACH
FITZGERALD
FLEISCHMANN
FLETCHER
FLOOD
FOXX
FRANKLIN, C.
SCOTT
FRY

FULCHER
GAETZ
GALLAGHER
GARBARINO
GARCIA, MIKE
GIMENEZ
GONZALES, TONY
GOOD (VA)
GOODEN (TX)
GOSAR
GRANGER
GRAVES (LA)
GRAVES (MO)
GREEN (TN)
GREENE (GA)
GRIFFITH
GROTHMAN
GUEST
GUTHRIE
HAGEMAN
HARRIS
HARSHBARGER
HERN
HIGGINS (LA)
HILL
HINSON
HOUCHEIN
HUDSON
HUIZENGA
ISSA
JACKSON (TX)
JAMES
JOHNSON (LA)
JOHNSON (OH)
JOHNSON (SD)
JORDAN
JOYCE (OH)
JOYCE (PA)
KEAN (NJ)
KELLY (MS)
KELLY (PA)
KIGGANS (VA)
KILEY
KIM (CA)
KUSTOFF
LAHOOD
LALOTA
LAMALFA
LAMBORN
LANGWORTHY
LATTI
LATURNER
LAWLER
LEE (FL)
LEES (FL)
LESKO
LETLOW
LOUDERMILK
LUCAS
LUETKEMEYER
LUNA
LUTTRELL
MALLIOTAKIS
MANN
MASSIE
MAST
MCCARTHY
MCCAUL
MCCLAINE
MCCLEINTOCK
MCCORMICK
MCHENRY
MEUSER
MILLER (IL)
MILLER (OH)
MILLER (WV)

MILLER (WV)
MILLER-MEEKS
MILLS
MOLINARO
MOOLENAAR
MOONEY
MOORE (AL)
MOORE (UT)
MORAN
MURPHY
NEHLS
NEWHOUSE
NORMAN
NUNN (IA)
OBERNOLTE
OGLES
OWENS
PALMER
PENNY
PFLUGER
POSEY
RESCHENTHALER
RODGERS (WA)
RODGERS (AL)
RODGERS (KY)
ROSE
ROSENDALE
ROUZER
ROY
RUTHERFORD
SALAZAR
SANTOS
SCALISE
SCHWEIKERT
SCOTT, AUSTIN
SELF
SESSIONS
SIMPSON
SMITH (MO)
SMITH (NE)
SMUCKER
SPARTZ
STAUBER
STEEL
STEFANIK
STELL
STEWART
STRONG
TENNEY
THOMPSON (PA)
TIFFANY
TIMMONS
TURNER
VALADAO
VAN DREW
VAN DUYN
VAN ORDEN
WAGNER
WALBERG
WALTZ
WEBER (TX)
WEBSTER (FL)
WENSTRUP
WESTERMAN
WILLIAMS (NY)
WILLIAMS (TX)
WILSON (SC)
WITTMAN
WOMACK
YAKYM
ZINKE

NOT VOTING—7

BONAMICI
GARCIA (IL)

GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN
(PR)
HUNT

MOYLAN
RADEWAGEN
STEUBE

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1735

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MS. MACE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 389, noes 42, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

AYES—389

Adams	Crawford	Harris
Aguilar	Crenshaw	Harshbarger
Alford	Crockett	Hayes
Allen	Crow	Higgins (NY)
Allred	Cuellar	Hill
Amodeli	Curtis	Himes
Armstrong	D'Esposito	Hinson
Arrington	Dauids (KS)	Horsford
Auchincloss	Davidson	Houchin
Babin	Davis (IL)	Houlahan
Bacon	De La Cruz	Hoyer
Baird	Dean (PA)	Hoyle (OR)
Balderson	DeGette	Huffman
Balint	DeLauro	Huizenga
Banks	DelBene	Issa
Barr	Deluzio	Ivey
Barragán	DeSaulnier	Jackson (IL)
Bean (FL)	DesJarlais	Jackson (NC)
Beatty	Diaz-Balart	Jackson (TX)
Bentz	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Bera	Doggett	Jacobs
Bergman	Donalds	James
Beyer	Dunn (FL)	Jayapal
Bice	Edwards	Jeffries
Bilirakis	Ellzey	Johnson (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Emmer	Johnson (LA)
Blumenauer	Escobar	Johnson (OH)
Blunt Rochester	Eshoo	Johnson (SD)
Bost	Espallat	Jordan
Bowman	Estes	Joyce (OH)
Boyle (PA)	Evans	Joyce (PA)
Brown	Ezell	Kamlager-Dove
Brownley	Feenstra	Kaptur
Buchanan	Ferguson	Kean (NJ)
Bucshon	Finstad	Keating
Budzinski	Fischbach	Kelly (IL)
Burchett	Fitzgerald	Kelly (MS)
Burgess	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (PA)
Burlison	Fleischmann	Khanna
Bush	Flood	Kiggans (VA)
Calvert	Foster	Kildee
Cammack	Foushee	Kiley
Caraveo	Fox	Kilmer
Carbajal	Frankel, Lois	Kim (CA)
Carey	Franklin, C.	Kim (NJ)
Carl	Scott	Krishnamoorthi
Carson	Frost	Kuster
Carter (GA)	Fry	Kustoff
Carter (LA)	Fulcher	LaHood
Carter (TX)	Gaetz	LaLota
Cartwright	Gallagher	LaMalfa
Casar	Gallego	Lamborn
Case	Garamendi	Landsman
Casten	Garbarino	Langworthy
Castor (FL)	Garcia (TX)	Larsen (WA)
Castro (TX)	Garcia, Mike	Larson (CT)
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia, Robert	Latta
Cherfilus-	Gimenez	LaTurner
McCormick	Golden (ME)	Lawler
Chu	Goldman (NY)	Lee (CA)
Cicilline	Gomez	Lee (FL)
Ciscomani	Gonzales, Tony	Lee (NV)
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez,	Lee (PA)
Clarke (NY)	Vicente	Leger Fernandez
Cleaver	Gottheimer	Lesko
Clyburn	Granger	Letlow
Cohen	Graves (MO)	Levin
Cole	Green, Al (TX)	Lieu
Connolly	Grijalva	Lofgren
Correa	Grothman	Lucas
Costa	Guthrie	Luetkemeyer
Courtney	Hageman	Luna
Craig	Harder (CA)	Luttrell

Lynch	Payne	Spartz
Mace	Pelosi	Stansbury
Magaziner	Peltola	Stanton
Malliotakis	Pence	Steel
Mann	Perez	Stefanik
Manning	Peters	Steil
Massie	Pettersen	Stevens
Mast	Pfluger	Stewart
Matsui	Phillips	Strickland
McBath	Pingree	Strong
McCaul	Pocan	Swalwell
McClain	Porter	Sykes
McCollum	Posey	Takano
McCormick	Pressley	Tenney
McGarvey	Quigley	Thanedar
McGovern	Ramirez	Thompson (CA)
McHenry	Raskin	Thompson (MS)
Meeks	Reschenthaler	Thompson (PA)
Menendez	Rodgers (WA)	Timmons
Meng	Rogers (AL)	Titus
Meuser	Rogers (KY)	Tlaib
Mfume	Rose	Tokuda
Miller (OH)	Ross	Tonko
Miller (WV)	Rouzer	Torres (CA)
Miller-Meeks	Ruiz	Torres (NY)
Mills	Ruppersberger	Trahan
Mollinaro	Rutherford	Trone
Moolenaar	Ryan	Turner
Mooney	Sablan	Underwood
Moore (AL)	Salazar	Valadao
Moore (UT)	Salinas	Van Drew
Moran	Sánchez	Van Dуйne
Morelle	Santos	Van Orden
Moskowitz	Sarbanes	Vargas
Moulton	Scalise	Vasquez
Mrvan	Scanlon	Veasey
Mullin	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Murphy	Schiff	Wagner
Nadler	Schneider	Walberg
Napolitano	Scholten	Waltz
Neal	Schrier	Wasserman
Neguse	Scott (VA)	Schultz
Nehls	Scott, Austin	Watson Coleman
Newhouse	Scott, David	Weber (TX)
Nickel	Self	Webster (FL)
Norcross	Sewell	Wenstrup
Norton	Sherman	Westerman
Nunn (IA)	Sherrill	Wexton
Obernolte	Simpson	Wild
Ocasio-Cortez	Slotkin	Williams (GA)
Ogles	Smith (MO)	Williams (NY)
Omar	Smith (NE)	Williams (TX)
Owens	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (FL)
Pallone	Smith (WA)	Wilson (SC)
Palmer	Smucker	Wittman
Panetta	Sorensen	Womack
Pappas	Soto	Yakym
Pascarell	Spanberger	Zinke

NOES—42

Aderholt	Duarte	Loudermilk
Biggs	Duncan	McClintock
Bishop (NC)	Fallon	Miller (IL)
Boebert	Fletcher	Moore (WI)
Brecheen	Good (VA)	Norman
Buck	Gooden (TX)	Perry
Cárdenas	Gosar	Plaskett
Cline	Graves (LA)	Rosendale
Cloud	Green (TN)	Roy
Clyde	Greene (GA)	Schweikert
Collins	Griffith	Sessions
Comer	Guest	Staubert
Crane	Hern	Tiffany
Davis (NC)	Higgins (LA)	Waters

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici	Hudson	Steube
Garcia (IL)	Hunt	
González-Colón	Moylan	
(PR)	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1738

Ms. PLASKETT changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. SCANLON changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 14, noes 418, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

AYES—14

Bishop (NC)	Greene (GA)	Perry
Brecheen	Grothman	Roy
Burlison	Massie	Santos
Cloud	Miller (IL)	Tiffany
Gaetz	Ogles	

NOES—418

Adams	Chavez-DeRemer	Finstad
Aderholt	Cherfilus-	Fischbach
Aguilar	McCormick	Fitzgerald
Alford	Chu	Fitzpatrick
Allen	Cicilline	Fleischmann
Allred	Ciscomani	Fletcher
Amodeli	Clark (MA)	Flood
Armstrong	Clarke (NY)	Foster
Arrington	Cleaver	Foushee
Auchincloss	Cline	Fox
Babin	Clyburn	Frankel, Lois
Bacon	Clyde	Franklin, C.
Baird	Cohen	Scott
Balderson	Cole	Frost
Balint	Collins	Fry
Banks	Comer	Fulcher
Barr	Connolly	Gallagher
Barragán	Correa	Gallego
Bean (FL)	Costa	Garamendi
Beatty	Courtney	Garbarino
Bentz	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Bera	Crane	Garcia, Mike
Bergman	Crawford	Garcia, Robert
Beyer	Crenshaw	Gimenez
Bice	Crockett	Golden (ME)
Biggs	Crow	Goldman (NY)
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Gomez
Bishop (GA)	Curtis	Gonzales, Tony
Blumenauer	D'Esposito	Gonzalez,
Blunt Rochester	Dauids (KS)	Vicente
Boebert	Davidson	Good (VA)
Bost	Davis (IL)	Gooden (TX)
Bowman	Davis (NC)	Gosar
Boyle (PA)	De La Cruz	Gottheimer
Brown	Dean (PA)	Granger
Brownley	DeGette	Graves (LA)
Buchanan	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Buck	DelBene	Green (TN)
Bucshon	Deluzio	Green, Al (TX)
Budzinski	DeSaulnier	Griffith
Burchett	DesJarlais	Grijalva
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Guest
Bush	Dingell	Guthrie
Calvert	Doggett	Hageman
Cammack	Donalds	Harder (CA)
Caraveo	Duarte	Harris
Carbajal	Duncan	Harshbarger
Cárdenas	Dunn (FL)	Hayes
Carey	Edwards	Hern
Carl	Ellzey	Higgins (LA)
Carson	Emmer	Higgins (NY)
Carter (GA)	Escobar	Hill
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Himes
Carter (TX)	Espallat	Hinson
Cartwright	Estes	Horsford
Casar	Evans	Houchin
Case	Ezell	Houlahan
Casten	Fallon	Hoyer
Castor (FL)	Feenstra	Hoyle (OR)
Castro (TX)	Ferguson	Hudson

Huffman Meng
Huizenga Meuser
Issa Mfume
Ivey Miller (OH)
Jackson (IL) Miller (WV)
Jackson (NC) Miller-Meeks
Jackson (TX) Mills
Jackson Lee Molinaro
Jacobs Moolenaar
James Mooney
Jayapal Moore (AL)
Jeffries Moore (UT)
Johnson (GA) Moore (WI)
Johnson (LA) Moran
Johnson (OH) Morelle
Johnson (SD) Moskowitz
Jordan Moulton
Joyce (OH) Mrvan
Joyce (PA) Mullin
Kamlager-Dove Murphy
Kaptur Nadler
Kean (NJ) Napolitano
Keating Neal
Kelly (IL) Neguse
Kelly (MS) Nehls
Kelly (PA) Newhouse
Khanna Nickel
Kiggans (VA) Norcross
Kildee Norman
Kiley Norton
Kilmer Nunn (IA)
Kim (CA) Obernolte
Kim (NJ) Ocasio-Cortez
Krishnamoorthi Omar
Kuster Owens
Kustoff Pallone
LaHood Palmer
LaLota Panetta
LaMalfa Pappas
Lamborn Pascrell
Landsman Payne
Langworthy Pelosi
Larsen (WA) Peltola
Larson (CT) Pence
Latta Perez
LaTurner Peters
Lawler Pettersen
Lee (CA) Pfluger
Lee (FL) Phillips
Lee (NV) Pingree
Lee (PA) Plaskett
Leger Fernandez Pocan
Lesko Porter
Letlow Posey
Levin Pressley
Lieu Quigley
Lofgren Ramirez
Loudermilk Veasey
Lucas Reschenthaler
Luetkemeyer Wagner
Luna Rogers (AL)
Luttrell Rogers (KY)
Lynch Rose
Mace Rosendale
Magaziner Ross
Malliotakis Rouzer
Mann Ruiz
Manning Ruppersberger
Mast Rutherford
Matsui Ryan
McBath Sablan
McCauley Salazar
McClain Salinas
McClintock Sánchez
McCollum Sarbanes
McCormick Scalise
McGarvey Scanlon
McGovern Schakowsky
McHenry Schiff
Meeks Schneider
Menendez Scholten

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici González-Colón
Garcia (IL) (PR)
Hunt

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1742

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) on
which further proceedings were post-
poned and on which the noes prevailed
by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 213, noes 218,
not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 43]

AYES—213

Adams Garcia, Robert
Aguilar Golden (ME)
Allred Goldman (NY)
Auchincloss Gomez
Balint Gonzalez,
Barragán Vicente
Beatty Gottheimer
Bera Green, Al (TX)
Beyer Grijalva
Bishop (GA) Harder (CA)
Blumenauer Hayes
Blunt Rochester Higgins (NY)
Bowman Himes
Boyle (PA) Horsford
Brown Houlahan
Brownley Hoyer
Budzinski Hoyle (OR)
Bush Huffman
Caraveo Ivey
Cárdenas Jackson (IL)
Carson Jackson (NC)
Carter (LA) Jackson Lee
Cartwright Jacobs
Casar Jayapal
Case Jeffries
Casten Johnson (GA)
Castor (FL) Kamlager-Dove
Castro (TX) Kaptur
Cherfilus- Kelly (IL)
McCormick Khanna
Chu Kildee
Ciilline Kilmer
Clark (MA) Kim (NJ)
Clarke (NY) Krishnamoorthi
Cleaver Kuster
Clyburn Landsman
Cohen Larsen (WA)
Connolly Larson (CT)
Correa Lee (CA)
Costa Lee (NV)
Courtney Lee (PA)
Craig Leger Fernandez
Crockett Levin
Crow Smith (WA)
Cuellar Soto
Davids (KS) Sorensen
Davis (IL) Spanberger
Davis (NC) Stansbury
Dean (PA) Stanton
DeGette Stevens
DeLauro Strickland
DeBene Swallow
Deluzio McGarvey
DeSaulnier McGovern
Dingell Meeks
Doggett Menendez
Escobar Meng
Eshoo Mfume
Españat Moore (WI)
Evans Morelle
Fletcher Moskowitz
Foster Moulton
Foushee Mrvan
Frankel, Lois Mullin
Frost Nadler
Gallego Napolitano
Garamendi Neal
Garcia (TX) Neguse
Nickel Veasey

Velázquez
Wasserman
Wexton

Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton

Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—218

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

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici Hunt
Garcia (IL) Moylan
González-Colón Porter
(PR) Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1745

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the

gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 220, noes 212, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 44]

AYES—220

Alford	Fry	Miller (WV)
Allen	Fulcher	Miller-Meeks
Allred	Gaetz	Mills
Amodei	Gallagher	Molinaro
Armstrong	Garbarino	Moolenaar
Arrington	Garcia, Mike	Mooney
Babin	Gimenez	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (UT)
Baird	Good (VA)	Moran
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Murphy
Banks	Gosar	Nehls
Barr	Granger	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Graves (LA)	Norman
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Nunn (IA)
Bergman	Green (TN)	Oberholte
Bice	Greene (GA)	Ogles
Biggs	Griffith	Owens
Bilirakis	Grothman	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Peltola
Boebert	Guthrie	Pence
Bost	Hageman	Perry
Brecheen	Harris	Pfluger
Buchanan	Harshbarger	Posey
Buck	Hern	Reschenthaler
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Hill	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Hinson	Rogers (KY)
Burlison	Houchin	Rose
Calvert	Hudson	Rosendale
Cammack	Huizenga	Rouzer
Caraveo	Issa	Roy
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford
Carl	James	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Santos
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Self
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Simpson
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Collins	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Costa	Kiley	Smucker
Crane	Kim (CA)	Spartz
Crawford	Kustoff	Stauber
Crenshaw	LaHood	Steel
Cuellar	LaLota	Stefanik
Curtis	LaMalfa	Steil
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Stewart
Davidson	Langworthy	Tenney
De La Cruz	Latta	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Tiffany
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Timmons
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Turner
Duarte	Lesko	Valadao
Duncan	Letlow	Van Drew
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Van Dwyne
Edwards	Lucas	Van Orden
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Emmer	Luna	Walberg
Estes	Luttrell	Waltz
Ezell	Malliotakis	Weber (TX)
Fallon	Mann	Webster (FL)
Feenstra	Massie	Wenstrup
Ferguson	Mast	Westerman
Finstad	McCaull	Williams (NY)
Fischbach	McClain	Williams (TX)
Fitzgerald	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Fleischmann	McCormick	Wittman
Flood	McHenry	Womack
Fox	Meuser	Yakym
Franklin, C.	Miller (IL)	Zinke
Scott	Miller (OH)	

NOES—212

Adams	Gonzalez,	Pappas
Aderholt	Vicente	Pascarell
Aguilar	Gottheimer	Payne
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Pelosi
Balint	Grijalva	Perez
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Peters
Beatty	Hayes	Pettersen
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Beyer	Himes	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Plaskett
Blumenauer	Houlahan	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Porter
Bowman	Hoyle (OR)	Pressley
Boyle (PA)	Huffman	Quigley
Brown	Ivey	Ramirez
Brownley	Jackson (IL)	Raskin
Budzinski	Jackson (NC)	Ross
Bush	Jackson Lee	Ruiz
Carbajal	Jacobs	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Jayapal	Ryan
Carson	Jeffries	Sablan
Carter (LA)	Johnson (GA)	Salinas
Cartwright	Kamlager-Dove	Sánchez
Casar	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Case	Keating	Scanlon
Casten	Kelly (IL)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kildee	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kilmer	Scholten
McCormick	Kim (NJ)	Schrier
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Kuster	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Landsman	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Cohen	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Lee (PA)	Sorensen
Correa	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Courtney	Levin	Spanberger
Craig	Lieu	Stansbury
Crockett	Lofgren	Stanton
Crow	Lynch	Stevens
Davids (KS)	Mace	Strickland
Davis (IL)	Magaziner	Strong
Davis (NC)	Manning	Swalwell
Dean (PA)	Matsui	Sykes
DeGette	McBath	Takano
DeLauro	McCollum	Thanedar
DeBene	McGarvey	Thompson (CA)
Deluzio	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Meeks	Titus
Dingell	Menendez	Tlaib
Doggett	Meng	Tokuda
Escobar	Mfume	Tonko
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
Españillat	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Evans	Moskowitz	Trahan
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Trone
Fletcher	Mrvan	Underwood
Foster	Mullin	Vargas
Foushee	Nadler	Vasquez
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Veasey
Frost	Neal	Velázquez
Gallego	Neguse	Wasserman
Garamendi	Nickel	Schultz
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	Waters
Garcia, Robert	Norton	Watson Coleman
Golden (ME)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Goldman (NY)	Omar	Wild
Gomez	Pallone	Williams (GA)
	Panetta	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
Garcia (IL)	(PR)	Radewagen
	Hunt	Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1748

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS.
SPANBERGER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) on which further pro-

ceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 218, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

AYES—213

Adams	Gottheimer	Payne
Aguilar	Green, Al (TX)	Pelosi
Allred	Grijalva	Peltola
Auchincloss	Harder (CA)	Perez
Balint	Hayes	Peters
Barragán	Higgins (NY)	Pettersen
Beatty	Himes	Phillips
Bera	Horsford	Pingree
Beyer	Houlahan	Plaskett
Bishop (GA)	Hoyer	Pocan
Blumenauer	Hoyle (OR)	Porter
Blunt Rochester	Huffman	Pressley
Bowman	Ivey	Quigley
Boyle (PA)	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Brown	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Brownley	Jackson Lee	Ross
Budzinski	Jacobs	Ruiz
Bush	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Caraveo	Jeffries	Ryan
Carbajal	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Cárdenas	Kamlager-Dove	Salinas
Carson	Kaptur	Sánchez
Carter (LA)	Keating	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Casar	Khanna	Schakowsky
Case	Kildee	Schiff
Casten	Kilmer	Schneider
Castor (FL)	Kim (NJ)	Scholten
Castro (TX)	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Cherfilus-	Kuster	Scott (VA)
McCormick	Landsman	Scott, David
	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
	Larson (CT)	Sherman
	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
	Levin	Soto
	Lieu	Spanberger
	Lofgren	Stansbury
	Lynch	Stanton
	Mace	Stevens
	Magaziner	Strickland
	Manning	Swalwell
	Matsui	Sykes
	McBath	Takano
	McCollum	Thanedar
	McGarvey	Thompson (CA)
	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
	Meeks	Titus
	Menendez	Tlaib
	Meng	Tokuda
	Mfume	Tonko
	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
	Morelle	Torres (NY)
	Moskowitz	Trahan
	Moulton	Trone
	Mrvan	Underwood
	Mullin	Vargas
	Nadler	Vasquez
	Napolitano	Veasey
	Neal	Velázquez
	Neguse	Wasserman
	Nickel	Schultz
	Norcross	Waters
	Norton	Watson Coleman
	Nunn (IA)	Wexton
	Ocasio-Cortez	Wild
	Omar	Williams (GA)
	Pallone	Wilson (FL)
	Panetta	
	Pappas	
	Pascarell	

NOES—218

Aderholt	Fry	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Fulcher	Mills
Allen	Gaetz	Molinaro
Amodei	Gallagher	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Garbarino	Mooney
Arrington	Garcia, Mike	Moore (AL)
Babin	Jimenez	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Gonzales, Tony	Moran
Baird	Good (VA)	Murphy
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Nehls
Banks	Gosar	Newhouse
Barr	Granger	Norman
Bean (FL)	Graves (LA)	Obernolte
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Ogles
Bergman	Green (TN)	Owens
Bice	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Biggs	Griffith	Pence
Bilirakis	Grothman	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Pfluger
Boebert	Guthrie	Posey
Bost	Hageman	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Harris	Rodgers (WA)
Buchanan	Harshbarger	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Hern	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Burchett	Hill	Rosendale
Burgess	Hinson	Rouzer
Burlison	Houchin	Roy
Calvert	Hudson	Rutherford
Cammack	Huizenga	Salazar
Carey	Issa	Santos
Carl	Jackson (TX)	Scalise
Carter (GA)	James	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (OH)	Self
Ciscomani	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Simpson
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NJ)
Collins	Kelly (PA)	Smucker
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Spartz
Costa	Kiley	Staubert
Crane	Kim (CA)	Steel
Crawford	Kustoff	Stefanik
Crenshaw	LaHood	Steil
Curtis	LaLota	Stewart
D'Espósito	LaMalfa	Strong
Davidson	Lamborn	Tenney
Davis (NC)	Langworthy	Thompson (PA)
De La Cruz	Latta	Tiffany
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Timmons
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Turner
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Valadao
Duarte	Lesko	Van Drew
Duncan	Letlow	Van Dwyne
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Van Orden
Edwards	Lucas	Wagner
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Walberg
Emmer	Luna	Waltz
Estes	Luttrell	Weber (TX)
Ezell	Malliotakis	Webster (FL)
Fallon	Mann	Wenstrup
Feenstra	Massie	Westerman
Ferguson	Mast	Williams (NY)
Finstad	McCaul	Williams (TX)
Fischbach	McClain	Wilson (SC)
Fitzgerald	McClintock	Wittman
Fleischmann	McCormick	Womack
Fletcher	McHenry	Yakym
Flood	Meuser	Zinke
Foxx	Miller (IL)	
Franklin, C.	Miller (OH)	
Scott	Miller (WV)	

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici	Hunt	Steube
Garcia (IL)	Jordan	
González-Colón	Moylan	
(PR)	Radewagen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1751

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from California (Mr.
HUFFMAN) on which further pro-

ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 212, noes 218,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

AYES—212

Adams	Gonzalez,	Pappas
Aguiar	Vicente	Pascarell
Allred	Gottheimer	Payne
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Pelosi
Balint	Grijalva	Peltola
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Perez
Beatty	Hayes	Peters
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Pettersen
Beyer	Himes	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pingree
Blumenauer	Houlihan	Plaskett
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Pocan
Bowman	Hoyle (OR)	Porter
Boyle (PA)	Huffman	Pressley
Brown	Ivey	Quigley
Brownley	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Budzinski	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Bush	Jackson Lee	Ross
Caraveo	Jacobs	Ruiz
Carbajal	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Cardenas	Jeffries	Ryan
Carson	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Carter (LA)	Kamlager-Dove	Salinas
Cartwright	Kaptur	Sánchez
Casar	Keating	Sarbanes
Case	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Casten	Khanna	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kildeer	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kim (NJ)	Scholten
Cormick	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Chu	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Landsman	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Cohen	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Correa	Levin	Soto
Costa	Lieu	Spanberger
Courtney	Lofgren	Stansbury
Craig	Lynch	Stanton
Crockett	Mace	Stevens
Crow	Magaziner	Strickland
Cuellar	Manning	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Matsui	Sykes
Davis (IL)	McBath	Takano
Dean (PA)	McCollum	Thanedar
DeGette	McGarvey	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Meeks	Titus
Deluzio	Menendez	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Meng	Tokuda
Dingell	Mfume	Tonko
Doggett	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
Escobar	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Eshoo	Moskowitz	Trahan
Españolat	Moulton	Trone
Evans	Mrvan	Underwood
Fitzpatrick	Mullin	Vargas
Foster	Nadler	Vasquez
Foushee	Napolitano	Veasey
Frankel, Lois	Neal	Velázquez
Frost	Neguse	Wasserman
Gallego	Nickel	Schultz
Garamendi	Norcross	Waters
Garcia (TX)	Norton	Watson Coleman
Golden (ME)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Goldman (NY)	Omar	Wild
Gomez	Pallone	Williams (GA)
	Panetta	Wilson (FL)

NOES—218

Aderholt	Allen	Armstrong
Alford	Amodei	Arrington

Babin	Garbarino	Mills
Bacon	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Baird	Jimenez	Moolenaar
Balderson	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Banks	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Barr	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Bean (FL)	Gosar	Moran
Bentz	Granger	Murphy
Bergman	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Bice	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Biggs	Green (TN)	Norman
Bilirakis	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Obernolte
Boebert	Grothman	Ogles
Bost	Guest	Owens
Brecheen	Guthrie	Palmer
Buchanan	Hageman	Pence
Buck	Harris	Perry
Bucshon	Harshbarger	Pfluger
Burchett	Hern	Posey
Burgess	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Burlison	Hill	Rodgers (WA)
Calvert	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Cammack	Houchin	Rogers (KY)
Carey	Hudson	Rose
Carl	Huizenga	Rosendale
Carter (GA)	Issa	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Chavez-DeRemer	James	Rutherford
Ciscomani	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Santos
Cloud	Jordan	Scalise
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Collins	Kean (NJ)	Self
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Crane	Kelly (PA)	Simpson
Crawford	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (MO)
Crenshaw	Kiley	Smith (NE)
Curtis	Kim (CA)	Smith (NJ)
D'Espósito	Kustoff	Smucker
Davidson	LaHood	Spartz
Davis (NC)	LaLota	Staubert
De La Cruz	LaMalfa	Steel
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Stefanik
Diaz-Balart	Langworthy	Steil
Donalds	Latta	Stewart
Duarte	LaTurner	Strong
Duncan	Lawler	Tenney
Dunn (FL)	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Edwards	Lesko	Tiffany
Ellzey	Letlow	Timmons
Emmer	Loudermilk	Turner
Estes	Lucas	Valadao
Ezell	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Fallon	Luna	Van Dwyne
Feenstra	Luttrell	Van Orden
Ferguson	Malliotakis	Wagner
Finstad	Mann	Walberg
Fischbach	Massie	Waltz
Fitzgerald	Mast	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Fletcher	McClain	Wenstrup
Flood	McClintock	Westerman
Foxx	McCormick	Williams (NY)
Franklin, C.	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Scott	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
	Miller (IL)	Wittman
	Miller (OH)	Womack
	Miller (WV)	Yakym
	Miller-Meeks	Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
Garcia (IL)	(PR)	Radewagen
Garcia, Robert	Hunt	Steube
	Johnson (OH)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1754

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from California (Mr.
HUFFMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 225, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

AYES—205

Adams	Gottheimer	Pappas
Aguilar	Green, Al (TX)	Pascarell
Auchincloss	Grijalva	Payne
Balint	Harder (CA)	Pelosi
Barragán	Hayes	Peltola
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bera	Himes	Pettersen
Beyer	Horsford	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Houlahan	Pingree
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Plaskett
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)	Pocan
Bowman	Huffman	Porter
Boyle (PA)	Ivey	Pressley
Brown	Jackson (IL)	Quigley
Brownley	Jackson (NC)	Ramirez
Budzinski	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Bush	Jacobs	Ross
Caraveo	Jayapal	Ruiz
Carbajal	Jeffries	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Ryan
Carson	Kamlager-Dove	Sablan
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Salinas
Cartwright	Keating	Sánchez
Casar	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Case	Khanna	Scanlon
Casten	Kildee	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Krishnamoorthi	Scholten
McCormick	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Chu	Landsman	Scott, David
Cicilline	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clark (MA)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Cleaver	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Clyburn	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Connolly	Levin	Soto
Correa	Lieu	Spanberger
Courtney	Lofgren	Stansbury
Craig	Lynch	Stanton
Crockett	Magaziner	Stevens
Crow	Manning	Strickland
Cuellar	Matsui	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	McBath	Sykes
Davis (IL)	McCollum	Takano
Dean (PA)	McGarvey	Thanedar
DeGette	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Menendez	Titus
Deluzio	Meng	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Mfume	Tokuda
Dingell	Moore (WI)	Tonko
Doggett	Morelle	Torres (CA)
Escobar	Moskowitz	Torres (NY)
Eshoo	Moulton	Trahan
Espallat	Mrvan	Trone
Evans	Mullin	Underwood
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	Vargas
Foster	Napolitano	Vasquez
Foushee	Neal	Velázquez
Frankel, Lois	Neguse	Wasserman
Frost	Nickel	Schultz
Gallego	Norcross	Waters
Garamendi	Norton	Watson Coleman
García (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
García, Robert	Omar	Wild
Goldman (NY)	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Gomez	Panetta	Wilson (FL)

NOES—225

Aderholt	Balderson	Boebert
Alford	Banks	Bost
Allen	Barr	Brecheen
Allred	Bean (FL)	Buchanan
Amodei	Bentz	Buck
Armstrong	Bergman	Bucshon
Arrington	Bice	Burchett
Babin	Biggs	Burgess
Bacon	Bilirakis	Burlison
Baird	Bishop (NC)	Calvert

Cammack	Guthrie	Nehls
Carey	Hageman	Newhouse
Carl	Harris	Norman
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Obernolte
Carter (TX)	Hern	Ogles
Chavez-DeRemer	Higgins (LA)	Owens
Ciscomani	Hill	Palmer
Cline	Hinson	Pence
Cloud	Houchin	Perez
Clyde	Hudson	Perry
Cole	Huizenga	Pfluger
Collins	Issa	Posey
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Reschenthaler
Crane	James	Rodgers (WA)
Crawford	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Crenshaw	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Curtis	Johnson (SD)	Rose
D'Esposito	Jordan	Rosendale
Davidson	Joyce (OH)	Rouzer
Davis (NC)	Joyce (PA)	Roy
De La Cruz	Kean (NJ)	Rutherford
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Salazar
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Santos
Donalds	Kiggans (VA)	Scalise
Duarte	Kiley	Schrier
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Schweikert
Dunn (FL)	Kustoff	Scott, Austin
Edwards	LaHood	Self
Ellzey	LaLota	Sessions
Emmer	LaMalfa	Simpson
Estes	Lamborn	Smith (MO)
Ezell	Langworthy	Smith (NE)
Fallon	Latta	Smith (NJ)
Feenstra	LaTurner	Smucker
Ferguson	Lawler	Spartz
Finstad	Lee (FL)	Stauber
Fischbach	Lesko	Steel
Fitzgerald	Letlow	Stefanik
Fleischmann	Loudermilk	Steil
Fletcher	Lucas	Stewart
Flood	Luetkemeyer	Strong
Fox	Luna	Tenney
Franklin, C.	Luttrell	Thompson (PA)
Scott	Mace	Tiffany
Fry	Mallotakis	Timmons
Fulcher	Mann	Turner
Gaetz	Massie	Valadao
Gallagher	Mast	Van Drew
Garbarino	McCaul	Van Dуйne
García, Mike	McClain	Van Orden
Gimenez	McClintock	Veasey
Golden (ME)	McHenry	Wagner
Gonzales, Tony	McGovern	Walberg
Gonzalez, Tony	Meuser	Waltz
Vicente	Miller (IL)	Weber (TX)
Good (VA)	Miller (OH)	Webster (FL)
Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)	Wenstrup
Gosar	Miller-Meeks	Crockett
Granger	Mills	Crow
Graves (LA)	Molinaro	Cuellar
Graves (MO)	Moolenaar	Davids (KS)
Green (TN)	Mooney	Davis (IL)
Greene (GA)	Moore (AL)	Dean (PA)
Griffith	Moore (UT)	DeGette
Grothman	Moran	DeLauro
Guest	Murphy	DelBene

NOT VOTING—9

Bonamici	González-Colón	Nunn (IA)
Costa	(PR)	Radewagen
García (IL)	Hunt	Steube
	Moylan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1757

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 218, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

AYES—213

Adams	Gonzalez,	Pappas
Aguilar	Vicente	Pascarell
Allred	Gottheimer	Payne
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Pelosi
Balint	Grijalva	Peltola
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Perez
Beatty	Hayes	Peters
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Pettersen
Beyer	Himes	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pingree
Blumenauer	Houlahan	Plaskett
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Pocan
Bowman	Hoyle (OR)	Porter
Boyle (PA)	Huffman	Pressley
Brown	Ivey	Quigley
Brownley	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Budzinski	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Bush	Jackson Lee	Ross
Caraveo	Jacobs	Ruiz
Carbajal	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Ryan
Carson	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Carter (LA)	Kamlager-Dove	Salinas
Cartwright	Kaptur	Sánchez
Casar	Keating	Sarbanes
Case	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Casten	Khanna	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kim (NJ)	Scholten
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Chu	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Landsman	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Cohen	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Correa	Levin	Soto
Costa	Lieu	Spanberger
Courtney	Lofgren	Stansbury
Craig	Lynch	Stanton
Crockett	Mace	Stevens
Crow	Magaziner	Strickland
Cuellar	Manning	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Matsui	Sykes
Davis (IL)	McBath	Takano
Dean (PA)	McCollum	Thanedar
DeGette	McGarvey	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Meeks	Titus
Deluzio	Menendez	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Meng	Tokuda
Dingell	Mfume	Tonko
Doggett	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
Escobar	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Eshoo	Moskowitz	Trahan
Espallat	Moulton	Trone
Evans	Mrvan	Underwood
Fitzpatrick	Mullin	Vargas
Foster	Nadler	Vasquez
Foushee	Napolitano	Veasey
Frankel, Lois	Neal	Velázquez
Frost	Neguse	Wasserman
Gallego	Nickel	Schultz
Garamendi	Norcross	Waters
García (TX)	Norton	Watson Coleman
García, Robert	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Golden (ME)	Omar	Wild
Goldman (NY)	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Gomez	Panetta	Wilson (FL)

NOES—218

Aderholt	Banks	Bost
Alford	Barr	Brecheen
Allen	Bean (FL)	Buchanan
Amodei	Bentz	Buck
Armstrong	Bergman	Bucshon
Arrington	Bice	Burchett
Babin	Biggs	Burgess
Bacon	Bilirakis	Burlison
Baird	Bishop (NC)	Calvert
Balderson	Boebert	Cammack

Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie

Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCauley
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy

Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici
Garcia (IL)
González-Colón
(PR)

Hunt
LaHood
Moylan
Radewagen

Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1800

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 213, noes 218,
not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

AYES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez

Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Salinas
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta

Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—218

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz

Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison

Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer

Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin

Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCauley
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman

Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Stell
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici
Garcia (IL)

González-Colón
(PR)
Hunt

Moylan
Radewagen
Smith (NJ)
Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1803

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. DELBENE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Washington (Ms.
DELBENE) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 219, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

AYES—213

Adams	Gonzalez,	Pappas
Aguilar	Vicente	Pascarell
Allred	Gottheimer	Payne
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Pelosi
Balint	Grijalva	Peltola
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Perez
Beatty	Hayes	Peters
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Pettersen
Beyer	Himes	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pingree
Blumenauer	Houlihan	Plaskett
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Pocan
Bowman	Hoyle (OR)	Porter
Boyle (PA)	Huffman	Pressley
Brown	Ivey	Quigley
Brownley	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Budzinski	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Bush	Jackson Lee	Ross
Caraveo	Jacobs	Ruiz
Carbajal	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Ryan
Carson	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Carter (LA)	Kamlager-Dove	Salinas
Cartwright	Kaptur	Sánchez
Casar	Keating	Sarbanes
Case	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Casten	Khanna	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kim (NJ)	Scholten
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Chu	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Ciulline	Landsman	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Cohen	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Correa	Levin	Soto
Costa	Lieu	Spanberger
Courtney	Lofgren	Stansbury
Craig	Lynch	Stanton
Crockett	Mace	Stevens
Crow	Magaziner	Strickland
Cuellar	Manning	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Matsui	Sykes
Davis (IL)	McBath	Takano
Dean (PA)	McCollum	Thanedar
DeGette	McGarvey	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
DeBene	Meeks	Titus
Deluzio	Menendez	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Meng	Tokuda
Dingell	Mfume	Tonko
Doggett	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
Escobar	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Eshoo	Moskowitz	Trahan
Espallat	Moulton	Trone
Evans	Mrvan	Underwood
Fitzpatrick	Mullin	Vargas
Foster	Nadler	Vasquez
Foushee	Napolitano	Veasey
Frankel, Lois	Neal	Velázquez
Frost	Neguse	Wasserman
Galleo	Nickel	Schultz
Garamendi	Norcross	Waters
Garcia (TX)	Norton	Watson Coleman
Garcia, Robert	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Golden (ME)	Omar	Wild
Goldman (NY)	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Gomez	Panetta	Wilson (FL)

NOES—219

Aderholt	Bishop (NC)	Cline
Alford	Boebert	Cloud
Allen	Bost	Clyde
Amodei	Brecheen	Cole
Armstrong	Buchanan	Collins
Arrington	Buck	Comer
Babin	Bucshon	Crane
Bacon	Burchett	Crawford
Baird	Burgess	Crenshaw
Balderson	Burlison	Curtis
Banks	Calvert	D'Esposito
Barr	Cammack	Davidson
Bean (FL)	Carey	Davis (NC)
Bentz	Carl	De La Cruz
Bergman	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Bice	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Biggs	Chavez-DeRemer	Donalds
Bilirakis	Ciscomani	Duarte

Duncan	Joyce (OH)	Perry
Dunn (FL)	Joyce (PA)	Pfluger
Edwards	Kean (NJ)	Posey
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Reschenthaler
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
Estes	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Ezell	Kiley	Rogers (KY)
Fallon	Kim (CA)	Rose
Feenstra	Kustoff	Rosendale
Ferguson	LaHood	Rouzer
Finstad	LaLota	Roy
Fischbach	LaMalfa	Rutherford
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Salazar
Fleischmann	Langworthy	Santos
Fletcher	Latta	Scalise
Flood	LaTurner	Schweikert
Fox	Lawler	Scott, Austin
Franklin, C.	Lee (FL)	Self
Scott	Lesko	Sessions
Fry	Letlow	Simpson
Fulcher	Loudermilk	Smith (MO)
Gaetz	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Gallagher	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Garbarino	Luna	Smucker
Garcia, Mike	Luttrell	Spartz
Jimenez	Malliotakis	Staubert
Gonzales, Tony	Mann	Steel
Good (VA)	Massie	Stefanik
Gooden (TX)	Mast	Steil
Gosar	McCaull	Stewart
Granger	McClain	Strong
Graves (LA)	McClintock	Tenney
Graves (MO)	McCormick	Thompson (PA)
Green (TN)	McHenry	Tiffany
Greene (GA)	Meuser	Timmons
Griffith	Miller (IL)	Turner
Grothman	Miller (OH)	Valadao
Guest	Miller (WV)	Van Drew
Guthrie	Miller-Meeks	Van Dwyne
Hageman	Mills	Van Orden
Harris	Molinaro	Wagner
Harshbarger	Mooleenaar	Walberg
Hern	Mooney	Waltz
Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)	Weber (TX)
Hill	Moore (UT)	Webster (FL)
Hinson	Moran	Wenstrup
Houchin	Murphy	Westerman
Hudson	Nehls	Williams (NY)
Huizenga	Newhouse	Williams (TX)
Issa	Norman	Wilson (SC)
Jackson (TX)	Nunn (IA)	Wittman
James	Obermole	Womack
Johnson (LA)	Ogles	Yakym
Johnson (OH)	Owens	Zinke
Johnson (SD)	Palmer	
Jordan	Pence	

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
García (IL)	(PR)	Radewagen
	Hunt	Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1806

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 210, noes 222, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

AYES—210

Adams	Gottheimer	Payne
Aguilar	Green, Al (TX)	Pelosi
Auchincloss	Grijalva	Peltola
Balint	Harder (CA)	Perez
Barragán	Hayes	Peters
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Pettersen
Bera	Himes	Phillips
Beyer	Horsford	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Houlihan	Plaskett
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)	Porter
Bowman	Huffman	Pressley
Boyle (PA)	Ivey	Quigley
Brown	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Brownley	Jackson (NC)	Raskin
Budzinski	Jackson Lee	Ross
Bush	Jacobs	Ruiz
Caraveo	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Jeffries	Ryan
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Sablan
Carson	Kamlager-Dove	Salinas
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Sánchez
Cartwright	Keating	Sarbanes
Casar	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Case	Khanna	Schakowsky
Casten	Kildee	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Scholten
Cherfilus-	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
McCormick	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Chu	Landsman	Scott, David
Ciulline	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clark (MA)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Cleaver	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Clyburn	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Connolly	Levin	Soto
Correa	Lieu	Spanberger
Costa	Lofgren	Stansbury
Courtney	Lynch	Stanton
Craig	Magaziner	Stevens
Crockett	Manning	Strickland
Crow	Matsui	Swalwell
Cuellar	McBath	Sykes
Davids (KS)	McCollum	Takano
Davis (IL)	McGarvey	Thanedar
Davis (NC)	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Dean (PA)	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Menendez	Titus
DeLauro	Meng	Tlaib
DeBene	Mfume	Tokuda
Deluzio	Moore (WI)	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Morelle	Torres (CA)
Dingell	Moskowitz	Torres (NY)
Doggett	Moulton	Trahan
Escobar	Mrvan	Trone
Eshoo	Mullin	Underwood
Espallat	Nadler	Vargas
Evans	Napolitano	Vasquez
Foster	Neal	Veasey
Foushee	Neguse	Velázquez
Frankel, Lois	Nickel	Wasserman
Frost	Norcross	Schultz
Galleo	Norton	Ocasio-Cortez
Garamendi	Ocasio-Cortez	Omar
Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Pallone
Garcia, Robert	Garcia, Robert	Panetta
Golden (ME)	Golden (ME)	Pappas
Goldman (NY)	Goldman (NY)	Pascarell
Gomez	Gomez	

NOES—222

Aderholt	Buchanan	Curtis
Alford	Buck	D'Esposito
Allen	Bucshon	Davidson
Allred	Burchett	De La Cruz
Amodei	Burgess	DesJarlais
Armstrong	Burlison	Diaz-Balart
Arrington	Calvert	Donalds
Babin	Cammack	Duarte
Bacon	Carey	Duncan
Baird	Carl	Dunn (FL)
Balderson	Carter (GA)	Edwards
Banks	Carter (TX)	Ellzey
Barr	Chavez-DeRemer	Emmer
Bean (FL)	Ciscomani	Estes
Bentz	Cline	Ezell
Bergman	Cloud	Fallon
Bice	Clyde	Feenstra
Biggs	Cole	Ferguson
Bilirakis	Collins	Finstad
Bishop (NC)	Comer	Fischbach
Boebert	Crane	Fitzgerald
Bost	Crawford	Fitzpatrick
Brecheen	Crenshaw	Fleischmann

Fletcher
Flood
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
Garcia (IL)

González-Colón
(PR)
Hunt

Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1809

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRI-
JALVA) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 213, noes 219,
not voting 7, as follows:

Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Cohen
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

[Roll No. 52]

AYES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buddzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carpajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)

NOES—219

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen

Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta

Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
Garcia (IL)

González-Colón
(PR)
Hunt

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1812

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRI-
JALVA) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 213, noes 219,
not voting 7, as follows:

Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach

[Roll No. 53]

AYES—213

Adams Goldman (NY) Panetta
 Aguilar Gomez Pappas
 Allred Gonzalez, Vicente
 Auchincloss Gottheimer
 Balint Green, Al (TX) Peltola
 Barragán Grijalva Peters
 Beatty Harder (CA) Pettersen
 Bera Hayes Phillips
 Beyer Higgins (NY) Pingree
 Bishop (GA) Himes Plaskett
 Blumenauer Horsford Pocan
 Blunt Rochester Houlihan
 Bowman Hoyer Porter
 Bowman Hoyer Pressley
 Boyle (PA) Hoyle (OR) Quigley
 Brown Huffman Ramirez
 Brownley Ivey Raskin
 Budzinski Jackson (IL) Ross
 Bush Jackson (NC) Ruiz
 Caraveo Jackson Lee Ruppertsberger
 Carbajal Jacobs Ryan
 Cárdenas Jayapal Sablan
 Carson Jeffries Salinas
 Carter (LA) Johnson (GA) Sánchez
 Cartwright Kamlager-Dove Sarbanes
 Casar Kaptur Scanlon
 Case Keating Schakowsky
 Casten Kelly (IL) Schiff
 Castor (FL) Khanna Schneider
 Castro (TX) Kildee Scholten
 Cherrifus-Kilmer Schrier
 McCormick Kim (NJ) Scott (VA)
 Chu Krishnamoorthi Scott, David
 Cicilline Clark (MA) Sewell
 Clark (MA) Landsman Sherman
 Clarke (NY) Sherrill Sherrill
 Cleaver Larsen (WA) Slotkin
 Clyburn Larson (CT) Smith (WA)
 Cohen Lee (CA) Sorensen
 Connolly Lee (NV) Soto
 Correa Lee (PA) Spanberger
 Costa Leger Fernandez Stansbury
 Courtney Levin Stanton
 Craig Lieu Stevens
 Crockett Lofgren Strickland
 Crow Lynch Swallow
 Cuellar Magaziner Swallow
 Davids (KS) Manning Sykes
 Davis (IL) Matsui Takano
 Davis (NC) McBath Thanedar
 Dean (PA) McCollum Thompson (CA)
 DeGette McGarvey Thompson (MS)
 DeLauro McGovern Titus
 DelBene Meeks Tlaib
 Deluzio Menendez Tokuda
 DeSaulnier Meng Tonko
 Dingell Mfume Torres (CA)
 Doggett Moore (WI) Torres (NY)
 Escobar Morelle Trahan
 Eshoo Moskowit Trone
 Espallat Moulton Underwood
 Evans Mrvan Vargas
 Fitzpatrick Mullin Vasquez
 Fletcher Nadler Veasey
 Foster Napolitano Velázquez
 Foushee Neal Wasserman
 Frankel, Lois Neguse Schultz
 Frost Nickel Waters
 Gallego Norcross Watson Coleman
 Garamendi Norton Wexton
 Garcia (TX) Ocasio-Cortez Wild
 Garcia, Robert Omar Williams (GA)
 Golden (ME) Pallone Wilson (FL)

NOES—219

Aderholt Buchanan Crenshaw
 Alford Buck Curtis
 Allen Bucshon D'Esposito
 Amodei Burchett Davidson
 Armstrong Burgess De La Cruz
 Arrington Burlison DesJarlais
 Babin Calvert Diaz-Balart
 Bacon Cammack Donalds
 Baird Carey Duarte
 Balderson Carl Duncan
 Banks Carter (GA) Dunn (FL)
 Barr Carter (TX) Edwards
 Bean (FL) Chavez-DeRemer Ellzey
 Bentz Ciscomani Emmer
 Bergman Cline Estes
 Bice Cloud Ezell
 Biggs Clyde Fallon
 Bilirakis Cole Feenstra
 Bishop (NC) Collins Ferguson
 Boebert Comer Finstad
 Bost Crane Fischbach
 Brecheen Crawford Fitzgerald

Fleischmann LaLota
 Flood LaMalfa
 Foxx Lamborn
 Franklin, C. Langworthy
 Scott Latta
 Fry LaTurner
 Fulcher Lawler
 Gaetz Lee (FL)
 Gallagher Lesko
 Garbarino Letlow
 Garcia, Mike Loudermilk
 Gimenez Lucas
 Gonzales, Tony Luetkemeyer
 Good (VA) Luna
 Gooden (TX) Luttrell
 Gosar Mace
 Granger Malliotakis
 Graves (LA) Mann
 Graves (MO) Massie
 Green (TN) Mast
 Greene (GA) McCaul
 Griffith McClain
 Grothman McClintock
 Guest McCormick
 Guthrie McHenry
 Hageman Meuser
 Harris Miller (IL)
 Harshbarger Miller (OH)
 Hern Miller (WV)
 Higgins (LA) Miller-Meeks
 Hill Mills
 Hinson Molinaro
 Houchin Mooleenaar
 Hudson Mooney
 Huizenga Moore (AL)
 Issa Moore (UT)
 Jackson (TX) Moran
 James Murphy
 Johnson (LA) Nehls
 Johnson (OH) Newhouse
 Johnson (SD) Norman
 Jordan Nunn (IA)
 Joyce (OH) Obernolte
 Joyce (PA) Ogles
 Kean (NJ) Owens
 Kelly (MS) Palmer
 Kelly (PA) Pence
 Kiggans (VA) Perez
 Kiley Perry
 Kim (CA) Pfluger
 Kustoff Posey
 LaHood Reschenthaler

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici González-Colón Moylan
 Garcia (IL) (PR) Radewagen
 Hunt Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1815

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRI-
 JALVA) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 197, noes 235,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

AYES—197

Adams Harder (CA) Payne
 Aguilar Hayes Pelosi
 Auchincloss Higgins (NY) Peltola
 Balint Himes Peters
 Barragán Horsford Pettersen
 Beatty Houlihan Phillips
 Bera Hoyer Pingree
 Beyer Hoyle (OR) Plaskett
 Bishop (GA) Huffman Pocan
 Blumenauer Ivey Porter
 Blunt Rochester Jackson (IL)
 Bowman Jackson (NC) Pressley
 Boyle (PA) Jackson Lee Quigley
 Brown Jacobs Ramirez
 Brownley Jayapal Raskin
 Bush Jeffries Ross
 Carbajal Johnson (GA) Ruiz
 Cárdenas Kamlager-Dove Ruppertsberger
 Carson Kaptur Ryan
 Carter (LA) Keating Sablan
 Cartwright Kelly (IL) Salinas
 Casar Khanna Sánchez
 Case Kildee Sarbanes
 Casten Kilmer Scanlon
 Castor (FL) Kim (NJ) Schakowsky
 Castro (TX) Castro (TX) Schiff
 Cherrifus-Kilmer Kuster Schneider
 McCormick Landsman Scholten
 Chu Larsen (WA) Scott (VA)
 Cicilline Larson (CT) Scott, David
 Clark (MA) Lee (CA) Sewell
 Clarke (NY) Lee (NV) Sherman
 Cleaver Lee (PA) Sherrill
 Clyburn Leger Fernandez Slotkin
 Cohen Levin Smith (WA)
 Connolly Lieu Sorensen
 Correa Lofgren Soto
 Courtney Lynch Spanberger
 Crockett Magaziner Stansbury
 Crow Manning Stevens
 Davids (KS) Matsui Strickland
 Davis (IL) Dean (PA) Swallow
 Davis (NC) DeGette Sykes
 Dean (PA) DeLauro McGarvey Takano
 DeGette McGovern Meeks Thanedar
 DeLauro McGovern Menendez Thompson (CA)
 DelBene Meeks Tlaib Thompson (MS)
 Deluzio Menendez Tokuda
 DeSaulnier Meng Tonko
 Dingell Mfume Torres (CA)
 Doggett Moore (WI) Torres (NY)
 Escobar Morelle Trahan
 Eshoo Moskowit Trone
 Espallat Moulton Underwood
 Evans Mrvan Vargas
 Fitzpatrick Mullin Vasquez
 Fletcher Nadler Veasey
 Foster Napolitano Velázquez
 Foushee Neal Wasserman
 Frankel, Lois Neguse Schultz
 Frost Nickel Waters
 Gallego Norcross Watson Coleman
 Garamendi Norton Wexton
 Garcia (TX) Ocasio-Cortez Wild
 Garcia, Robert Omar Williams (GA)
 Golden (ME) Pallone Wilson (FL)

NOES—235

Burchett Davis (NC)
 Burgess De La Cruz
 Burlison Deluzio
 Calvert DesJarlais
 Amodei Diaz-Balart
 Armstrong Caraveo Donalds
 Arrington Carey Duarte
 Babin Carl Duncan
 Bacon Carter (GA) Dunn (FL)
 Baird Carter (TX) Edwards
 Balderson Chavez-DeRemer Ellzey
 Banks Ciscomani Emmer
 Barr Cline Estes
 Bean (FL) Cloud Ezell
 Bentz Clyde Fallon
 Bergman Cole Feenstra
 Bice Collins Ferguson
 Biggs Comer Finstad
 Bilirakis Costa Fischbach
 Bishop (NC) Craig Fitzgerald
 Boebert Crane Fleischmann
 Bost Crawford Fletcher
 Brecheen Crenshaw Flood
 Buchanan Cuellar Foxx
 Buck Curtis Franklin, C.
 Bucshon D'Esposito Scott
 Budzinski Davidson Fry

Fulcher Langworthy
Gaetz Latta
Gallagher LaTurner
Garbarino Lawler
Garcia, Mike Lee (FL)
Gimenez Lesko
Golden (ME) Letlow
Gonzales, Tony Loudermilk
Gonzalez, Lucas
Vicente Luetkemeyer
Good (VA) Luna
Gooden (TX) Luttrell
Gosar Mace
Granger Malliotakis
Graves (LA) Mann
Graves (MO) Massie
Green (TN) Mast
Greene (GA) McCaul
Griffith McClain
Grothman McClintock
Guest McCormick
Guthrie McHenry
Hageman Meuser
Harris Miller (IL)
Harshbarger Miller (OH)
Hern Miller (WV)
Higgins (LA) Miller-Meeks
Hill Mills
Hinson Molinaro
Houchin Moolenaar
Hudson Mooney
Huizenga Moore (AL)
Issa Moore (UT)
Jackson (TX) Moran
James Murphy
Johnson (LA) Nehls
Johnson (OH) Newhouse
Johnson (SD) Norman
Jordan Nunn (IA)
Joyce (OH) Obernolte
Joyce (PA) Ogles
Kean (NJ) Owens
Kelly (MS) Palmer
Kelly (PA) Pappas
Kiggans (VA) Pence
Kiley Pence
Kim (CA) Perry
Kustoff Pfluger
LaHood Posey
LaLota Reschenthaler
LaMalfa Rodgers (WA)
Lamborn Rogers (AL)

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici González-Colón
Garcia (IL) (PR)
Hunt Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1818

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms.
DEGETTE) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 212, noes 220,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]
AYES—212
Adams Gomez
Aguilar Gonzalez,
Allred Vicente
Auchincloss Gottheimer
Balint Green, Al (TX)
Barragán Grijalva
Beatty Harder (CA)
Bera Hayes
Beyer Higgins (NY)
Bishop (GA) Himes
Blumenauer Horsford
Blunt Rochester Houlahan
Bowman Hoyer
Boyle (PA) Hoyle (OR)
Brown Huffman
Brownley Ivey
Buddzinski Jackson (IL)
Bush Jackson (NC)
Caraveo Jackson Lee
Carbajal Jacobs
Cárdenas Jayapal
Carson Jeffries
Carter (LA) Johnson (GA)
Cartwright Kamlager-Dove
Casar Kaptur
Case Keating
Casten Kelly (IL)
Castor (FL) Khanna
Castro (TX) Kildee
Cherfilus- Kilmer
McCormick Kim (NJ)
Chu Krishnamoorthi
Ciilline Kuster
Clark (MA) Landsman
Clarke (NY) Larsen (WA)
Cleaver Larson (CT)
Clyburn Lee (CA)
Cohen Lee (NV)
Connolly Lee (PA)
Correa Leger Fernandez
Costa Levin
Courtney Lieu
Craig Loggren
Crockett Lynch
Crow Magaziner
Cuellar Manning
Davids (KS) Matsui
Davis (IL) McBeth
Davis (NC) McCollum
Dean (PA) McGarvey
DeGette McGovern
DeLauro Meeks
DelBene Menendez
Deluzio Meng
DeSaulnier Mfume
Dingell Moore (WI)
Doggett Morelle
Escobar Moskowitz
Eshoo Moulton
Españat Mrvan
Evans Mullin
Fletcher Nadler
Foster Napolitano
Foushee Neal
Frankel, Lois Neguse
Frost Nickel
Gallego Norcross
Garamendi Norton
Garcia (TX) Ocasio-Cortez
Garcia, Robert Omar
Golden (ME) Pallone
Goldman (NY) Panetta

NOES—220

Aderholt Buchanan
Alford Buck
Allen Bucsosh
Amodei Burchett
Armstrong Burgess
Arrington Burlison
Babin Calvert
Bacon Cammack
Baird Carey
Balderson Carl
Banks Carter (GA)
Barr Carter (TX)
Bean (FL) Chavez-DeRemer
Bentz Ciscomani
Bergman Cline
Bice Cloud
Biggs Clyde
Bilirakis Cole
Bishop (NC) Collins
Boebert Comer
Bost Crane
Brecheen Crawford

Fitzpatrick LaHood
Fleischmann LaLota
Flood LaMalfa
Foxy Lamborn
Franklin, C. Langworthy
Scott Latta
Fry LaTurner
Fulcher Lawler
Gaetz Lee (FL)
Gallagher Lesko
Garbarino Letlow
Garcia, Mike Loudermilk
Gimenez Lucas
Gonzales, Tony Luetkemeyer
Good (VA) Luna
Gooden (TX) Luttrell
Gosar Mace
Granger Malliotakis
Graves (LA) Mann
Graves (MO) Massie
Green (TN) Mast
Greene (GA) McCaul
Griffith McClain
Grothman McClintock
Guest McCormick
Guthrie McHenry
Hageman Meuser
Harris Miller (IL)
Harshbarger Miller (OH)
Hern Miller (WV)
Higgins (LA) Miller-Meeks
Hill Mills
Hinson Molinaro
Houchin Moolenaar
Hudson Mooney
Huizenga Moore (AL)
Issa Moore (UT)
Jackson (TX) Moran
James Murphy
Johnson (LA) Nehls
Johnson (OH) Newhouse
Johnson (SD) Norman
Jordan Nunn (IA)
Joyce (OH) Obernolte
Joyce (PA) Ogles
Kean (NJ) Owens
Kelly (MS) Palmer
Kelly (PA) Peltola
Kiggans (VA) Pence
Kiley Perry
Kim (CA) Pfluger
Kustoff Posey

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici González-Colón
Garcia (IL) (PR)
Hunt Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1821

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES
OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from California (Mrs.
TORRES) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 204, noes 228,
not voting 7, as follows:

Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald

[Roll No. 56]

AYES—204

Adams Gottheimer Pascrell
 Aguilar Green, Al (TX) Payne
 Auchincloss Grijalva Pelosi
 Balint Harder (CA) Perez
 Barragán Hayes Peters
 Beatty Higgins (NY) Pettersen
 Bera Himes Phillips
 Beyer Horsford Pingree
 Bishop (GA) Houlihan Plaskett
 Blumenauer Hoyer Pocan
 Blunt Rochester Hoyle (OR) Porter
 Bowman Huffman Pressley
 Boyle (PA) Ivey Quigley
 Brown Jackson (IL) Ramirez
 Brownley Jackson (NC) Raskin
 Budzinski Jackson Lee Ross
 Bush Jacobs Ruiz
 Caraveo Jayapal Ruppersberger
 Carbajal Jeffries Ryan
 Cárdenas Johnson (GA) Sablan
 Carson Kamlager-Dove Salinas
 Carter (LA) Kaptur Sánchez
 Cartwright Keating Sarbanes
 Casar Kelly (IL) Scanlon
 Case Khanna Schakowsky
 Casten Kildee Schiff
 Castor (FL) Kilmer Schneider
 Castro (TX) Kim (NJ) Scholten
 Cherfilus-McCormick Kuster Schrier
 Chu Landsman Scott (VA)
 Cicilline Larsen (WA) Sewell
 Clark (MA) Larson (CT) Sherman
 Clarke (NY) Lee (CA) Sherrill
 Cleaver Lee (NV) Slotkin
 Clyburn Lee (PA) Smith (WA)
 Cohen Leger Fernandez Sorensen
 Connolly Levin Soto
 Correa Lieu Spanberger
 Courtney Lofgren Stansbury
 Crockett Lynch Stanton
 Crow Magaziner Stevens
 Cuellar Manning Strickland
 Davids (KS) Matsui Swalwell
 Davis (IL) McBath Sykes
 Dean (PA) McCollum Takano
 DeGette McGarvey Thanedar
 DeLauro McGovern Thompson (CA)
 DelBene Meeks Thompson (MS)
 Deluzio Menendez Titus
 DeSaulnier Meng Tlaib
 Dingell Mfume Tokuda
 Doggett Moore (WI) Tonko
 Escobar Morelle Torres (CA)
 Eshoo Moulton Torres (NY)
 Espallat Mrvan Trahan
 Evans Mullin Trone
 Foster Nadler Underwood
 Foushee Napolitano Vargas
 Frankel, Lois Neal Vasquez
 Frost Neguse Velázquez
 Gallego Nickel Wasserman
 Garamendi Norcross Schultz
 García (TX) Norton Waters
 García, Robert Ocasio-Cortez Watson Coleman
 Goldman (NY) Omar Wexton
 Gomez Pallone Wild
 Gonzalez, Vicente Panetta Williams (GA)
 Pappas Wilson (FL)

NOES—228

Aderholt Bucshon Davidson
 Alford Burchett Davis (NC)
 Allen Burgess De La Cruz
 Allred Burlison DesJarlais
 Amodei Calvert Diaz-Balart
 Armstrong Cammack Donalds
 Arrington Carey Duarte
 Babin Carl Duncan
 Bacon Carter (GA) Dunn (FL)
 Baird Carter (TX) Edwards
 Balderson Chavez-DeRemer Ellzey
 Banks Ciscomani Emmer
 Barr Cline Estes
 Bean (FL) Cloud Ezell
 Bentz Clyde Fallon
 Bergman Cole Feenstra
 Bice Collins Ferguson
 Biggs Comer Finstad
 Bilirakis Costa Fischbach
 Bishop (NC) Craig Fitzgerald
 Boebert Crane Fitzpatrick
 Bost Crawford Fleischmann
 Brecheen Crenshaw Fletcher
 Buchanan Curtis Flood
 Buck D'Esposito Foxx

Franklin, C. Lamborn Rogers (AL)
 Scott Langworthy Rogers (KY)
 Fry Latta Rose
 Fulcher LaTurner Rosendale
 Gaetz Lawler Rouzer
 Gallagher Lee (FL) Roy
 Garbarino Lesko Rutherford
 Garcia, Mike Letlow Salazar
 Gimenez Loudermilk Santos
 Golden (ME) Lucas Scalise
 Gonzales, Tony Luetkemeyer Schweikert
 Good (VA) Luna Scott, Austin
 Gooden (TX) Luttrell Self
 Gosar Mace Sessions
 Granger Malliotakis Simpson
 Graves (LA) Mann Smith (MO)
 Graves (MO) Massie Smith (NE)
 Green (TN) Mast Smith (NJ)
 Greene (GA) McCaul Smucker
 Griffith McClain Spartz
 Grothman McClintock Stauber
 Guest McCormick Steel
 Guthrie McHenry Stefanik
 Hageman Meuser Steil
 Harris Miller (IL) Stewart
 Harshbarger Miller (OH) Strong
 Hern Miller (WV) Tenney
 Higgins (LA) Miller-Meeks Thompson (PA)
 Hill Mills Tiffany
 Hinson Molinaro Timmons
 Houchin Moolenaar Turner
 Hudson Mooney Valadao
 Huizenga Moore (AL) Van Drew
 Issa Moore (UT) Van Dwyne
 Jackson (TX) Moran Van Orden
 James Moskowitz Veasey
 Johnson (LA) Murphy Wagner
 Johnson (OH) Nehls Walberg
 Johnson (SD) Newhouse Waltz
 Jordan Norman Weber (TX)
 Joyce (OH) Nunn (IA) Webster (FL)
 Joyce (PA) Obernolte Wenstrup
 Kean (NJ) Ogles Westerman
 Kelly (MS) Owens Williams (NY)
 Kelly (PA) Palmer Williams (TX)
 Kiggans (VA) Peltola Wilson (SC)
 Kiley Pence Wittman
 Kim (CA) Perry Womack
 Kustoff Pfluger Posey
 LaHood Posey Reschenthaler
 LaLota Rodgers (WA) Zinke

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici González-Colón Moylan
 García (IL) (PR) Radewagen
 Hunt Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1824

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR.
GOTTHEIMER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from New Jersey (Mr.
 GOTTHEIMER) on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 419, noes 13,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

AYES—419

Adams DeGette James
 Aderholt DeLauro Jayapal
 Aguilar DelBene Jeffries
 Alford Deluzio Johnson (GA)
 Allen DeSaulnier Johnson (LA)
 Allred DesJarlais Johnson (OH)
 Amodei Diaz-Balart Johnson (SD)
 Armstrong Dingell Jordan
 Arrington Doggett Joyce (OH)
 Auchincloss Donalds Joyce (PA)
 Babin Duarte Kaptur
 Bacon Duncan Kean (NJ)
 Baird Dunn (FL) Keating
 Balderson Edwards Kelly (IL)
 Balint Ellzey Kelly (MS)
 Banks Emmer Kelly (PA)
 Barr Escobar Khanna
 Barragán Eshoo Kiggans (VA)
 Bean (FL) Espallat Kildee
 Beatty Estes Kiley
 Bentz Evans Kilmer
 Bera Ezell Kim (CA)
 Bergman Fallon Kim (NJ)
 Beyer Feenstra Krishnamoorthi
 Bice Ferguson Kuster
 Biggs Finstad Kustoff
 Bilirakis Fischbach LaHood
 Bishop (GA) Fitzgerald LaLota
 Bishop (NC) Fitzpatrick LaMalfa
 Blumenauer Fleischmann Lamborn
 Blunt Rochester Fletcher Landsman
 Boebert Flood Langworthy
 Bost Foster Larsen (WA)
 Boyle (PA) Foushee Larson (CT)
 Brecheen Foxx Latta
 Brown Frankel, Lois LaTurner
 Brownley Franklin, C. Lawler
 Buchanan Lee (CA)
 Buck Lee (FL)
 Bucshon Lee (NV) Fry
 Budzinski Fulcher Leger Fernandez
 Burchett Gaetz Lesko
 Burgess Gallagher Letlow
 Burlison Gallego Levin
 Calvert Garamendi Lieu
 Cammack Garbarino Lofgren
 Caraveo García (TX) Loudermilk
 Carbajal García, Mike Lucas
 Cárdenas García, Robert Luetkemeyer
 Carey Gimenez Luna
 Carl Golden (ME) Luttrell
 Carson Goldmann (NY) Lynch
 Carter (GA) Gomez Mace
 Carter (LA) Gonzales, Tony Magaziner
 Carter (TX) Gonzalez, Malliotakis
 Cartwright Vicente Mann
 Casar Good (VA) Manning
 Case Gooden (TX) Mast
 Castor (FL) Gosar Matsui
 Castro (TX) Gottheimer McBath
 Chavez-DeRemer Granger McCaul
 Cherfilus-McCormick Graves (LA) McClain
 Chu Green (TN) McClintock
 Cicilline Green, Al (TX) McCollum
 Ciscomani Greene (GA) McCormick
 Clark (MA) Griffith McGarvey
 Clarke (NY) Grijalva McGovern
 Cleaver Grothman McHenry
 Cline Guest Menendez
 Cloud Guthrie Meng
 Clyburn Hageman Meuser
 Clyde Harder (CA) Mfume
 Cohen Harris Miller (IL)
 Cole Harshbarger Miller (OH)
 Collins Hayes Miller (WV)
 Comer Hern Miller-Meeks
 Connolly Higgins (LA) Mills
 Correa Higgins (NY) Molinaro
 Costa Hill Moolenaar
 Courtney Himes Mooney
 Craig Hinson Moore (AL)
 Crane Horsford Moore (UT)
 Crawford Houchin Moore (WI)
 Crenshaw Houlihan Moran
 Crockett Hoyer Morelle
 Crow Hoyle (OR) Moskowitz
 Cuellar Hudson Moulton
 Curtis Huizenga Mrvan
 D'Esposito Issa Mullin
 Davids (KS) Ivey Murphy
 Davidson Jackson (IL) Nadler
 Davis (IL) Jackson (NC) Napolitano
 Davis (NC) Jackson (TX) Neal
 De La Cruz Jackson Lee Neguse
 Dean (PA) Jacobs Nehls

Newhouse	Ryan	Tenney	[Roll No. 58]	Norton	Sánchez	Thompson (MS)
Nickel	Sablan	Thanedar		Nunn (IA)	Santos	Thompson (PA)
Norcross	Salazar	Thompson (CA)	AYES—418	Oberholte	Sarbanes	Tiffany
Norman	Salinas	Thompson (MS)		Ogles	Scalise	Timmons
Norton	Sánchez	Thompson (PA)		Owens	Scanlon	Titus
Nunn (IA)	Sarbanes	Tiffany		Pallone	Schakowsky	Tlaib
Oberholte	Scalise	Timmons		Palmer	Schiff	Tokuda
Ogles	Scanlon	Titus		Panetta	Schneider	Tonko
Owens	Schiff	Tlaib		Pappas	Scholten	Torres (CA)
Pallone	Schneider	Tokuda		Pascrell	Schrier	Torres (NY)
Palmer	Scholten	Tonko		Payne	Scott (VA)	Trahan
Panetta	Schrier	Torres (CA)		Pelosi	Scott, Austin	Trone
Pappas	Schweikert	Torres (NY)		Peltola	Scott, David	Turner
Pascrell	Scott (VA)	Trahan		Pence	Self	Underwood
Payne	Scott, Austin	Trone		Perez	Sessions	Valadao
Pelosi	Scott, David	Turner		Perry	Sewell	Van Drew
Peltola	Self	Valadao		Peters	Sherman	Van Dyne
Pence	Sessions	Van Drew		Petersen	Sherrill	Vargas
Perez	Sewell	Van Dwyne		Pfluger	Simpson	Vasquez
Perry	Sherman	Van Orden		Phillips	Slotkin	Veasey
Peters	Sherrill	Vargas		Pingree	Smith (MO)	Velázquez
Petersen	Simpson	Vasquez		Plaskett	Smith (NE)	Wagner
Pfluger	Slotkin	Veasey		Pocan	Smith (NJ)	Walberg
Phillips	Smith (MO)	Velázquez		Porter	Smith (WA)	Waltz
Pingree	Smith (NE)	Wagner		Posey	Smucker	Wasserman
Plaskett	Smith (NJ)	Walberg		Pressley	Sorensen	Soto
Pocan	Smith (WA)	Waltz		Quigley	Spanberger	Schultz
Porter	Smucker	Wasserman		Ramirez	Spartz	Watson Coleman
Posey	Sorensen	Schultz		Raskin	Stansbury	Weber (TX)
Pressley	Soto	Waters		Reschenthaler	Stanton	Webster (FL)
Quigley	Spanberger	Watson Coleman		Rodgers (WA)	Staubert	Westerman
Ramirez	Spartz	Weber (TX)		Rogers (AL)	Steel	Wexton
Raskin	Stansbury	Webster (FL)		Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Williams (GA)
Reschenthaler	Stanton	Westerman		Rose	Stell	Williams (NY)
Rodgers (WA)	Staubert	Wexton		Ross	Stevens	Williams (TX)
Rogers (AL)	Steel	Williams (GA)		Rouzer	Stewart	Wilson (FL)
Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Williams (NY)		Roy	Strickland	Wilson (SC)
Rose	Stell	Wilson (FL)		Ruiz	Strong	Wittman
Rosendale	Stevens	Wilson (SC)		Ruppersberger	Swalwell	Womack
Ross	Stewart	Wittman		Ryan	Sykes	Yakym
Rouzer	Strickland	Womack		Ruiz	Takano	Zinke
Roy	Strong	Yakym		Ruppersberger		
Ruiz	Swalwell	Zinke		Rutherford		
Ruppersberger	Sykes					
Rutherford	Takano					

NOES—13

Bowman	Lee (PA)	Schakowsky
Bush	Massie	Underwood
Casten	Ocasio-Cortez	Williams (TX)
Huffman	Omar	
Kamlager-Dove	Santos	

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
Garcia (IL)	(PR)	Radewagen
	Hunt	Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1828

Messrs. JOHNSON of Louisiana and BISHOP of North Carolina change their votes from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR.

GOTTHEIMER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 418, noes 12, not voting 9, as follows:

Adams	DeLauro	Johnson (LA)
Aderholt	DelBene	Johnson (OH)
Aguilar	Deluzio	Johnson (SD)
Alford	DeSaulnier	Jordan
Allen	DesJarlais	Joyce (OH)
Allred	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (PA)
Amodei	Dingell	Kaptur
Armstrong	Doggett	Kean (NJ)
Arrington	Donalds	Keating
Auchincloss	Duarte	Kelly (IL)
Babin	Duncan	Kelly (MS)
Bacon	Dunn (FL)	Kelly (PA)
Baird	Edwards	Khanna
Balderson	Ellzey	Kiggans (VA)
Balint	Emmer	Kildee
Banks	Escobar	Kiley
Barr	Eshoo	Kilmer
Bean (FL)	Españillat	Kim (CA)
Beatty	Estes	Kim (NJ)
Bentz	Evans	Krishnamoorthi
Bera	Ezell	Kuster
Bergman	Fallon	Kustoff
Beyer	Feenstra	LaHood
Bice	Ferguson	LaMata
Biggs	Finstad	LaMalfa
Bilirakis	Fischbach	Lamborn
Bishop (GA)	Fitzgerald	Landsman
Bishop (NC)	Fitzpatrick	Langworthy
Blumenauer	Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)
Blunt Rochester	Fletcher	Larson (CT)
Boebert	Flood	Latta
Bost	Poster	LaTurner
Boyle (PA)	Foushee	Lawler
Brecheen	Fox	Lee (CA)
Brown	Frankel, Lois	Lee (FL)
Brownley	Franklin, C.	Lee (NV)
Buchanan	Scott	Leger Fernandez
Buck	Frost	Lesko
Bucshon	Fry	Letlow
Budzinski	Fulcher	Levin
Burchett	Gaetz	Lieu
Burgess	Gallagher	Lofgren
Burlison	Gallego	Loudermilk
Calvert	Garamendi	Lucas
Cammack	Garbarino	Luetkemeyer
Caraveo	Garcia (TX)	Luna
Carbajal	Garcia, Mike	Luttrell
Cárdenas	Garcia, Robert	Lynch
Carey	Gimenez	Mace
Carl	Goldman (NY)	Magaziner
Carson	Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez,	Mann
Carter (LA)	Vicente	Manning
Carter (TX)	Good (VA)	Mast
Cartwright	Gooden (TX)	Matsui
Casar	Gosar	McBath
Case	Gottheimer	McCaul
Castor (FL)	Granger	McClain
Castro (TX)	Graves (LA)	McClintock
Chavez-DeRemer	Graves (MO)	McCollum
Cherfilus-	Green (TN)	McCormick
McCormick	Green, Al (TX)	McGarvey
Chu	Greene (GA)	McGovern
Cicilline	Griffith	McHenry
Ciscomani	Grothman	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Guest	Menendez
Clarke (NY)	Guthrie	Meng
Cleaver	Hageman	Meuser
Cline	Harder (CA)	Mfume
CLOUD	Harris	Miller (IL)
Clyburn	Harshbarger	Miller (OH)
Clyde	Hayes	Miller (WV)
Cohen	Hern	Miller-Meeks
Cole	Higgins (LA)	Mills
Collins	Higgins (NY)	Molinaro
Comer	Hill	Moolenaar
Connolly	Himes	Mooney
Correa	Hinson	Moore (AL)
Costa	Horsford	Moore (UT)
Courtney	Houchin	Moore (WI)
Craig	Houlahan	Moran
Crane	Hoyer	Morelle
Crawford	Hoyle (OR)	Moskowitz
Crenshaw	Hudson	Moulton
Crockett	Huizenga	Mrvan
Crow	Issa	Mullin
Cuellar	Ivey	Murphy
Curtis	Jackson (IL)	Nadler
D'Esposito	Jackson (NC)	Napolitano
Daids (KS)	Jackson (TX)	Neal
Davidson	Jackson Lee	Neguse
Davis (IL)	Jacobs	Nehls
Davis (NC)	James	Newhouse
De La Cruz	Jayapal	Nickel
Dean (PA)	Jeffries	Norcross
DeGette	Johnson (GA)	Norman

Sánchez	Thompson (MS)
Santos	Thompson (PA)
Sarbanes	Tiffany
Scalise	Timmons
Scanlon	Titus
Schakowsky	Tlaib
Schiff	Tokuda
Schneider	Tonko
Scholten	Torres (CA)
Schrier	Torres (NY)
Scott (VA)	Trahan
Scott, Austin	Trone
Scott, David	Turner
Self	Underwood
Sessions	Valadao
Sewell	Van Drew
Sherman	Van Dyne
Sherrill	Vargas
Simpson	Vasquez
Slotkin	Veasey
Smith (MO)	Velázquez
Smith (NE)	Wagner
Smith (NJ)	Walberg
Smith (WA)	Waltz
Smucker	Wasserman
Sorensen	Soto
Spanberger	Schultz
Spartz	Watson Coleman
Stansbury	Weber (TX)
Stanton	Webster (FL)
Staubert	Westerman
Steel	Wexton
Stefanik	Williams (GA)
Stell	Williams (NY)
Stevens	Williams (TX)
Stewart	Wilson (FL)
Strickland	Wilson (SC)
Strong	Wittman
Swalwell	Womack
Sykes	Yakym
Takano	Zinke
Tenney	
Thanedar	
Thompson (CA)	

NOES—12

Bowman	Grijalva	Massie
Bush	Huffman	Ocasio-Cortez
Casten	Kamlager-Dove	Omar
Gomez	Lee (PA)	Schweikert

NOT VOTING—9

Barragán	González-Colón	Radewagen
Bonamici	(PR)	Steube
Garcia (IL)	Hunt	
Golden (ME)	Moylan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1830

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 199, noes 232, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 59]

AYES—199

Adams	Grijalva	Pascrell
Aguilar	Harder (CA)	Payne
Auchincloss	Hayes	Pelosi
Balint	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Barragán	Himes	Pettersen
Beatty	Horsford	Phillips
Bera	Houlihan	Pingree
Beyer	Hoyer	Plaskett
Bishop (GA)	Hoyle (OR)	Pocan
Blumenauer	Huffman	Porter
Blunt Rochester	Ivey	Pressley
Bowman	Jackson (IL)	Quigley
Boyle (PA)	Jackson (NC)	Ramirez
Brown	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Brownley	Jacobs	Ross
Budzinski	Jayapal	Ruiz
Bush	Jeffries	Ruppersberger
Caraveo	Johnson (GA)	Ryan
Carbajal	Kamlager-Dove	Sablan
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Salinas
Carson	Keating	Sánchez
Carter (LA)	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Casar	Khanna	Scanlon
Case	Kildee	Schakowsky
Casten	Kilmer	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kim (NJ)	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Krishnamoorthi	Scholten
Cherfilus-	Kuster	Schrier
McCormick	Landsman	Scott (VA)
Chu	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David
Ciциlline	Larson (CT)	Sewell
Clark (MA)	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Lee (NV)	Sherrill
Cleaver	Lee (PA)	Slotkin
Clyburn	Leger Fernandez	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Levin	Sorensen
Connolly	Lieu	Soto
Correa	Lofgren	Spanberger
Courtney	Lynch	Stansbury
Crockett	Magaziner	Stanton
Crow	Manning	Stevens
Cuellar	Matsui	Strickland
Davids (KS)	McBath	Swalwell
Davis (IL)	McCollum	Sykes
Dean (PA)	McGarvey	Takano
DeGette	McGovern	Thanedar
DeLauro	Meeks	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Menendez	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Meng	Titus
Dingell	Mfume	Tlaib
Doggett	Moore (WI)	Tokuda
Escobar	Morelle	Tonko
Eshoo	Moulton	Torres (CA)
Espallat	Mrvan	Torres (NY)
Evans	Mullin	Trahan
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	Trone
Foster	Napolitano	Underwood
Foushee	Neal	Vargas
Frankel, Lois	Neguse	Vasquez
Frost	Nickel	Velázquez
Galleo	Norcross	Wasserman
Garamendi	Norton	Schultz
Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Waters
Garcia, Robert	Omar	Watson Coleman
Gomez	Pallone	Wexton
Gottheimer	Panetta	Williams (GA)
Green, Al (TX)	Pappas	Wilson (FL)

NOES—232

Aderholt	Burgess	Deluzio
Alford	Burlison	DesJarlais
Allen	Calvert	Diaz-Balart
Allred	Cammack	Donalds
Amodei	Carey	Duarte
Armstrong	Carl	Duncan
Arrington	Carter (GA)	Dunn (FL)
Babin	Carter (TX)	Edwards
Bacon	Cartwright	Ellzey
Baird	Chavez-DeRemer	Emmer
Balderson	Ciscomani	Estes
Banks	Cline	Ezell
Barr	Cloud	Fallon
Bean (FL)	Clyde	Feenstra
Bentz	Cole	Ferguson
Bergman	Collins	Finstad
Bice	Comer	Fischbach
Biggs	Costa	Fitzgerald
Bilirakis	Craig	Fleischmann
Bishop (NC)	Crane	Fletcher
Boebert	Crawford	Flood
Bost	Crenshaw	Foxx
Brecheen	Curtis	Franklin, C.
Buchanan	D'Esposito	Scott
Buck	Davidson	Fry
Bucshon	Davis (NC)	Fulcher
Burchett	De La Cruz	Gaetz

Gallagher	Latta	Rogers (AL)
Garbarino	LaTurner	Rogers (KY)
Garcia, Mike	Lawler	Rose
Gimenez	Lee (FL)	Rosendale
Golden (ME)	Lesko	Rouzer
Gonzales, Tony	Letlow	Roy
Gonzalez,	Loudermilk	Rutherford
Vicente	Lucas	Salazar
Good (VA)	Luetkemeyer	Santos
Gooden (TX)	Luna	Scalise
Gosar	Luttrell	Schweikert
Granger	Mace	Scott, Austin
Graves (LA)	Malliotakis	Self
Graves (MO)	Mann	Sessions
Green (TN)	Massie	Simpson
Greene (GA)	Mast	Smith (MO)
Griffith	McCauley	Smith (NE)
Grothman	McClain	Smith (NJ)
Guest	McClintock	Smucker
Guthrie	McCormick	Spartz
Hageman	McHenry	Staubert
Harris	Meuser	Steel
Harshbarger	Miller (IL)	Stefanik
Hern	Miller (OH)	Steil
Higgins (LA)	Miller (WV)	Stewart
Hill	Miller-Meeks	Strong
Hinson	Mills	Tenney
Houchin	Molinaro	Thompson (PA)
Hudson	Mooleenaar	Tiffany
Huizenga	Mooney	Timmons
Issa	Moore (AL)	Turner
Jackson (TX)	Moore (UT)	Valadao
James	Moran	Van Drew
Johnson (LA)	Moskowitz	Van Dwyne
Johnson (OH)	Murphy	Van Orden
Johnson (SD)	Nehls	Veasey
Jordan	Newhouse	Wagner
Joyce (OH)	Norman	Walberg
Joyce (PA)	Nunn (IA)	Waltz
Kean (NJ)	Obermole	Weber (TX)
Kelly (MS)	Ogles	Webster (FL)
Kelly (PA)	Owens	Wenstrup
Kiggans (VA)	Palmer	Westerman
Kiley	Peltola	Wild
Kim (CA)	Pence	Williams (NY)
Kustoff	Perez	Williams (TX)
LaHood	Perry	Wilson (SC)
LaLota	Pfuger	Wittman
LaMalfa	Posey	Womack
Lamborn	Reschenthaler	Yakym
Langworthy	Rodgers (WA)	Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
Garcia (IL)	(PR)	Radewagen
Goldman (NY)	Hunt	Steube

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1833

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. ROBERT GARCIA OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROBERT GARCIA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 199, noes 230, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]

AYES—199

Adams	Green, Al (TX)	Pascrell
Aguilar	Harder (CA)	Payne
Auchincloss	Hayes	Pelosi
Balint	Higgins (NY)	Peltola
Barragán	Himes	Peters
Beatty	Horsford	Pettersen
Bera	Houlihan	Phillips
Beyer	Hoyer	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Hoyle (OR)	Plaskett
Blumenauer	Huffman	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Ivey	Porter
Bowman	Jackson (IL)	Pressley
Boyle (PA)	Jackson (NC)	Quigley
Brown	Jackson Lee	Ramirez
Brownley	Jacobs	Raskin
Budzinski	Jayapal	Ross
Bush	Jeffries	Ruiz
Carbajal	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Kamlager-Dove	Ryan
Carson	Kaptur	Sablan
Carter (LA)	Keating	Salinas
Casas	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Case	Khanna	Sarbanes
Kildee	Kilmer	Scanlon
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kuster	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Landsman	Scholten
McCormick	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Chu	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Ciциlline	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Lee (NV)	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Lee (PA)	Sherman
Cleaver	Leger Fernandez	Sherrill
Clyburn	Levin	Slotkin
Cohen	Lieu	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Lofgren	Sorensen
Correa	Lynch	Soto
Crockett	Magaziner	Spanberger
Crow	Matsui	Stansbury
Cuellar	McBath	Stanton
Davids (KS)	McCollum	Stevens
Davis (IL)	McGarvey	Strickland
Dean (PA)	McGovern	Swalwell
DeGette	Meeks	Sykes
DeLauro	Menendez	Takano
DelBene	Meng	Thanedar
DeSaulnier	Mfume	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Moore (WI)	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Morelle	Titus
Escobar	Moskowitz	Tlaib
Eshoo	Moulton	Tokuda
Espallat	Mrvan	Tonko
Evans	Mullin	Torres (CA)
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	Torres (NY)
Foster	Napolitano	Trone
Foushee	Neal	Underwood
Frankel, Lois	Neguse	Vargas
Frost	Nickel	Vasquez
Galleo	Norcross	Velázquez
Garamendi	Norton	Wasserman
Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Schultz
Garcia, Robert	Omar	Waters
Goldman (NY)	Pallone	Watson Coleman
Gomez	Panetta	Wexton
Gottheimer	Pappas	Williams (GA)
		Wilson (FL)

NOES—230

Burgess	DesJarlais
Burlison	Diaz-Balart
Calvert	Donalds
Cammack	Duarte
Caraveo	Duncan
Carey	Dunn (FL)
Carl	Edwards
Carter (GA)	Ellzey
Carter (TX)	Emmer
Chavez-DeRemer	Estes
Ciscomani	Ezell
Cline	Fallon
Cloud	Feenstra
Clyde	Ferguson
Cole	Finstad
Collins	Fischbach
Comer	Fitzgerald
Costa	Fleischmann
Courtney	Fletcher
Craig	Flood
Crawford	Foxx
Crenshaw	Franklin, C.
Curtis	Scott
D'Esposito	Fry
Davidson	Fulcher
Davis (NC)	Gaetz
De La Cruz	Gallagher

Garbarino	LaTurner	Rose
Garcia, Mike	Lawler	Rosendale
Gienez	Lee (FL)	Rouzer
Golden (ME)	Lesko	Roy
Gonzales, Tony	Letlow	Rutherford
Gonzalez, Vicente	Loudermilk	Salazar
Good (VA)	Lucas	Santos
Gooden (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Scalise
Gosar	Luna	Schweikert
Granger	Luttrell	Scott, Austin
Graves (LA)	Mace	Self
Graves (MO)	Malliotakis	Sessions
Green (TN)	Mann	Simpson
Greene (GA)	Manning	Smith (MO)
Griffith	Massie	Smith (NE)
Grothman	Mast	Smith (NJ)
Guest	McCaul	Smucker
Guthrie	McClain	Spartz
Hageman	McClintock	Stauber
Harris	McCormick	Steel
Harshbarger	McHenry	Stefanik
Hern	Meuser	Steil
Higgins (LA)	Miller (IL)	Stewart
Hill	Miller (OH)	Strong
Hinson	Miller (WV)	Tenney
Houchin	Miller-Meeks	Thompson (PA)
Hudson	Mills	Tiffany
Huizenga	Molinaro	Timmons
Issa	Moolenaar	Turner
Jackson (TX)	Mooney	Valadao
James	Moore (AL)	Van Drew
Johnson (LA)	Moore (UT)	Van Dwyne
Johnson (OH)	Moran	Van Orden
Johnson (SD)	Murphy	Veasey
Jordan	Nehls	Wagner
Joyce (OH)	Newhouse	Walberg
Joyce (PA)	Norman	Waltz
Kean (NJ)	Nunn (IA)	Weber (TX)
Kelly (MS)	Oberholte	Webster (FL)
Kelly (PA)	Ogles	Wenstrup
Kiggans (VA)	Owens	Westerman
Kiley	Palmer	Wild
Kim (CA)	Pence	Williams (NY)
Kustoff	Perez	Williams (TX)
LaHood	Perry	Wilson (SC)
LaLota	Pfluger	Wittman
LaMalfa	Posey	Womack
Lamborn	Reschenthaler	Yakym
Langworthy	Rodgers (WA)	Zinke
Latta	Rodgers (AL)	
	Rogers (KY)	

NOT VOTING—10

Bonamici	González-Colón	Moylan
Crane	(PR)	Radewagen
Garcia (IL)	Grijalva	Steube
	Hunt	Trahan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1837

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Chair, I regret to inform you that I was unable to attend today's legislative session. Had I been present, I would have voted: "yea" on rollcall No. 37, "yea" on rollcall No. 38, "yea" on rollcall No. 39, "yea" on rollcall No. 40, "yea" on rollcall No. 41, "nay" on rollcall No. 42, "yea" on rollcall No. 43, "nay" on rollcall No. 44, "yea" on rollcall No. 45, "yea" on rollcall No. 46, "yea" on rollcall No. 47, "yea" on rollcall No. 48, "yea" on rollcall No. 49, "yea" on rollcall No. 50, "yea" on rollcall No. 51, "yea" on rollcall No. 52, "yea" on rollcall No. 53, "yea" on rollcall No. 54, "yea" on rollcall No. 55, "yea" on rollcall No. 56, "yea" on rollcall No. 57, "yea" on rollcall No. 58, "yea" on rollcall No. 59, and "yea" on rollcall No. 60.

□ 1845

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. AMODEI). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike "date of enactment of this subsection" and insert "date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4)".

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that the Secretary certifies that any increase in the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production pursuant to paragraph (1) would not perpetuate environmental injustice."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 21, which would prevent increased drilling on Federal lands under this act until the Secretary of Energy certifies that it would not perpetrate environmental injustice.

Let me just thank, first of all, Ranking Member PALLONE for his leadership and support in advancing this amendment.

My amendment is very simple. It prohibits increases in the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production under this act, if that new drilling would perpetuate environmental injustice.

Environmental justice is the right to a safe, healthy, productive, and sustainable environment for all, regardless of race, class, income, or background.

For too long, we have overlooked the impact of environmental issues on underserved communities in this country. EPA data shows that people of color are much more likely to live near polluters and breathe polluted air. For instance, asthma, which is often caused by a particular pollution, impacts approximately 13.4 percent of African-American children, compared to only 7.3 percent of White children.

But all low-income people and communities, and especially in poor communities, all communities deserve to be safe from environmental health impacts, and people of all races confront environmental injustice.

Rural communities are also adversely impacted by mining pollution and contaminated air and groundwater. Environmental injustices impact all of us; from urban centers to rural regions.

In my home State of California, we are experiencing the climate emergency firsthand. We know that these unprecedented fires are driven by climate change. Preventing harmful oil and gas drilling, especially when it harms those already most vulnerable, will help get us back on the path to justice.

This amendment builds off of the A. Donald McEachin, our beloved late colleague, his Environmental Justice for All Act, that I am proud to co-lead with Ranking Member GRIJALVA, which sets the stage to begin addressing the

long history of environmental racism and injustice in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this fight for environmental justice is also very personal for me. I was born and raised in El Paso, Texas, under the shadow of the smokestacks of the Asarco copper smelter. Myself, my friends, my neighbors, we were constantly exposed to toxic chemicals. I watched so many people close to me, including family members, suffer with major health challenges because of lead that spewed from that plant.

In the 1970s, the CDC found that 62 percent of children under 10 living near the plant where I lived had toxic levels of lead in their blood. Even after the smelter was shut down, I think it was, like, 2013, it took decades before any of the residents harmed saw any sort of justice.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD an article titled: "Before Flint, Before East Chicago, There Was Smeltertown."

[From NRDC, Nov. 29, 2016]

BEFORE FLINT, BEFORE EAST CHICAGO, THERE WAS SMELTERTOWN

(By Lauren Villagran)

After a 1970s CDC study showed that the mostly Mexican-American population of this Texas town had dangerously high blood lead levels, its buildings were demolished and its residents were booted.

The Smelter Cemetery sits high atop a desert arroyo between Interstate 10 and the Mexican border in El Paso. Its wind-worn wooden crosses are almost all that remain of a community that sprang up more than a century ago next to an Asarco lead smelter on the banks of the Rio Grande.

The stone-pile graves bear testament to the history of this place called Smeltertown. At one time it was a village of more than 2,500 people, most of them Mexican immigrants who built their lives on company land in the shadow of the smelter's smokestacks that would poison their air, their land, and their children. And almost as soon as the contamination became known in the 1970s, the community of Smeltertown was erased: its buildings demolished, its people forced out.

Now, the men and women who lived and worked in Smeltertown, their children, and their children's children reunite each year. Many still live in El Paso, in neighborhoods that cropped up as Smeltertown was torn down. Others travel from California, the East Coast, and abroad. They come together to reweave the social fabric of Smeltertown by sharing memories and retelling stories they all know by heart. They celebrate their old hometown despite the dangers it posed to their families.

Seminal research done on Smeltertown in the 1970s by the Centers for Disease Control found that 62 percent of children 10 and under living within one mile of the smelter had blood lead levels considered to be "evidence of undue lead absorption." The residents of Smeltertown would be the first American community to face the grim prospect of lead exposure and its consequences—but they wouldn't be the last. The communities of Flint, Michigan, the West Calumet Housing Complex in East Chicago, Indiana, and the schools in Newark, New Jersey, are just three of the most recent examples. But the CDC estimates that at least half a million children in the United States have elevated blood lead levels—and many of them may not even know it.

A COMPANY TOWN

The American Smelting and Refining Company owned a smelter in El Paso that, starting in 1910, refined hundreds of thousands of tons of lead and copper harvested from its mines in Mexico. It did so with the help of “an army of Mexican contract workers,” according to University of Houston associate professor of history Monica Perales in her book *Smeltertown: Making and Remembering a Southwest Border Community*.

Mexican workers who labored in Asarco mines began migrating north, lured by that new operation on the U.S. side of the border. Many settled on company land below the foothills of Mt. Cristo Rey. In the early years of the 20th century, Smeltertown lay outside El Paso city limits, a few miles from the city's downtown. Divided into an upper section, El Alto, where the Anglo managers lived, and a lower section, El Bajo, where the Mexican workers lived, Smeltertown had its own post office, butcher shop, bakery, cantinas, a theater, San José Catholic parish, a YMCA, a public elementary school, and the Smelter Vocational School.

Smeltertown was a quintessential company town, in which the company could be both benefactor and tyrant. Former residents say Asarco paid well, better than many other employers of the working class. And yet poverty in Smeltertown could be extreme. Residents built and invested in their homes, but the company owned the land; few families could afford cars; many relied on outhouses into the 1960s. “As in other single-industry towns, Smeltertown's residents fashioned their own way of life in the world the company made, one marked by inequality, racial segregation, and corporate paternalism,” Perales writes. The community would flourish for 70 years under the plumes of the smelter's twin smokestacks, ignorant of the pervasive danger.

“A SILENT POISON”

In March 1971, a team of Epidemic Intelligence Service officers from the CDC arrived to investigate lead exposure connected to the Asarco smelter.

Dr. Bernard Rosenblum, the El Paso County health commissioner, had called the CDC after his department discovered that Asarco was discharging large quantities of lead and other metallic wastes into the air. Between 1969 and 1971, the smelter's stacks had spewed more than 1,000 tons of lead, 560 tons of zinc, 12 tons of cadmium, and 1.2 tons of arsenic into the atmosphere. Soil studies showed the highest concentrations of lead and other metals in surface soil closest to the smelter—essentially, in Smeltertown. The city of El Paso was suing Asarco on the basis of those findings alone, but Rosenblum wanted to know more. He was worried about the health of the kids. (OnEarth made several attempts to reach Asarco and its parent company, Grupo Mexico, for comment without success.)

The CDC team, led by a 29-year-old pediatrician named Philip Landrigan, began to explore a subject about which precious little was known: lead toxicity, especially its effects on children. Landrigan, now a pediatrician and epidemiologist at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, says, “The notion that lead could be toxic at lower levels was extremely new at that time. Up until 1970 and continuing for years, people believed you didn't have to worry about lead unless it was so high that it made a child seriously sick. The whole idea that lead in the body could be a silent poison was a new concept.”

Landrigan and the CDC team first looked at whether environmental contamination would be reflected in human blood lead levels over three months. The results were startling: Although they found no cases of overt

lead poisoning, 43 percent of people in all age groups and 62 percent of children 10 and under living within one mile of the smelter had blood lead levels of at least 40 micrograms per deciliter. That's eight times the level at which the CDC recommends a full-fledged public health response today.

Landrigan quickly followed up with a second study in Smeltertown in 1972, examining the health consequences of lead exposure in children. The CDC team administered IQ tests and a finger-tapping test of physical reflexes to the Smeltertown kids with elevated blood levels; a control group of children with blood lead levels below 40 micrograms per deciliter was also tested. The study found that children with elevated blood lead levels tested as many as seven points lower on the IQ test than the control group; they also showed much slower reaction times on the physical reflexes test.

Ms. LEE of California. I am not going to quit until all of my colleagues understand the human consequences of environmental discrimination. I ask my colleagues to consider the people, the families, who every day bear the unequal and unjust consequences of our addiction to fossil fuels.

As President Biden has said, justice must be at the heart of our response, and my amendment does just that.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources.

Energy security, based on energy abundance, leads to reliable, clean, and affordable delivery of energy. This is fundamental for our jobs, our economic health, for communities striving for better opportunities. It reduces energy poverty and improves health and welfare.

This amendment really is an unnecessary messaging exercise. There is no reason to delay implementation of this, so let's focus on results for Americans.

I urge a “no” vote on this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendment made by this Act, may be construed to controvert the fact that communities of color and low-wealth communities face the greatest harms due to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment affirms that minority and low-income communities disproportionately bear the costs of climate change.

If this misguided bill were to become law, the increased emissions from oil and gas drilling would increase greenhouse gas emissions, further exacerbating climate change. Most of the impact would fall on these vulnerable communities.

This is something we know all too well in my district. In Newark, minority communities have been dealing with runoff, waste, and pollution for over a century.

In 2021, EPA scientists confirmed that minorities are 40 percent more likely to live in areas with extreme temperature-related deaths and 34 percent more likely to live in areas with high concentrations of childhood asthma.

Extreme weather events also threaten these communities. Black Americans are 10 percent more likely to live in inland floodplains. Latinos are 43 percent more likely to work in industries vulnerable to heat-related deaths, and low-income Americans are projected to experience a 7 percent increase in premature deaths due to global warming.

The dangers of extreme weather were made clear for my district during the Tropical Storm Ida floods in 2021. It was the poorest communities in my district that experienced the worst damages from the floods that filled people's homes and apartments. That is why this amendment is necessary.

We know that more drilling increases greenhouse gas emissions. We know that more greenhouse gas emissions exacerbates global warming; and we know that negative impacts of this will continue to fall on minority and low-income communities.

My amendment simply reaffirms what we already know and ensures that everyone who votes for this bill also says publicly that they know they are voting for more pollution for the most vulnerable communities in our Nation.

I urge all Members to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is really about strengthening the SPR by requiring nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources. Increased supply of

American-produced energy lowers costs for all Americans.

Energy security provides all communities with reliable, clean, and affordable energy. This is fundamental for our jobs, economic health, and for communities to strive for better opportunities.

It reduces energy poverty. Lower-income households pay a higher percentage of their income for energy. Lower costs help everyone. Greater supplies lower costs, and create jobs here in America with American-produced energy resources.

This amendment misses the point. It is an unnecessary messaging exercise. Let's focus on results for Americans, American jobs, American energy.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. MAGAZINER

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as impacting the authority of the President or the Secretary of Energy to initiate a drawdown of petroleum products from the Reserve in order to lower gas prices."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, releasing oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a critical and commonsense strategy that is helping to lower the price of energy for working Rhode Islanders and for all Americans.

In my State, and across the country, people have been struggling to keep up with energy costs. We all hear it from our constituents. They are struggling with the cost of gas, with the cost of oil, with the cost of heating their homes.

Many of us campaigned on doing something about it, which is why it boggles the mind that the Republican leadership has not yet brought us a single bill to tackle lowering energy costs for consumers and, in fact, is, instead, introducing a bill to restrict one of the tools the administration has to lower energy costs.

Who stands to benefit from this attempt to restrict the ability of the President to utilize the Strategic Petroleum Reserve with unnecessary red

tape? Certainly not consumers; certainly not people in my State who are struggling with the cost of energy.

No. This bill puts oil company profits ahead of working people struggling to keep up with inflation.

□ 1900

My amendment is a simple one. It states that this bill, if it should pass, cannot restrict the ability of the President to utilize the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to lower gas prices for consumers.

I have heard the other side say that there is already an exception in the bill to allow for emergencies, but that is not entirely accurate. As it is written, the exception is narrow. It only applies to supply disruptions. There are many other things that can cause prices to spike, and there is no protection in those situations.

This amendment is drawing a line in the sand. On one side stand the oil companies and their profits. On the other side are the working people of our districts, who are struggling to keep up with the cost of energy.

This is a moment for every Member of this Chamber to show which side we are on.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment to show that we stand with working people who are struggling with energy costs as opposed to just the Big Oil companies and their precious profits.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, this is a messaging amendment. We saw the President draw down the SPR in order to lower gas prices. That is not the purpose of the SPR. The SPR is not a political tool to be implemented with a drawdown right before an election.

This was a blip on the radar for lowering gas prices for our constituents.

The SPR was designed for emergencies for this Nation, whether there is a hurricane hitting Louisiana or a war. That is the purpose of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. It is not just a reserve that the President can tap into to influence elections and lower gas prices for folks. The way to do that is to increase American energy production in this country.

We are blessed in this Nation with abundant natural resources, but apparently, we are cursed by liberal politicians who don't want us to tap into those abundant resources that will help the quality of life of people not only in America but by exporting some of those resources to people across the globe, you can improve the quality of lives for people around the world.

Yet, we saw a drawdown of the SPR to temporarily lower prices. That was wrong. Emergencies only.

When we draw it down, we ought to produce American energy and refill it,

not buy oil from OPEC or adversaries using American resources, again, that we are blessed with in this Nation.

This amendment will allow the Department of Energy, the administration, to continue abusing something that wasn't intended for that, and that is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. We use SPR; we can call it SPR. We can try to downplay the intended purpose, strategic purposes, to help Americans at a time when it is needed. That is in a time of emergency.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. MAGAZINER

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 58.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike "date of enactment of this subsection" and insert "date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4)".

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary determines that implementation of paragraph (1) will not negatively affect consumers the homes of which are heated using heating oil or other petroleum-based fuels."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, it is winter, and in Rhode Island, in my State, one-third of our households rely on oil to heat their homes. In response to increased energy prices, the Biden administration has released oil from the strategic reserve to provide much-needed relief to families who are worried about heating their homes this winter.

My colleague across the aisle is correct. Extreme weather events like blizzards and cold snaps are emergencies that are legitimate uses of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but now, in one of the first acts of this Congress, the leadership on the other side has introduced a bill that will restrict the ability of the administration to lower energy costs for working Americans by introducing unnecessary red tape into the process.

People are struggling to heat their homes this winter in my State and in States all across the country, so I am

offering an amendment that will prevent this legislation from taking effect if the Secretary of Energy determines that it will negatively impact households that use oil to heat their homes.

I understand that this will not be popular with the oil companies that are looking to increase their enormous profits by expanding their drilling on public lands as quickly as possible, but we have a responsibility to the people back home to make sure that we do not do something that will impact the administration's ability to help people heat their homes this winter.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues, once again, to side with the working people of this country who are struggling to heat their homes by supporting this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, this is just another distraction and delay tactic, nothing more than a stunt.

The Secretary of Energy had culpability in drawing down the SPR to lower gas prices just before a midterm election. She would certainly delay the implementation of this bill without making that certification that is included in this amendment.

If we really want to protect consumers, let's prioritize them instead of radical climate policies. Let's produce American energy here at home—safe, reliable, deliverable—lowering prices at the pump for transportation fuels, lowering prices at homes in heating, lowering prices for manufacturers that need natural gas, reliable electricity produced by fossil fuels in many instances.

The intent of this bill is protecting the SPR. Let's take the first step in reducing the price to consumers by unleashing American energy production, lowering costs here at home.

Let's take care of the SPR for its intended purpose. That is the purpose of this bill.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. GOLDMAN
OF NEW YORK

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 16.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, beginning on line 4, amend section 2 to read as follows:

SEC. 2. CERTIFICATION.

Section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) CERTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of a severe energy supply interruption or by obligations of the United States under the international energy program, as described in subsection (d), the Secretary may not execute the first drawdown of petroleum products in the Reserve after the date of enactment of this subsection, whether through sale, exchange, or loan, until the Secretary has submitted to Congress a certification that—

“(A) the United States is meeting the Paris Climate Accords targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

“(B) the recommendations of the Justice40 initiative, established under Executive Order 14008, are being met.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—In submitting a certification to Congress under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of State, and the heads of any other relevant Federal agencies.

“(3) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the Secretary submits to Congress a certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report outlining—

“(A) any progress made to meet the targets of the United States to the Paris Climate Accords; and

“(B) how funds made available under or by Public Law 117-169, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) are being used to confront decades of underinvestment in disadvantaged communities that bear the burden of climate change and environmental hazards.”.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Chair, this bill is simply a Big Oil bill that is a massive gift to fossil fuel interests.

We are facing a climate crisis. In my district, 10 years ago, a little more, Hurricane Sandy decimated New York City, and it was considered to be a 100-year storm. Now, as we are trying to make our district and our city resilient, we are told that this storm may happen in another 10 or 20 years. Climate change is real, and this bill just continues to destroy our climate.

Consistent with our Nation's commitment to tackling climate change, my green equity amendment would turn a planet-killing corporate giveaway into a recommitment to energy independence and a comprehensive and equitable green energy transition.

Rather than increase our production, we should be investing here at home in green energy. This amendment would kill the GOP's attempted giveaway to Big Oil and instead require that in order to release oil from the SPR, the executive branch must first certify to Congress that, first, the United States

is meeting the Paris climate accord's targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and, second, the recommendations of the Justice40 Initiative, requiring that 40 percent of Federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution, are met.

While tapping into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve can be a critical tool to protect American families from high gas prices, we have an obligation to future generations to make dramatic and sustained progress toward an equitable and sustainable future. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I insist on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, the amendment violates clause 7 of rule XVI of the House rules because it is not germane to the underlying bill.

Specifically, the bill limits the drawdown of petroleum from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production. The amendment limits the drawdown of petroleum in the SPR until the Department of Energy certifies to Congress that the U.S. is meeting the Paris climate accord's targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the recommendations of the Justice40 Initiative.

The amendment also requires a report outlining how funds made available under Public Law 117-169 “are being used to confront decades of underinvestment in disadvantaged communities that bear the burden of climate change and environmental hazards.”

All of this is well outside the scope of H.R. 21, which simply asks for a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal lands.

Mr. Chair, for that reason, the amendment is not germane, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Any discussion on the point of order?

The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Chair, I am not surprised that my colleague across the aisle thinks this is not germane because I understand that my colleagues on the other side don't believe that oil production has an impact on climate change.

The sad reality is that fossil fuel production is what is causing our climate to burn and is what is causing the climate crisis that we are facing. Whether it is in California recently, after years and years of drought that now has torrential downpours, or other extreme weather events around the country, the reason for that is greenhouse gas emissions, and that stems directly from fossil fuel production.

So, yes, this is precisely germane to what the issue is in terms of additional oil production and the—

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will suspend.

Please confine your remarks to arguing the point of order as opposed to the underlying amendment.

Please proceed.

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Chair, I was getting to the point that it is very germane to meet our climate change promises, pursuant to the Paris accords, to meet the Justice40 Initiative, to make sure that economic justice is also at the forefront of our energy production. It is very germane.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Both gentlemen have yielded back.

The gentleman from South Carolina makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil or gas production. The amendment would add new requirements beyond the plan in the bill to address the Paris climate accords.

The Chair finds that the amendment goes beyond the subject matter of the underlying bill. It is, therefore, not germane. The point of order is sustained.

□ 1915

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 74.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike “shall not provide” and insert “may not—”.

Page 3, line 2, before “for a total” insert the following:

“(A) provide

Page 3, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

“(B) include the lease of any land for oil or gas production to a company that has, within the previous decade, purchased an equity security of the company that is listed on a national securities exchange.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her amendment.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits fossil fuel companies that have engaged in stock buybacks over the last decade from leasing land for oil production, particularly with respect to the strategic reserve.

I sat here for much of today and listened to many of my colleagues, particularly those on the opposite side of the aisle, introduce amendments and legislation that conveniently benefit the fossil fuel industry while fearmongering about things like the Green New Deal and positive climate action, to which I say: Boo.

Last year, four of the major oil companies, Shell, Chevron, BP, and ExxonMobil posted record profits totaling \$75 billion.

Speaking of \$75 billion, yesterday it was announced that Chevron will spend \$75 billion on buying back their own stock after reaping record quarterly profits in 2022, driving up their own stock prices and padding CEO compensation.

This reckless Wall Street profiteering at the public's expense and the planet's expense should have consequences.

In this bill, the Republican majority seeks to give away even more sensitive land for oil and gas development without even the pretense of a guarantee that it would even lower gas prices.

This amendment is simple. Companies who engaged in stock buybacks in the last 10 years should be prohibited from leasing new land for oil and gas production.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American energy resources.

We have witnessed the tremendous benefits of energy security from the shale revolution, the amazing technological advancements and innovations from American companies, private companies, companies that have ownership in equities markets.

America does not have State-owned oil companies like OPEC and Russia.

This amendment not only undermines the important purpose of this bill, it undermines American innovators who thrive on the capital markets. Capitalism.

I understand the gentlewoman across the aisle doesn't like capitalism, but capitalism provides benevolence. In so many ways, this amendment is anti-free market.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 72.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike “shall not provide” and insert “may not—”.

Page 3, line 2, before “for a” insert the following:

“(A) provide

Page 3, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

“(B) include any Federal land that, if leased for oil and gas production, will increase net carbon emissions.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, let's get to our second point of business here and break down this myth that oil companies need even more permits. This is simply not true.

In fact, the oil industry already possesses more than 9,000 unused drilling permits on Federal lands. Nearly 5,000 of those permits were approved in 2021 alone.

The oil industry already has at least 10 years' worth of unused leases at its disposal. They are only producing oil or gas on roughly half the area that is already leased. There are nearly 14 million acres onshore and more than 9 million offshore that are currently under lease but not being used for oil production.

Why lease even more?

My amendment prohibits oil and gas leasing on Federal lands in a way that would increase even further our net carbon emissions. That is to say, we shall not include any Federal lands where oil and gas leasing would increase net carbon emissions.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, let me state again that H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring non-emergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American resources.

Mr. Chair, I invite the Members across the aisle to actually go out and talk to oil and gas producers, understand leases, understand that every square acre out in the ocean or on land doesn't have oil or gas under it. They have got to find it.

They have got to start drilling, exploring, and producing. And once they produce, they have got to pipe that either to the beach or put it on a ship to be taken to refineries.

They have a permitting process for pipelines that do that, permitting processes to get the well actually permitted once they discover resources. Go and learn. Go and learn for yourself about this. Educate yourself on how America attained its low emissions.

If you care about the air quality, you care about climate change—natural gas is what got America there. Educate yourself on that, and we can have a better debate about future resources and future energy production.

This debate tonight is not about any of that. It is about the SPR. It is about the fact that the Biden administration drew down on the SPR for one purpose: to lower gas prices for Americans right before an election. That is influential politics.

This is about efficient, clean American energy production. Efforts to reduce our production means the world relies more on nations that do not impose state-of-the-art controls on emissions. Think Russia. Think China. Think about what America has done.

This amendment would limit clean energy, American-produced clean energy, and increase emissions-heavy foreign energy.

It hurts me when I see an American LNG tanker in the Boston Harbor when we have the natural gas here in this country, cleaner burning natural gas. This is about the SPR.

As chair of the Energy Subcommittee, I look forward to a lot of debates on energy resources, American energy production, and clean energy, and what works to make America energy dominant once again—but we are not doing it tonight.

We are going to talk about the SPR. We are going to talk about replenishing it. We are going to talk about American resources. This amendment is counterproductive to energy security and addressing climate risk.

American oil production is the cleanest in the world; where it is produced and where it is used.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would remind all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, I understand in this body it is not the first time that it seems as though the opposing side can't seem to be able to debate the issue, and so they must come after my character.

While I cannot control the fact that the other side seems to have made the

assumption that I am uneducated or what they may say about my world view, one of the things that I can say is I may not work for Wall Street; that is true. I may not be here with the mission to increase profits for corporations; that is true.

My mission here is for the well-being and dignity of our family and our planet's future, and for our children's ability to live on this planet. That is what this amendment is about.

Moreover, when we talk about education, we should all take it upon ourselves in this body to educate ourselves on the science of the challenge of climate change that is before us. In 2050, we are looking at the Western States to be projected to further increase—that wildfires will increase two to six times. And that is just scratching the surface.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, lastly, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 73.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike “shall not provide” and insert “may not—”.

Page 3, line 2, before “for a total” insert the following:

“(A) provide

Page 3, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

“(B) include tracts of Federal land where oil and gas leasing would be inconsistent with the goals of the Paris Climate Accords.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chair, lastly, this final amendment requires and states that we shall not include tracts where oil and gas leasing would be inconsistent with our goals and the goals of the Paris accords.

We know that leasing more lands to fossil fuel companies does not guarantee that gas prices will drop. As we have seen this past year, even when these companies have record profits, they do not pass along those savings to their customers.

What leasing more land does do, however, is guarantee that we will accelerate the devastating impacts of climate change and see more deadly and destructive weather events.

In 2015, the nations behind the Paris Agreement set a target for keeping global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius. The latest IPCC report spells out just how difficult it will be for the world to stay under that limit unless we drastically slash emissions in the very near future.

If we do not course correct now, the impacts on the daily lives of our children and grandchildren will be devastating. No one will be immune, and the most vulnerable communities right now will continue to be hit the hardest moving forward.

Even in rainy regions like the Southeast, wildfires are also projected to increase by about 30 percent. The Southeast United States is also expected to see a rise in new mosquito-borne diseases as temperatures warm. Farmers in all parts of the country will suffer enormous losses, and grocery prices will continue to rise.

We don't even need to look toward the future to understand the cost of climate change. In 2021, the Federal Government estimates that 20 different natural disasters that year alone cost the Nation an estimated \$145 billion and killed nearly 700 people.

The only way to guarantee consumers reliable, affordable energy is for the United States to invest in renewable energy. It is also the only way to protect our country from increasingly devastating weather events and rising temperatures.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chair, the last time I checked, I don't think the United States of America signed onto or ratified the Paris accords. This is a messaging amendment.

If we are serious about addressing global climate risk and preserving and expanding the prosperity of the American people, we should focus on American energy security and American energy resources.

When you bring in the Paris climate accord, or Kyoto, the United States, to my understanding, has actually achieved the carbon emissions goals set forth in those agreements, and we have done it through American energy resources, like clean burning natural gas.

This bill is about protecting our strategic resources and ensuring American energy production, which we do more cleanly than most any other Nation. I mentioned Russian natural gas in Massachusetts. It burns dirtier than American-produced gas.

I have got a solution. How about we permit pipelines from the Marcellus up to New England and allow New England to burn cleaner burning, less carbon-emission-emitting natural gas produced here at home.

This amendment is unnecessary. It is a messaging amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1930

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask to present amendment No. 35.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 11, insert “or a drawdown with respect to which the petroleum products drawn down will be exchanged pursuant to subsection (i),” after “(d).”

Page 2, line 13, strike “date of enactment of this subsection” and insert “date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4).”

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following: “(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall not take effect until the Secretary submits to Congress a report on the necessity of acting under the authority of this section to refill the Reserve.”

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I see that I have my good friend, Mr. PALLONE, over on this side, and I thought I would have my good friend from South Carolina, but now I have my good friend from Texas who is here.

I am sure they understand that everyone who comes to the floor is sincere. The gentlewoman from New York and others who have offered their amendments are sincere and factual. They have knowledge. I just want to put that in the RECORD so that no one's integrity is challenged.

I am sincere, and I believe that we need to have a little history lesson as to what the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is all about.

It exists first and foremost as an emergency response tool that the President can use should the United States be confronted with an economically threatened disruption in oil supply. It is also where oil can be released from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve under exchange arrangements similar to loans to private companies. Exchange contracts provide for a loan of crude oil to be repaid in kind within a certain timeframe and with additional petroleum barrels.

However, as we move toward an increasing respect for climate change, I think amendments have to be in place that strategically allow for the utiliza-

tion of this reserve to decrease emissions, to provide relief in emergencies, and to understand that we must have a 21st century Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Let me cite for you, Mr. Chairman, when this reserve has been used: 2005, Hurricane Katrina sale; 1991, Operation Desert Storm; 1990, Desert Storm—Shield tests; 2006, ship channel closure exchange; 2006, barge accident exchange; 2005, Hurricane Katrina exchange; 2000, heating oil exchange.

Again, it is doing what it is supposed to do. At the same time, I believe it is important to modernize the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

I have a very simple amendment. My amendment would preserve exchanges that occur and protect the Nation from gasoline shortages and likely much higher fuel prices following natural disasters. We have had many, and I cannot, for the life of me, understand the opposition to what President Biden did where we have heard complete silence about high gasoline prices.

So it is important in amendment No. 35 that we have the ability to help those desperately suffering from natural disasters that certainly occur in the Gulf. They also occur in the Atlantic, and they occur in the Pacific, and we need to be able to help the American people.

I ask my colleagues to support Jackson Lee amendment No. 35 that would preserve exchanges that occur to protect the Nation from gasoline shortages in the likely face of the terrible natural disasters that have hit our American citizens or our country in various regions.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support amendment No. 35 to help the American people and to ensure that when disasters come, America stands with the American people.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment fails to see that depleting our strategic reserve for non-emergent reasons hurts our ability to help hurricane victims.

The Gulf Coast of Texas, District 14, where I am a Member of Congress, suffers all the consequences of hurricanes. We need to have the stability of a strong SPR. America needs that ability.

Downplaying the role of domestic supply—as it seems the other side is intent on—guts the legislation in several ways.

First, it treats swaps of oil out of the strategic reserve that were not done—were not done—Mr. Chairman, for emergency reasons—as an emergency. For instance, we could lend oil to China for any reason for an indefinite period without a need to explain how we are going to make ourselves whole in the interim, a/k/a, keep our country

safe and keep District 14 safe in Texas. This is extremely personal to me.

Second, it takes the lawmaking role from Congress and gives it to the executive branch. Mr. Chairman, I have read the Constitution. I don't think the President is supposed to make laws. I think it is supposed to be up to us in Congress. It gives the DOE, the Department of Energy, power to decide whether or not the law takes effect. That is not their role.

Finally, even though it conditions the effective date on a finding by the Department of Energy, in no way does it require the Energy Department to make a finding of one way or the other.

So this amendment would make this bill worse—absolutely worse. So we would love to see our colleagues say “no.” This amendment is not something that we need.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 36.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 11, insert “or a test drawdown under subsection (g),” after “(d).”

Page 2, line 13, strike “date of enactment of this subsection” and insert “date this paragraph takes effect described in paragraph (4).”

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following: “(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall not take effect until the Secretary submits to Congress a report on the necessity of acting under the authority of this section to refill the Reserve.”

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. My good friend from Texas apparently did not understand the prior amendment in terms of its utilization in the time of disasters that his district faces as mine does all the time and many other Americans.

So let me indicate as I move to No. 36, this is, again, an effort to help Americans and to address the question of the efficiency of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

My amendment would allow the necessary and routine test drawdowns that occur as part of the work to make sure the reserve can fulfill its function of providing access to the resources on a moment's notice in time of emergencies. Those of us in various parts of the Nation understand emergencies.

In keeping with our commitment to addressing the core mission of many of us to reduce emissions, we may need a number of tests. Tests are basic to the core mission of the reserve and often involve numbers of barrels or less being drawn down.

The Jackson Lee amendment would provide the provisions of this bill should not be triggered by Strategic Petroleum Reserve tests. The Jackson Lee amendment would ensure that tests can continue without delay or suspension out of concern regarding the requirements of the bill so that this Strategic Petroleum Reserve can stand ready to be able to efficiently address what is needed.

I am concerned about the direct attack because the CEO—the President of the United States—in the executive article utilizes his powers to help Americans in the midst of a disaster.

I hope that this amendment can be accepted by my friends which says that we have to do due diligence on testing. I understand the authors of the bill have a specific policy objective in mind and believe that the bill will accomplish a narrow policy change. However, I would hope that they believe in efficiency, and the utilization of this Strategic Petroleum Reserve in an efficient manner requires tests and drawdowns if we are going to be ready for emergencies to save lives in a crisis that is either heating or otherwise.

Again, let me remind my colleagues that we did not hear a word—a Republican word or a Democratic word—when gasoline prices came down.

So the executive branch should have the right, if you will, to make those emergency decisions. But to have the ability to test is a reasonable response to ensuring that the Strategic Petroleum Reserve works well every single day that we need to use it.

I ask my colleagues to support Jackson Lee amendment No. 36. I will also finish by saying: Please understand what we are saying. Please know that we understand both the legislation and the need for improvement of the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support amendment No. 36 Jackson Lee, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 36.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to hear the comment that apparently I didn't understand the last amendment. Having grown up on the Gulf Coast of Texas, first, Hurricane Carla, in 1961, I went through that. I think I understand the Gulf Coast of Texas, and I think I understand hurricanes. I have been there a long time.

So I have to rise in opposition to this amendment.

Why?

This amendment fails to see that depleting our strategic reserve for non-

emergency reasons could actually hurt our ability to help the American people exactly in those times and those events of a real supply interruption like a hurricane or natural disaster. Lord knows I have lived and been through a lot of them.

This amendment would jeopardize Americans' energy security and energy jobs in several ways. First, it actually creates a loophole to allow "test sales," Mr. Chairman, of oil out of the strategic reserve to be exempted even when it is not an emergency like we talked about on the Gulf Coast of Texas, my home area.

How do we know this?

History teaches us a valid lesson.

For instance, under this amendment, the Biden administration could abuse its authority by using, again, a "test sale" to fund a new government program just like President Obama did in 2014.

Second, again, it takes the law-making role of Congress and gives it to the executive branch.

I have read the Constitution, too. I have read the Constitution.

It gives the Department of Energy the power to decide whether the law takes effect. That is unbelievable to me, Mr. Chairman.

Finally, even though it "conditions" the effective date on a finding by the Department of Energy, the DOE, in no way—in no way—does it require the Energy Department to make a finding of one way or the other. We could be stuck in limbo for Lord knows how long.

This amendment would make the bill worse, and, indeed, it is a poison pill. For this I urge my colleagues to make a "no" vote.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, Ross No. 70.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, add the following:

"(4) OFFSHORE EXCLUSIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Mid-Atlantic Planning Area."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, the bill we are considering today does not protect U.S. consumers, and, instead, it is a giveaway to Big Oil. The fossil fuel industry already controls large swaths of our public lands and our waters. Offshore, the industry already has over 2,000 active leases covering 12 million acres of Federal waters—75 percent of which are not even being used to produce oil and gas.

North Carolinians cherish our pristine coastline and rely upon a clean and healthy marine ecosystem to support robust tourism, recreation, and fishing which are vital to our economy. They are the economic lifelines of many of our coastal communities.

□ 1945

Elected officials of both parties in North Carolina, up and down the Atlantic Coast as well, ranging from county commissioners to Governors, have expressed staunch opposition to opening our waters to offshore drilling.

Putting our coastal economy and environment at risk is the last thing that North Carolinians need, and our neighbors to the north and south agree. Congresswoman MACE, my neighbor to the south, made this same point today.

My amendment would take the simple step of preventing the plan required by this bill from including oil and gas leasing in the mid-Atlantic, including my home State of North Carolina. This protects our constituents, our economy, and our environment.

I hope that my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, just like people from both sides of the aisle in my State, will listen to their constituents and support this commonsense amendment rather than putting both our environment and our economy at risk.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment goes beyond the status quo in even existing law by creating new barriers to oil exploration and development. It is funny because the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is about storing that same oil for our Nation for what is strategic. It is funny that they want to actually put in new barriers.

H.R. 21 is about strengthening that Strategic Petroleum Reserve and our Nation's very energy security by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan, I don't know, to actually produce more American oil reserves.

Why wouldn't we want to do that to make our Nation safe and energy dependent on nobody? That is why we have the SPR, Mr. Chair.

This amendment undermines the purpose of this legislation, and I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. CASTEN

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 66.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 20, strike "and gas".

Page 2, line 24, strike "limitation" and insert "limitations".

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5, and insert the following:

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—

"(A) TOTAL INCREASE.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil production in excess of 10 percent.

"(B) PARTICIPATION BY FOSSIL INDUSTRY ENTITIES.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not allow for the participation of a fossil industry entity in oil production activities on Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil production as a result of such plan unless such fossil industry entity submits to the Secretary a plan for—

"(I) reducing the total global warming pollution of the fossil industry entity by 2030 by not less than 50 percent of the total global warming pollution of the fossil industry entity in calendar year 2022, without the use of offsets;

"(II) eliminating the total global warming pollution of the fossil industry entity by 2050, without the use of offsets; and

"(III) allowing, in any given calendar year, the release into the atmosphere of not more than 1 percent of the methane brought to the surface through such oil production activities.

"(ii) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

"(I) FOSSIL INDUSTRY ENTITY.—The term 'fossil industry entity' means an entity or individual that engages in the production, purchase, or sale of oil or natural gas.

"(II) GLOBAL WARMING POLLUTION.—The term 'global warming pollution' includes each of the following:

"(aa) Any gas that is determined by the Secretary to trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to an increase in heat waves, flooding, drought, sea level rise, storm intensity, disease, disruption of agricultural production, or ecosystem disruption.

"(bb) Carbon dioxide.

"(cc) Methane.

"(dd) Nitrous oxide.

"(ee) Sulfur hexafluoride.

"(ff) Any hydrofluorocarbon.

"(gg) Any perfluorocarbon.

"(hh) Nitrogen trifluoride.

"(ii) Any fully fluorinated linear, branched, or cyclic—

"(AA) alkane;

"(BB) ether;

"(CC) tertiary amine; or

"(DD) aminoether.

"(jj) Any perfluoropolyether.

"(kk) Any hydrofluoropolyether.

"(ll) Any other fluorocarbon, except for a fluorocarbon with a vapor pressure of less than 1 mm of Hg absolute at 25 degrees Celsius.

"(III) TOTAL GLOBAL WARMING POLLUTION.—The term 'total global warming pollution' means, with respect to a fossil industry entity, the aggregate amount by weight of global warming pollution released into the atmosphere in association with the production, processing, refinement, transportation, combustion, and use of oil or natural gas that is produced, purchased, or sold by the fossil industry entity.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would require oil and gas companies drilling on public lands to submit plans for cutting the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and use of their products in half by 2030 and to zero by 2050, as is called for by climate science. My amendment would allow the release of no more than 1 percent of the super-pollutant methane brought to the surface by drilling operations.

Mr. Chairman, let's be honest here. We have been here a long night. H.R. 21 is not about the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, nor is it about domestic energy security, because if it was, we would be talking about the fact that the United States is an oil exporter.

We have a lot of tools, not just limited to what is in a few tanks around the country, to affect domestic supply of oil, but we are not talking about that, are we? We are talking about using the SPR to get a nose under the tent to meet the larger and consistent Republican goal to expand drilling on public lands.

Since this bill is really about public lands, we cannot discuss this bill without addressing our stewardship responsibilities for those lands, forested lands that are increasingly prone to climate change-driven wildfires; coastal lands that are prone to climate change-driven sea level rises; and wild lands where climate change and drilling is destroying habitat and contributing to the most rapid rate of extinction in our history. Our stewardship of those lands, Republicans and Democrats, compels us to eliminate the causes of global warming, to stop emitting greenhouse gases.

Public reporting has shown that Exxon scientists not only knew their products were responsible for climate change in 1977, but they did a really good job of predicting the changes that were going to follow. So did the world's climate scientists, who called for global action.

The 1992 Rio summit and Kyoto Protocol were designed to avert climate disaster, but as we know, the fossil energy industry did not respond with stewardship. They started a massive disinformation campaign that continues to this day, spending enormous amounts of money to confuse the American public and to delay climate action.

Today, I will be honest, every major oil company pays lip service to the reality of climate change and the need to address it. Many have even pledged sharp reductions of their direct emissions, but they know that most of their contributions to global warming are downstream—it is what people do with their products—or upstream, the methane that gets released from their production.

It would take leadership on their behalf, it would take entrepreneurial vision, and it would take stewardship for them to realize that they are experts at giving people useful energy. They are in the business of providing that. They could do that, but instead, they have decided that they just want to be committed to the extraction of oil.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment just provides an appropriate stewardship of our public lands to this bill. We know from history that the oil companies cannot be trusted to protect those lands, and so it behooves us in this body to require that any expansion of drilling on those lands must be met by a reduction in the gross greenhouse gas emissions associated with drillers' operations.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it is interesting to hear this isn't really about energy or we would be talking about more than just a few tanks in the country. That is a really interesting phrase.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is put in for strategic reasons for the entire country, not for political gain.

This amendment would prohibit oil and gas companies from producing on a lease outlined in the leasing plan unless the fossil industry entity submits to the Secretary of Energy a plan to reduce its global warming pollution.

This amendment is simply nothing more than to delay the implementation of H.R. 21. That is all this is. Let's call it what it is. It is not about a few tanks in the country. Really? It is not about that.

Americans are suffering under record-high gas prices that hurt low-income Americans the most, and they want to call that, oh, a discussion about a few tanks in the country. Really?

Families can't put food on their tables. They can't put gas in their tanks. They are struggling to get by. Oh, this is just a discussion about a few tanks in America, that is all.

Mr. Chairman, we have the strongest environmental and safety standards in the world, bar none. Let's let American energy workers do their job, make America safe, and make the world cleaner. Let's pass H.R. 21. Vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. CASTEN

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 67.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 20, strike “and gas”.

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5, and insert the following:

“(2) LIMITATION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil production—

“(A) in excess of 10 percent; and

“(B) unless the Secretary determines that—

“(i) the amount of oil that the Secretary intends to draw down from the Reserve in the first and subsequent drawdowns described in paragraph (1) is greater than the amount of oil produced in the United States that is reasonably expected to be exported from the United States during the 6 month period following the date of the intended drawdown;

“(ii) the expected exports of oil produced in the United States during the 6 month period described in clause (i) cannot be curtailed by an amount that is greater than the quantity of oil planned to be released from the Reserve; and

“(iii) the curtailment of exports of oil by an amount that is greater than the quantity of oil planned to be released from the Reserve would not have a comparable or greater effect than the planned drawdown of the Reserve in—

“(I) ensuring the energy security of the United States;

“(II) maintaining the stability of the price in the United States of petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel fuel; or

“(III) the achievement of other objectives cited by the Secretary to justify the drawdown from the Reserve.

“(3) REPORT.—The Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representative and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the data and analyses used in the determination of the Secretary under paragraph (2)(B) upon publication of the determination.

Page 3, line 6, redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, my friend from Texas and I are going to get to continue talking about a few tanks.

My amendment would require the Secretary of Energy to determine whether curtailing U.S. oil exports would be more effective than drawing from the SPR to stabilize U.S. oil prices and protect U.S. energy secu-

rity. If it is determined that curtailing oil exports would be more effective, the increased drilling on Federal lands otherwise required by H.R. 21 would not be allowed.

Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is based on the false premise that a drawdown from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve weakens our energy security and therefore must be made up for by expanding drilling on Federal land.

Let's run through a little history here. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created in 1975 in response to the first OPEC price shocks to provide a domestic buffer against future global market volatility and supply constraints.

We had that oil in our country, and we wanted to use that to bolster domestic supplies. The conditions under which it was created changed in October 2019. That was the month when the United States, for the first time, became a net oil exporter, and we have remained one since.

That means that, for the last 4 years, we have had not one but two tools we could use to protect ourselves domestically from global volatility. We could either release from those few tanks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve or we could reduce the exports that are leaving our country, keep that, and prioritize good old, apple-pie-smelling United States oil for United States use.

As an economic matter, both of those are equivalent, right? If we add a barrel to our domestic supplies, that is a barrel we don't have to import. That is a barrel that eases price pressure internally, regardless of where that barrel came from.

Moreover—and this is important because this is about those few tanks we were talking about before—the volume of oil that we export today is way bigger than the amount that we release from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. If I may, Mr. Chairman, most of our Strategic Petroleum Reserve is still underground.

When the United States became a net exporter in 2019, though, something changed. The thing that changed was the politics of this conversation because it created a new set of players at the table: oil exporters, who have a vested interest in a high oil price.

They don't seek to maximize value for the American people. They seek to maximize value for their shareholders. I would point out, many of their shareholders are not U.S. citizens. They want to maximize that value by selling American oil overseas at the highest possible price.

Now, let's be really clear. Every single American is an energy consumer. A tiny number of Americans are oil exporters. The greater good is always to maximize the benefit to U.S. consumers by lowering energy prices.

I have introduced this amendment to ensure that we use the full suite of tools available to us when we face domestic price or supply constraints, inclusive of SPR releases and export curtailments.

This amendment would simply direct the Secretary of Energy to determine whether curtailing U.S. exports would be more effective than drawing from the SPR at stabilizing U.S. oil prices and protecting U.S. energy security. If it is determined that curtailing exports would be more effective, the increased drilling on Federal lands otherwise required by H.R. 21 would not be allowed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, what can I say? To block exports of oil from America—we just reinstated them in December 2015, if I remember correctly. This is nothing more than a delaying tactic to delay and defeat H.R. 21. It is just that simple. I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. CASTEN

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 68.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 20, strike “and gas”.

Page 3, line 4, strike “and gas”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to tell you I will not need 5 minutes. This is a really short amendment. It simply strikes the words “natural gas” from this bill.

Mr. Chairman, domestic production of natural gas has nothing to do with the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a strategic reserve of petroleum. Today, it holds about 372 million barrels of petroleum—oil, if you prefer. It does not hold natural gas.

□ 2000

Yet, H.R. 21 says that a release from the SPR—again, of oil—should be linked to an increase in drilling for oil and gas on Federal lands.

Now, if you are not following that, I want you to imagine that you are at the grocery store, and your significant other calls you up and says: “Hey, we are out of turkey.” You come back and say: “Well, I will return with turkey or milk.” You might not have a happy spouse. Same deal here.

If the majority would like to provide more subsidies to drill for gas on public lands, you are, of course, free to do that and propose legislation to do that, but that has nothing to do with releases from this Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Since the underlying bill is predicated on an event of SPR release, my amendment is both simple and necessary. It simply strikes all mentions of "natural gas" from a bill that claims to be about oil.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, it is kind of funny that our friends across the aisle don't understand that natural gas burns so clean, and that is one of the reasons America produces energy cleaner than almost every other country in the world.

Now, Democrats are waging war on natural gas. There is no shock, right?

This amendment would limit the leasing plan to only considering oil production, not gas. We have two LNG plants in my district. We ought to be producing as much gas in every facet that we can to help bring down CO₂ emissions, indeed helping other countries. This amendment is short-sighted.

Here is a news flash for my friends across the aisle: Oil and gas production are linked. Increasing both oil and gas is imperative.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. It is amendment No. 75.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SESSIONS). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following: "(4) BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE EXCLUSION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located within the Big Cypress National Preserve."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 21 that would prohibit the SPR plan from including oil and gas leasing within the ecologically critical Big Cypress National Preserve.

Established in 1974 as one of the first national preserves, Big Cypress is a unique and fragile ecosystem that spans 720,000 south Florida acres and hosts an array of plant and animal life.

It is also an important cultural site for the Miccosukee and Seminole Tribes of Florida.

Opening this area to oil and gas drilling would not only be environmentally destructive, it would also threaten the livelihoods of the people who depend on it for hunting, fishing, and tourism.

We know that drilling causes pollution and habitat destruction.

Just a few years ago, Big Oil speculators hauled in massive trucks weighing 33 tons and used low-frequency vibrations to look for oil. They left deep ruts in the swamp and plowed over dwarf cypress trees that had survived for more than 200 years.

In pure economic terms, this vast sensitive swampland is essential to the health of the neighboring Everglades, which is vital in providing clean drinking water to millions of Floridians.

The solution here is to protect this national treasure by banning the SPR plan from including oil and gas drilling in Big Cypress in perpetuity.

Just don't take my word for it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Talbert Cypress, chair of the Miccosukee Tribe very succinctly describes why it is so vital that we protect this land saying: "The Tribe would not exist without the Everglades, which Big Cypress Natural Preserve sits on. We used it for survival. We used it to keep our traditions alive and our culture still going to this day. So that's why it means so much to us."

This is simple. We can protect an ecologically sensitive treasure, drinking water for millions, and a traditional way of life all by voting to ensure that Big Cypress National Preserve is never littered with reckless speculators or polluting oil derricks.

I urge you to join me in taking action to protect Big Cypress National Preserve from oil and gas drilling by voting "yes" on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment blocks energy production on Federal lands that are not subject to any restrictions.

This is nothing other than another messaging amendment, which is meant to undermine H.R. 21, quite frankly, quite simply stated.

Mr. Chair, we need to be focused on ways to make America more energy. That needs to be our focus. We want to make America more energy secure and

lower gas prices for the American people. They want to know Congress is doing that. That is a good message for the American people.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 131.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following: "(4) GREAT LAKES EXCLUSION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing in the Great Lakes."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Chairman, the Great Lakes are a national treasure and a regional economic driver for all of us in the Midwest. The lakes account for more than 90 percent of our Nation's surface water and 20 percent of the surface freshwater on the planet. More than 30 million Americans rely on the Great Lakes for their drinking water.

For generations, there has been a deeply held bipartisan consensus on the need to protect the Great Lakes: from invasive species, from environmental challenges, and from irresponsible development. Look no further than the broad bipartisan support for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

I want to work with my colleagues in making progress to protect our Great Lakes, not to open the door—even the slightest crack—for dangerous development. That is why today I offer an amendment to clearly reiterate our vital protections of these Great Lakes.

My amendment ensures that H.R. 21 would continue the bipartisan consensus that there will be no exploration, development, or drilling for oil and gas in the Great Lakes.

With nearly 1 in 10 Americans relying on the Great Lakes for drinking water, we must ensure that a disaster like the Deepwater Horizon ever happening in Lake Michigan is not only unfathomable, but impossible. This amendment ensures that that is the case.

Today, we must say with one unified bipartisan voice that there will never be drilling in the Great Lakes.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, the diversions, the deflections, and the dereliction of congressional duty by the other side is getting increasingly disappointing, if I can use the "D" words.

Congress' duty is to protect Americans and help them with energy prices. The legislation we are considering today is a national solution for a national challenge to prevent national energy emergencies.

We can't arbitrarily remove places from consideration if the best science, technology, and practices can safely and responsibly obtain the energy Americans need to survive through an emergency.

H.R. 21 does not require the Secretary of Energy to drill any specific area. We shouldn't take items off the table before a considered review by the experts has been done.

There is a novel thought. Let the experts look at it, review it. How about that?

Moreover, a plan can be changed as new information comes along, while the mandate in this amendment is inflexible to facts, science, and needs arising from national emergencies.

For that reason, Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, amendment No. 27.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 16, strike "including" and insert "not including".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my amendment which would help protect our Nation's public waters and coastline.

My commonsense amendment would prevent additional leases for drilling on Federal lands on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Fossil fuel companies can currently access public lands and waters to help secure our Nation's energy independence and reduce energy costs for hard-working American families.

Yet, even as Americans faced high gas prices in 2022, oil companies failed to use thousands of existing permits for millions of acres that they had already leased.

Currently, oil companies are sitting on more than 2,000 active leases covering 12 million acres of Federal waters. Mr. Chair, 75 percent of these leases aren't being used.

We should use existing leases, rather than increasing threats to our coasts, including the beautiful coast in my State of North Carolina.

That is why my commonsense amendment seeks to protect our Nation's shores, public waters, and marine life. Thirty states have shorelines, and millions of Americans rely on clean beaches and clean oceans for countless jobs, nutritious food, and much-loved recreation.

In closing, I encourage all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this reasonable, commonsense amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. This amendment severely limits the potential for energy production by prohibiting lands within the Outer Continental Shelf from being included in the leasing plan.

Here is a factoid that my colleagues across the aisle need to understand: virtually all oil and gas leasing in the OCS occurs in the Gulf of Mexico. Oil and gas exploration in the Outer Continental Shelf accounts for roughly 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production.

By actually further limiting this vast resource, are they going to bring American energy prices down?

No way.

If we limit this vast resource we will not—I repeat, we will not—be able to meet the demand for oil and gas.

For that reason, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina will be postponed.

□ 2015

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MS. SCHOLTEN

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 11, after "(d)" insert "or if the Secretary determines that a situation exists in which a delay in executing a drawdown of petroleum products in the Reserve in order to comply with this paragraph will increase gas prices".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Chair, I rise today to address an issue which every American cares about: gas prices.

When gas prices were high last summer, the administration took action by releasing millions of barrels of oil from our Strategic Petroleum Reserve to lower the cost for consumers.

The Treasury Department has estimated that the administration's use of the SPR cut prices for American consumers by as much as 40 cents per gallon, saving the average driver hundreds of dollars per year.

This use of the SPR not only helps insulate Americans from foreign adversaries' price manipulations; it puts money back in the pockets of working families and is a top concern among young people.

By introducing H.R. 21, a bill inhibiting the administration's flexibility to use the SPR, Republicans are showing once again that they care more about their friends in the oil industry than hardworking Americans.

My amendment will address this issue by allowing the Department of Energy to release oil from the SPR if the Department thinks that a delay in doing so would lead to an increase in gas prices.

This commonsense amendment gives the Department the flexibility it needs to help lower the price at the pump. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition.

The Acting Chair. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, this bill does not require a leasing plan if the Secretary of Energy determines that delaying a drawdown would increase gas prices.

As has been previously stated, the SPR is not supposed to be used to lower gas prices. It is supposed to be used in case of emergencies, for reasons that, I don't know, might be strategic; thus, the name: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

It is supposed to be used for our national security, another very important strategic reason.

Our friends across the aisle, the Democrats, say they want to lower gas prices when nearly every single one of their energy policies does exactly the opposite.

The way to lower gas prices and keep them low—and I applaud their apparent want and desire to lower gas prices—their aim is a little off target.

The way to lower gas prices, when nearly every single one of their energy

policies is exactly the same, is to change that focus.

Because the way to lower gas prices and to keep them low is to increase American energy production at home, right here at home. That is exactly what H.R. 21 does.

If the Democrats want to support lowering gas prices, I urge them to support this bill. I am glad they want to.

They should support this bill, H.R. 21, to require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to actually increase energy production for those working Americans that they cited.

For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment and a "yes" vote on H.R. 21 to decrease energy costs for all Americans.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SCHOLTEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike "provide for a" and insert "provide for—".

Page 3, line 2, before "total increase" insert the following:

"(A) a

Page 3, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert "; and".

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

"(B) an increase in Federal lands described in paragraph (1) that have no or low potential for oil and gas development.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my amendment to H.R. 21.

This amendment would ensure that the Federal Government is not forced into leasing public lands with low- or no-potential for oil and gas development to the fossil fuel industry as a result of this bill.

The reckless leasing of low- to no-potential lands, also known as speculative leasing, has allowed millions of acres of our Nation's invaluable public lands to be put in harm's way for no real economic benefit in return.

The problem is pervasive, affecting all Western States. However, it is particularly severe in my home State of Nevada where there are very few productive oil and gas formations but plenty of Federal land.

Speculative leasing is a serious problem that costs taxpayers serious money. These leases are cheap. They

are easy to acquire, usually selling at near the minimum bid of \$2 per acre.

Because they are so cheap, companies with purely speculative interests target these lands with little intent or likelihood of putting them into production.

Thus, the government is then forced to use taxpayer dollars to administer and monitor them, but the leases almost never generate royalties or other benefits for the American taxpayer.

In fact, according to the GAO, 99 percent of these noncompetitive leases, which are frequently issued with little or no-potential lands, never went into production or generated royalties for taxpayers.

In addition to burdening taxpayers, these leases also come with environmental risks. In many instances, low-potential lands receive fewer protections than areas with high potential because Federal land managers forecast low likelihood of development activity. This leaves land, water, and wildlife all incredibly vulnerable.

The current policy creates an opportunity cost. Once leased, low-potential lands are not prioritized for other uses like conservation and recreation, regardless of their development status.

My amendment will prevent speculative leasing from becoming an even bigger problem. It will exclude Federal lands with no or low potential for oil and gas development from the scope of this bill.

My amendment will save taxpayer dollars instead of strong-arming Federal agencies into spending those tax dollars on issuing and administering speculative leases that generate little or no revenue.

This means the Federal oil and gas program can more efficiently focus on managing leases that actually generate royalties and revenues for taxpayers.

My amendment will mitigate environmental risk. Nearly 50 percent of all leases in the West—spanning 9.9 million acres—are currently idle, with iconic landscapes they encompass frequently left neglected, and the unique cultural and natural resources of these storied places, likewise, are left largely unprotected.

This amendment will prevent additional acreage from being put in environmental jeopardy to satisfy leases that half the time are simply left to gather dust.

On balance, this amendment reins in the practice that has numerous costs and provides little or no return on investment for us, the American taxpayers.

So I implore all of you, Democrats and Republicans, to vote "yes" on my amendment, a clear example of commonsense land management and fiscal responsibility. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, this amendment precludes land that has

"no or low potential for oil and gas development" from being included in the production plan.

I have got news for my friends across the aisle. If lands have "no or low to no potential for oil and gas development," the private sector likely would not seek a lease for that land in the first place.

Regardless, it is not the government's job to make that decision. The government shouldn't be in the business of choosing winners and losers.

Didn't we see that with some other industry out in California a while back?

If it were the government's job to choose winners and losers, we would not have had the Shale Revolution. Look at what that has done for America.

This amendment is unnecessary, and it is vague enough to be abused as a political tool, as we have seen with the current administration with the SPR. We don't want that to keep happening.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer amendment No. 45.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 24, strike "limitation" and insert "limitations".

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—

"(A) TOTAL INCREASE.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production in excess of 10 percent.

"(B) FINANCIAL BENEFIT OR PARTICIPATION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for the financial benefit or participation of any entity which is allowed any allowance for depletion which is determined under section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PORTER. Taxpayers should not be a piggy bank for Big Oil to line its pockets. As a taxpayer advocate, I am introducing an amendment to protect our money from Big Oil's greed.

Under current law, oil and gas companies get a tax break when they tap into their reserves as part of doing business. This amounts to about a \$2 to \$3 billion handout each year.

Now, as we look to spend taxpayer dollars to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, corporations are poised to double dip, to profit off the American people.

Without a change in policy, polluters get tax dollars once in the form of a government contract and again in the form of a special tax break. As a champion for capitalism, I strongly oppose this corporate abuse.

When the Federal Government negotiates a contract with oil companies to buy their product with tax dollars, they do it at a fair price. That is capitalism.

But to turn around and then give them a tax break, that is corruption, bought and paid for by the fossil fuel industry, which spends \$100 million each year on lobbying.

As a consumer protection attorney, I have never met any American—Democrat, Republican, Independent—who likes to be cheated.

Consumers should get what we pay for. Big Oil should not get to double charge taxpayers for the same oil.

Many of my Republican colleagues talk about safeguarding capitalism. They stress the importance of protecting tax dollars.

A handout to Big Oil is antithetical to these goals. Big Oil shouldn't get a bonus helping of tax dollars after they have received government contracts.

I urge all my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, to stand up for our capitalist principles, to protect taxpayers, and to adopt this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment prohibits the leasing plan from providing a financial benefit for any entity that is allowed to make gross income or take a tax deduction on an oil depletion.

Really? They are really going after the companies that are providing energy for Americans, lowering the price of energy?

This amendment is not only punitive; it is literally aimed to hurt American energy and the American energy workers, the families who are working and striving hard to make America energy independent.

Mr. Chairman, the left needs to stop trying to punish the oil and gas industry for trying to produce and unleash American energy independence so that we can increase the supply, which helps American families.

For this reason, Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. PORTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

□ 2030

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. VASQUEZ

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, Number 63.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike "date of enactment of this subsection" and insert "effective date of this subsection".

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and any amendments made by this Act, shall not take effect until the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, publishes a report on the number, location, and owner of all unused permits to drill for oil and gas on Federal land.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

I represent the Second District of New Mexico, home to the Permian Basin. Public lands are where I hunt; they are where I fish; they are where I live. They are part of who I am, and they are part of the culture and the tradition of my district.

Now, my amendment is simple. It requires the Departments of Energy and the Interior to publish a report on the number, the location, and the owners of all unused permits to drill for oil and gas on Federal land.

We must proactively look at the resources the energy industry already has and is not using.

I am proud that my district in New Mexico is one of the top energy producing districts in the United States, so I am well aware of the vast resources that are available to us.

Today, there are over 9,000 unused permits for drilling across 26 million acres of public land. I will say that again: 9,000 existing unused permits locking up public lands for no other use.

Why wouldn't we look at these existing permits before locking up new Federal land? That is just common sense.

I know that in my family, when the pantry is full, we don't go to the grocery store to look for more. That is called hoarding.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a critical tool to ensure that Americans don't pay the price for global shocks in the energy market and the volatility in the global energy market.

When I was in my district last week, I traveled more than 1,600 miles between constituent meetings, from Albuquerque to Santa Teresa to Carlsbad. Those meetings included meetings with oil and gas producers, with folks in Carlsbad and in Hobbs.

My constituents make these commutes every single day, paying more at the pump because we are not passing commonsense legislation that allows us to lower the cost of gas in this country, which the SPR allows us to do.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, this amendment is simply another delaying tactic to delay the effects of the bill until after the Secretary of Energy publishes a report exposing how backlogged the Department of the Interior is on drilling permits. It is nothing more than a delaying tactic that is going to simply hurt American families, American workers.

We already know the answer, Mr. Chairman. There are thousands of permits awaiting action from the Department of Energy for wells that could actually come online and help respond to the energy crisis and help American workers and American families.

There is no need to wait for DOE to issue a study. That is a delaying tactic, especially on matters at the Department of the Interior. It is nothing but a delaying tactic.

For that reason, Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. VASQUEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. VASQUEZ

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS FOR THE SPR.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy shall, to the greatest extent possible, acquire petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that are produced from sources located in the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

My amendment removes the needless, burdensome paperwork for Federal agencies and simply says that the Department of Energy should seek to

stock the Strategic Petroleum Reserve with American-produced energy.

This will help Americans, including my constituents who commute hours—countless hours—every day across our expansive State, save money at the gas pump.

If the goal is to support American workers, then my amendment to prioritize existing American production is the answer.

If the point of this legislation is to support American workers in the energy industry, many of whom are in the Permian Basin in New Mexico, then I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Pass my amendment to prioritize domestic energy over reliance on foreign nations because the reality is that the bill before us today adds more government bureaucracy and more needless paperwork.

Why would we pass a bill that would delay using the SPR in the times of our country's greatest need?

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a critical tool to ensure that Americans don't pay for these global energy shocks.

H.R. 21 is a bill to make Americans pay higher prices for longer. This doesn't make sense.

Last week, as I mentioned, I was in my district, traveling across the vast district almost the size of the State of Pennsylvania, and I heard directly from my constituents, from energy officials, from folks that are in Carlsbad and Hobbs, and I know what it means to support American workers.

Mr. Chair, if we want to support our workers we should pass my amendment, to guarantee that the first place we turn to restock the SPR is right here in the United States, without the needless paperwork.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chair, plain and simple, plain and simple, this amendment is unnecessary and misguided and, not to mention, oh, it strikes the whole bill.

Maybe a lesson is needed for our friends across the aisle. The United States is the world's largest energy producer, in case y'all didn't know that; and combined with our allies, Canada and Mexico, North America is the world's largest energy superpower.

Our network of pipelines, production platforms, and refineries span our borders, providing the American people with energy security that is absolutely unmatched around the world. Let me repeat that: Absolutely unmatched around the world.

Our refineries along the Gulf Coast, which I have the third upper part of the Gulf Coast in the State of Texas, are the most complex and technically advanced in the entire world, bar none.

We take crude oil of all grades from around the world and make valuable fuels and refined products that actually drive our entire economy.

This amendment would cut off a valuable source of energy, just like when President Biden canceled the Keystone XL pipeline.

I think I heard them say that they were about helping American workers, and how many jobs were lost when he canceled the Keystone pipeline.

For that reason, Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment because it will make America less energy secure, the exact opposite purpose of H.R. 21, the bill before us.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. VASQUEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE
Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer Amendment No. 135.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 1, strike "LIMITATION" and insert "LIMITATIONS".

Page 3, line 2, strike "shall not" and insert "shall not—".

Page 3, line 2, strike "provide for" and insert the following:

"(A) provide for".

Page 3, line 5, strike "percent." and insert "percent; and".

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

"(B) provide for leasing for oil and gas production in any area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the State of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, or New York."

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act.

My amendment would prohibit offshore drilling for oil and gas along the coast of New England and the contiguous waters of the State of New York.

In Rhode Island and throughout New England, the health of our coast is sacred. Rhode Island's coastline supports good-paying jobs and economic growth in every city and town across our State. Crucial coastal industries like tourism, commercial and recreational fishing and boating are really the lifeblood of our communities.

According to NOAA, the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, Rhode Is-

land's coastal economy employs more than 467,000 people and contributes \$59.3 billion in Gross Domestic Product annually.

Rhode Islanders do not want oil and gas drilling just a few miles off our shores threatening our health, our economic livelihoods, and our way of life.

When the former President announced a plan in 2018 to open New England's coastal waters to offshore drilling, I introduced the New England Coastal Protection Act to ban his administration and any future administration from taking this disastrous action.

So I am here, Mr. Chairman, to ask my colleagues to support this amendment that really, without it, this legislation threatens the economic stability of my constituents and the quality of life for those who live in coastal communities all across the New England coast.

Make no mistake: This legislation would have catastrophic effects on the ocean and many of the other invaluable natural resources that we hold so dear and that we are obligated to protect.

While my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to place the profits of Big Oil above all else, I oppose these dangerous and shortsighted policies at every turn, and I am committed to protecting my constituents and the communities that I represent.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, the legislation we are considering today is a national solution for a national challenge. We cannot arbitrarily remove places from consideration if the best science, technology, and practices can safely and responsibly obtain the energy we need to power our economy.

H.R. 21 will strengthen our energy security and stop the Biden administration from raiding our strategic stockpile.

I urge a "no" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike “date of enactment of this subsection” and insert “date on which the Secretary certifies that Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has ended”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment today to ensure that the President and the Secretary of Energy are able to use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve without arbitrary limitations during a time of war.

This amendment allows for the U.S. to have the full capabilities of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at its disposal without restrictions for as long as Russia continues to illegally attack Ukraine.

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched an illegal invasion of Ukraine, altering the geopolitical landscape, not only in Europe but across the globe. President Biden and our allies took swift and significant action to support Ukraine by banning Russian energy imports. These actions have put pressure on Putin and allowed Ukraine to continue defending its sovereignty, and with it, our democratic ideals.

Putin’s war has caused a global energy crisis which has been exacerbated by increased demand as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Americans felt the energy and gas prices rising as U.S. energy suppliers worked to meet the need. Thankfully, the U.S. has the strategic reserve at its disposal. This reserve is the world’s largest supply of emergency crude oil with the sole purpose of meeting energy demands in times of crisis.

President Biden smartly utilized all the tools at his disposal to limit energy supply constraints and released enough barrels of crude oil to fill the gap left by Russian oil. Experts show that Biden’s actions helped lower the price of gasoline for Americans everywhere from 13 to 31 cents a gallon.

Sadly, almost 1 year later, the international landscape continues to be in crisis. We are no closer to re-establishing Ukrainian sovereignty, while Russia continues to launch offenses.

Until Ukraine is free, until Ukrainians feel safe, until Russia is held accountable, our global energy markets are at risk.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2045

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I insist on my point of order against the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, clause 7 of rule XVI prohibits the House and its committees from considering non-

germane amendments. The amendment violates clause 7 of rule XVI of the House rule because it is not germane to the underlying bill.

Specifically, the bill limits the drawdown of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production, but the amendment addresses the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

This is outside the scope of H.R. 21. Conditioning enactment of this bill upon an entirely unrelated foreign military event is not germane.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member wish to be heard on this point of order?

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, for these purposes, the subject matter can be construed as preventing certain SPR drawdowns until the administration develops a production increase plan. This amendment narrowly addresses the same subject matter without broadening the plan. Rather, it ensures a timeline conducive with our current state of international crisis.

This amendment says the plan can’t be implemented before the Secretary of Energy certifies that Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has ended. It does not condition the effectiveness of the bill, nor does it require any extraneous action or bring any new statute or new committees of jurisdiction.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on this point of order?

The Chair is now prepared to rule.

The gentleman from North Dakota makes a point of order that the amendment is not germane to the bill. Clause 7 of rule XVI provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

One of the central tenets of the germaneness rule is that an amendment may impose a related condition on the terms of a bill. The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production.

The amendment provides that the prohibition contemplated by the bill may be effective only when “Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has ended.”

Various precedents recorded in the manual section 940 illustrate the principle that an amendment may subject the operation of a bill to a condition, but only if that condition is “related to the general purpose and within the scope of the pending proposition.”

The Chair would note a relevant precedent as an example of this principle.

On December 11, 1973, a bill authorizing military assistance to Israel and funds for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East was under consideration. An amendment

was offered conditioning the availability of the authorized funds on a Presidential certification related to a specified level of domestic energy supplies was ruled out of order because the amendment conditioned the effectiveness of the underlying measure on an unrelated contingency. That precedent is carried in Deschler’s Precedents, chapter 28, section 31.22.

The amendment in question provides a condition on the effectiveness of the bill as earlier described.

The Chair believes that the condition based on a foreign invasion is not related to a prohibition on the drawdown at the Strategic Petroleum Reserve pursuant to this bill.

In this way, the Chair finds that the condition imposed by the amendment is not related to the subject matter of the bill.

For this reason, the Chair finds that the amendment is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 80.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closed quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

“(4) COMMENT PERIOD.—Before finalizing the plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the plan for a period of at least 90 days.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, my amendment is simple in that it would improve the transparency of the process around the development of the plan required in the underlying bill.

Like other regulatory processes where public input is required, my amendment would require the Secretary to provide for an opportunity for at least a 90-day public comment period on the plan.

If Congress is going to open up more Federal land for oil and gas production, we must hear from the communities and stakeholders that would be affected by most of these projects. This amendment simply gives an opportunity for the public to offer their views and knowledge for the Secretary to consider in the formation of any plan.

Oil and gas drilling can be a terribly destructive process for the environment and the communities around these drilling sites. The individuals and families who must live near drilling sites are forced to experience the harsh day-to-day realities of air and water quality impacts, which can lead to increased risks of developing asthma, respiratory disease, cancer, and other harmful side effects.

If the Secretary is going to recommend a plan to expand more drilling, then we should hear from experts,

stakeholders, and others who have a vested interest and allow them to participate openly and honestly in the process.

This is a simple, good-governance amendment. We are elected to Congress by the people, and it is the people who are affected who deserve a say in what happens in their communities.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources. It is about conditioning non-emergency uses with the requirement to focus on energy production.

Notably, this amendment does not seek public comment on nonemergency political uses of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. It doesn't require comment on the value of preserving our strategic assets for true energy emergencies. This amendment needlessly delays the plan, and I urge a “no” vote.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 81.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

“(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the number of inactive but approved Federal oil and gas leases and permits to drill issued before the date of enactment of this subsection.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, my amendment would require the Secretary to consider the current number of inactive but approved Federal oil and gas leases and permits to drill in the development of any proposed plan. My amendment is vital to fully capturing the scope of unused oil and gas leases and permits to drill on Federal lands that companies are choosing not to utilize.

There are currently over 9,000 approved permits to drill on Federal land, yet my Republican colleagues want to open up even more Federal lands and approve additional permits to drill. The underlying bill is merely a politically motivated effort to undermine this administration's ability to tap into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

while opening up more Federal lands to exploitation by private-sector interests.

Before the Secretary can draft any plan that proposes expanded drilling on Federal lands, I believe it is important that it consider all information relevant to such a plan, and that includes how many leases and permits are already approved but left inactive.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by requiring non-emergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American resources. This amendment raises a misleading issue.

Consider a couple of facts. The majority of leases on Federal land are currently producing oil and gas. Two-thirds of active leases are producing. The rest are going through a burdensome regulatory process or being tied up by litigation. This is an unnecessary amendment that seeks to impede the important goals of H.R. 21.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 82.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike “date of enactment of this subsection” and insert “effective date of this subsection”.

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not—

“(A) provide for a total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production in excess of 10 percent; or

“(B) provide for any increase in oil and gas drilling if that oil and gas drilling would impact deployment of renewable energy projects on Federal lands.”.

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and any amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary of Energy certifies that increased oil and gas drilling on Federal lands will not impact deployment of renewable energy projects on Federal lands.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, the United States is at the forefront of clean energy development and clean energy deployment globally. Not only are we developing countless private renewable energy projects across the country, but we have hundreds more wind, solar, and geothermal projects on Federal lands, with many more on the way.

If we are to remain a global leader in renewable energy deployment, then we should ensure any new oil and gas drilling does not impede the rapid deployment of renewable energy projects that are so critical to our energy independence and security.

Before we consider approving even more land for outdated and highly polluting forms of energy, we must continue on our march into the future and invest in renewable energy projects, not just on Federal lands but in every community that stands to benefit from these projects.

My amendment would require the Secretary to not only certify that increased oil and gas drilling on Federal lands will not negatively impact renewable energy project development but also prohibit the inclusion of any recommendations to expand such drilling in this plan if it would do so.

Yes, we must make gas affordable at the pump, but the President of the United States has already helped lower prices for the American people by drawing down the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. In fact, the underlying legislation would create additional barriers to keeping gas prices low.

The answer is not more drilling. The answer is to invest in renewable energy and to make these new technologies more affordable for everyday Americans.

If we want to keep the United States from falling second to China in the deployment of renewable energy projects, then we should be taking every reasonable step to continue their deployment. My amendment would do just that by ensuring the plan required in the underlying bill mitigates any impacts to renewable energy projects on Federal lands.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I do insist on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, the amendment violates clause 7 of rule XVI of the rules of the House because it is not germane to the underlying bill.

Specifically, the bill limits the draw-down of petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase

the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production, but the amendment would establish an effective date based on the certification that the Federal lands considered for the plan will not impact deployment of renewable energy projects on Federal lands.

Since this bill is about strategic petroleum supply, the deployment of renewable energy projects is outside the scope of H.R. 21, and the amendment is not germane.

□ 2100

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member seek to speak on this point of order?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I respectfully reject the point of order against my amendment. Adding limitations to the scope of the existing plan required in paragraph 1 falls squarely within the jurisdiction of the base text and the legislative intent of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Do any other Members seek time on this point of order to be heard? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from North Dakota makes a point of order that the amendment is not germane to the bill.

The bill prohibits the drawdown of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Energy has developed a plan to increase the percentage of certain Federal lands leased for oil and gas production.

The amendment in question provides a condition on the effectiveness of the bill. The condition provides that the Secretary will certify that increased drilling will not impact deployment of energy projects on Federal land.

The Chair believes that oil and gas drilling is reasonably related to the plan contemplated by the bill.

In accordance with the Chair's detailed analysis of the underlying procedural principles stated earlier today, the Chair finds that the conditions imposed by the amendment is related to the subject of the bill.

For this reason, the Chair finds that the amendment is germane. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources.

This amendment undermines the purpose of the bill. It seeks to erect limits for the sake of expanding renewable energy projects on Federal lands. Yet, these very same renewable projects—such as weather-dependent wind and solar—must have natural gas backup and other firm energy to assure reliability.

This amendment not only undermines the energy security purpose of

this bill, it would help intensify the reliability crisis that is growing worse and worse all across the United States.

It is time to get serious about energy security and affordable, reliable energy.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer Castro amendment No. 4.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 1, strike “LIMITATION” and insert “LIMITATIONS”.

Page 3, line 2, strike “shall not” and insert “shall not—”.

Page 3, line 2, strike “provide for” and insert the following:

“(A) provide for”.

Page 3, line 5, strike “percent.” and insert “percent; and”.

Page 3, after line 5, insert the following:

“(B) provide for oil and gas leasing of any Federal lands that have a high concentration of orphaned oil and gas wells.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to the Strategic Production Reserve Act to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from approving new oil and gas leases on Federal lands that have high concentrations of orphaned oil and gas wells.

Over the 160-year history of industrial oil and gas extraction in the United States, companies have dug millions of oil wells to fuel energy demands at home and around the world.

When the pumps run dry and the wells are no longer profitable, companies are supposed to seal them up to stop toxic chemicals from escaping into the environment. Unfortunately, they often have not.

Between the lax regulations of the oil boom and the patchwork of current State and Federal laws, oil companies have been able to shirk their responsibility to keep the communities around their wells safe.

Today, the American landscape is dotted with abandoned, uncapped wells that leak toxins into the air we breathe and the water we drink.

The U.S. Geological Survey has documented more than 117,000 orphaned wells, and the EPA estimates that as many as 3 million could exist across the country.

Last year, as part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Congress authorized \$4.7 billion in investment to plug orphaned wells and protect the areas around them from further environmental harm.

But even with this funding, the government is playing whack-a-mole—with new orphaned wells emerging as we struggle to clean up the ones we already have.

Right now, as we debate this bill, the largest owner of oil and gas wells in the country is teetering on the edge of bankruptcy that could leave more than 70,000 orphaned wells spewing poison in different parts of the country.

As taxpayers cover the tab for the mess that oil companies created, we should not be signing leases that open the door to a new generation of orphaned wells.

My State of Texas is the top oil and gas producing State in the Nation, and I am acutely aware of how important the energy industry is to our State and our national economy.

This amendment does not ask oil companies to repay taxpayers for the billions we have already spent to clean up their toxic wells, and it doesn't prevent further drilling.

Instead, it pauses new drilling leases on Federal lands with the highest concentration of orphaned wells—giving the government a chance to catch up with the cleanup efforts that are already underway.

This is a commonsense amendment that would bring relief to the 14 million Americans who live within a mile of an orphaned well.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, the purpose of the bill is to prevent further abuse of the SPR and require the Secretary to establish a plan to increase and unleash American energy production on Federal lands and offshore waters.

This amendment is nothing more than another attempt to limit oil and gas production in the United States. American energy workers are eager to get back to work—we can produce millions more barrels of oil per day instead of relying on OPEC and Russia for our energy needs.

President Biden's Department of the Interior only leased 126,228 acres for drilling during his first 19 months in office.

To put that in perspective, no other President since Richard Nixon leased out fewer than 4.4 million acres at that stage in their first term.

The Biden administration has made it more difficult than any other administration in history to produce energy, and this amendment would add to that.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

□ 2110

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 24.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert “, nor shall it include any Federal land a boundary of which is within 3,200 feet of a residence, school, or hospital.”.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to protect the public health of our communities in this plan to increase oil and gas production on public lands. My amendment prevents Federal lands from being included in the required oil drilling plan if it is within 3,200 feet of a residence, a school, or a hospital.

This is a commonsense measure to limit the harmful impact of this legislation. People living near oil wells are exposed to air pollutants that can cause asthma, cancer, pregnancy complications, and preterm births. I have seen it firsthand in my district. Kids are suffering from headaches and nosebleeds from being too close to oil drilling.

Come to my district in California in Wilmington, Mr. Chairman, to meet these kids. See how many of them have asthma inhalers around their necks and in their pockets.

But whether you are in an urban community, a suburban community, a rural community, or a Tribal community, everyone has a right to clean air and a safe environment.

Now, oil and gas producing States like Colorado, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico have drilling setback laws to protect communities. California also has passed a public health setback of 3,200 feet for any new well.

This is a commonsense amendment for Democrats and Republicans to protect communities near our Federal lands from drilling.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment to protect public health, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits oil and gas production within 3,200 feet of a residence, school, or a hospital. The limits established by this amendment are arbitrary and would further restrict our ability to lease land to produce energy.

A 3,200-foot boundary would be among the most aggressive prohibi-

tions in the country. This is an issue best handled by State and local governments, not the Federal Government.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add to the end the following:

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON RAISING ENERGY PRICES.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, submits to Congress a certification that implementation of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, will not increase the average price of energy for American consumers.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prohibit the bill from taking effect until the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with other Federal agencies, certifies that this bill will not result in an increase to the average price of energy for Americans.

The world's largest supply of emergency crude oil—the Strategic Petroleum Reserve—was established to reduce the devastating impact of supply shocks on prices. When supply shocks are allowed to occur uninhibited, prices rise, and the American people suffer.

Whether it is mile-long lines at your local gas station or home energy costs that force families into the cold or heat, supply shocks in energy markets hurt people. They might not hurt some of my colleagues' neighborhoods, but they certainly hurt mine.

My constituents would feel deeply the pain that would happen if the President was not permitted to utilize the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to do its job.

All too often, affording to keep the lights on is an everyday struggle for my constituents and for many other Americans, as well. My district, the Virgin Islands, has among the highest residential and commercial electric rates in the country.

The SPR is one of the few mechanisms that the Federal Government has to prevent ever-growing price pressures from crushing people. Less than 1

year ago, in the face of global crude oil instability following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, President Biden acted with great positive effect to make measured drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, causing price reductions by as much as 40 cents per gallon at the pump. Today, average gasoline prices are down by more than \$1.50 per gallon from their peak last summer. So the utilization of the SPR thus far to release oil into the market has been very effective for American taxpayers. The SPR is a force for good when it is allowed to operate unencumbered.

However, this bill would significantly weaken this critical energy security tool and hamstring the President's ability to utilize the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in a time of disruption, which will result in more oil supply shortages. It would do so by making it harder to withdraw oil into the market quickly to increase supply when the market needs it most—which will drive up gasoline prices.

The President must be able to rapidly provide oil from the SPR to address supply disruptions and respond to emergencies. Arbitrarily requiring the completion of reports related to energy production on Federal lands specifically—a matter which the Department of Energy does not control—would only delay response and increase prices when energy disruptions occur.

So my amendment is simple. It provides that SPR utilization may not be limited unless the Secretary of Energy certifies that this would not push up average energy prices in America.

Nothing is standing in the way of domestic oil production. Oil production is up by 1 million barrels per day under President Biden and is on track to reach a new record high this year. There are nearly 10,000 approved but unused permits to drill.

The basic rules of economics must continue to apply. The SPR should continue to serve as a flexible and responsible emergency supply recourse to put down pressure on energy prices. Under my amendment, this bill must not yield the opposite and raise energy prices.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to please approve my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is just aimed at delaying the implementation of the bill.

We all know the Biden administration has used the SPR for political gain to artificially decrease the price of gas at politically convenient times for his administration. They have deflected the blame for high energy prices everywhere but their own policy.

They have attempted to blame these record-high prices on Russia, on Putin,

on gas station owners, and on oil companies.

The reality is prices were already up over \$1 a gallon well before Russia invaded Ukraine. Maybe it has something to do with President Biden's stating on the campaign trail: no more subsidies for the fossil fuel industry. No more drilling on Federal lands. No more drilling, including offshore. No ability for the oil industry to continue to drill, period.

He also pledged to stop the Keystone XL. On his very first day in office, he placed a moratorium on drilling and revoked the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.

Earlier this week, Secretary Granholm said at the White House press briefing that there is nothing standing in the way of oil and gas production in the United States.

The simple fact is the Biden administration has taken a whole-of-government approach to regulate the industry and try and force it out of existence.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Virgin Islands will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. PEREZ

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 79.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 9, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

"(4) COASTAL FISHERIES EXCLUSION.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not provide for oil and gas leasing in any tract in the Washington/Oregon Planning Area if such oil and gas leasing would adversely impact coastal fisheries."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

□ 2120

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment prohibiting oil and gas leasing on any tract of the Washington-Oregon Planning Area, where leasing would negatively impact coastal fisheries.

The health of our economies depends on a clean Pacific. Washington generates over \$8.5 billion of revenue in fisheries and seafood processing a year. My district is home to one of the most fishing-dependent communities in the entire U.S.

Pacific County is home to the largest shellfish-producing community on the

entire West Coast. Pacific County produces almost 50 million pounds of shellfish a year. That is 600 jobs and over \$10 million of value.

The towns of Ilwaco and Chinook support over 200 fishing vessels. That is 1,300 jobs, generating 21 million pounds of fish and shellfish and \$25 million of personal income. To be clear, this is critical to the economies of our coastal communities.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve will continue to be a critical part of our national security infrastructure, and oil and gas will continue to be part of our energy economy for a long time, but we can't sacrifice our rural economies for a one-off jackpot in oil.

I am proud to offer this amendment to protect coastal fisheries and the communities they support, and I am glad to stand up for people who work for a living. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes in opposition.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by requiring a non-emergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources.

Increasing energy security means increasing energy supply, reducing prices as we witnessed during the tremendous advancement of American energy production up until just a few years ago.

This amendment aims to limit any expansion of energy in these areas, regardless of the environmental practices. It will harm local economies, ensure higher prices for fishermen, and undermine the purpose of this bill.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Ms. PEREZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 92.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 24, strike "limitation" and insert "limitations".

Page 3, strike lines 1 and 2, and insert the following:

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not—

"(A) provide for a total increase in Page 3, line 5, strike "percent." and insert "percent; or";

Page 3 after line 5, insert the following:

"(B) authorize the participation, including in any lease auction that occurs pursuant to such plan, by any corporation or entity that the Secretary determines contributed to price-gouging in the oil and gas sector in 2022.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Chairman, according to my friends across the aisle, the purpose of this bill is to promote energy security and lower costs for consumers. I hope they will agree that if our goal is to protect Americans, then we cannot allow price-gouging corporations to participate in any increased drilling on Federal lands under this bill. That would defeat the entire purpose.

My amendment to H.R. 21 simply says that if you price gouged the American people last year, you should not be allowed to participate in a plan whose goal is to reduce prices and promote the public interest.

Nobody can deny that Big Oil and Gas engaged in price gouging in 2022. They raked in record profits—\$343 billion in the first three quarters of last year—at the same time that historically high gas prices were pummeling American workers across the country. Inflation gave these companies cover to jack up prices even higher. Supply chain disruptions and a refinery crunch gave them cover to keep supply restricted and to engage in market manipulation.

This is not my interpretation. This is what they broadcast to their investors. Exxon and Chevron executives, for example, bragged about maintaining capital discipline and about funneling billions back to shareholders in the form of dividends and stock buybacks.

We should not accept that behavior. Let's come together on a bipartisan basis and protect the American people from corporate price gouging.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American oil resources. This increases energy security, increases the supply and affordability of oil, and creates stable prices.

This amendment seeks to condition a plan based on entities that may or may not even participate in available lease tract auctions. This amendment undermines the purpose of the bill, and I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 13.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CAMPAIGN DONATIONS FROM THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Federal Election Commission shall submit to Congress a report on campaign donations made during the 2 most recent election cycles to Members of Congress from oil and gas industry lobbyists and corporations.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, our residents elect each of us to represent them in this body, not special interest groups or well-funded lobbies.

Yet, each year, the oil and gas lobby spends millions of dollars buying meetings with Members, influencing and writing bills, and defeating even the smallest efforts to help address our reliance on oil.

I believe the American people deserve to know just how much their Member is receiving from the oil and gas lobby to support their favorite policies, and that is what this amendment would do.

Transparency, Mr. Chair, is paramount to building public trust, and this amendment would go a long way in restoring the public's faith in this body.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I do insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, the amendment violates clause 7 of rule XVI of the rules of the House because it is not germane to the underlying bill.

Specifically, the bill limits the drawdown of the petroleum in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Department of Energy develops a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production.

This amendment requires the Chair of the Federal Election Commission to submit to Congress a report of certain campaign donations. Campaign donations are outside the scope of H.R. 21.

I would also suggest that the disclosure of campaign donations falls within

the jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration, but that committee does not have any jurisdiction over the subject matter of H.R. 21.

This amendment is not germane.

The Acting CHAIR. Does anyone else seek to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, although I respectfully disagree with the gentleman, I also acknowledge the importance of the Parliamentary ruling, and whatever rule or decision by the Parliamentarian is made, I will respect that decision. Again, I respectfully disagree and believe very much that this is applicable to this bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Does anyone else seek time to speak on the point of order?

The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from North Dakota makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan is not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Among the fundamental principles of germaneness is that an amendment must confine itself to matters that fall within the jurisdiction of the committee or committees with jurisdiction over the pending measure, as documented in section 934 of the House Rules and Manual.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The amendment falls within the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration.

By addressing a matter within the jurisdiction of a committee not represented in the bill, the amendment is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

□ 2130

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment No. 14.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 5, strike "10 percent" and insert "0.1 percent".

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Chair, Big Oil is sitting on 9,000 approved, unused drilling permits on Federal lands. Folks are lying to you when they say we need more permits and more drilling.

My amendment is simple. It lowers the permissible increase in Federal lands available for drilling from 10 percent to 0.1 percent.

What we really need, Mr. Chair, are windfall profit taxes on Big Oil so that they stop price gouging our constituents at the pump.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to please support me on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, H.R. 21 is about strengthening the SPR by requiring any nonemergency use to be accompanied by a plan to produce American resources. By lowering the number from 10 percent to 0.1 percent, you essentially defeat the whole purpose of introducing the bill.

To be quite frank, it wouldn't be worth the paper we are using to put it in front of Congress at this point in time.

We should have a conversation about this because at any point in time we are going to blame, whether it is an invasion in the Ukraine or Big Oil or small oil or gas stations or American consumers or the climate crisis or all of those different things. The reality of this conversation is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is at the lowest rate it has been since 1983, is putting us at dangerous risk if any kind of weather event happens in the Chair's home State of Texas or Florida or the Gulf, where we really have these types of issues.

The reality to this entire conversation is that prior to the election of President Biden as President, the oil and gas production onshore and offshore in the United States had made us less vulnerable to foreign interference than at any other time in our current history.

Since this administration has been in place, we have relied more and more on outside oil and become subject to the same crises and problems that we witnessed in the 1980s and the 1990s and until we discovered shale in places like North Dakota.

This amendment guts the entire purpose of the bill. And while that is the intent of the amendment, I would strongly urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRECHEEN) having assumed the chair, Mr. SESSIONS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 21) to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, had come to no resolution thereon.

THE ENERGY CRISIS

(Mr. SANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to implore my colleagues to act with haste on the critical energy crisis that is currently dragging down the productivity of our economy and bleeding our workers bone dry.

My constituents are already weighed down by the heavy burden of taxes and regulations and cannot afford to pay the rising energy prices that currently hinder their ability to invest and rebuild in our local economy in the wake of a global pandemic and the suffocating lockdowns that have absolutely ravaged our communities.

They can no longer afford the inefficient and opaque decisionmaking on our energy policy and strategic reserves by bureaucrats who don't know what it means to be unable to fill up their gas tanks, balance a monthly food budget, or sacrificing the miles they drive in search of baby formula for their children.

On behalf of the constituents of New York's Third Congressional District, I urge my colleagues to join me to aggressively demand commonsense energy policies, to encourage due diligence and transparency from the decisionmakers, and to shore up our strategic reserves for the sake of our precious national security.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
TRACIE ALEXANDER GOLDEN

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Tracie Alexander Golden, who tragically died in the neighborhood that I live in.

Tracie was somebody that was incredibly loved by her community and by her SEIU family. She was a respiratory therapist at Sinai-Grace Hospital in Detroit.

Tracie's mother was known to all of us. She was the chief of staff to Senator Carl Levin for over 30 years.

Tracie cared deeply about the community and wanted justice for those who were disadvantaged and impacted by systemic racism.

Her daughter, Bianca Alexander, said: I am the daughter of Tracie, the victim of a senseless murder just a few days before the new year of 2023. My mother was a loving, hardworking woman who did everything in her power to provide for our family, and in no way, shape, or form deserved a death like this one.

On behalf of the 12th Congressional District, I will take a moment to acknowledge and mourn the loss of Mrs. Tracie Alexander Golden.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN
BORDER

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have an ongoing saga which the mainstream media has begun to wake up to, but they are still not publicizing enough; and that is what is going on at our southern border.

I stand today because last Friday—always on Friday when the President is paying attention—the numbers for December came out as far as illegal immigrants entering the country. They hit an all-time high again. Mr. Speaker, 238,000 illegal immigrants stayed in the country from December 2022. This is not inevitable.

Two years ago, before this administration, in December of 2020, there were about 21,000 immigrants. So we have gone from 21,000 to 238,000 with, I assume, a corresponding increase in the amount of fentanyl coming across the border. Of those 238,000, over 8,000 were unaccompanied minors coming here without a family.

I don't know where these people were or are today who supposedly care about keeping families together when over 8,000 children come here unaccompanied by their parents.

In any event, I hope the American public wakes up and talks a little bit more about the all-time record number of illegal immigrants coming here in December.

□ 2140

SOCIAL SECURITY CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) until 10 p.m. as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker problem, we are going to do a couple things tonight, but first, just every once in a while, when we get behind these mics, and you have got to get something sort of off your chest because it really annoys you.

If I see one more headline from the scribes who are basically the Democrat propagandas—and I am sorry to be that mean. I have tried to treat the press respectfully over these years, but, you know, the Republicans want to cut Social Security and Medicare.

Okay. Up until a few hours ago, I was the senior Republican over Social Security in Ways and Means Committee. No one has asked me.

I talk about Social Security every single day when I am here. I have never met a Republican Member ever, ever, talk about cutting Social Security.

So yesterday, I grabbed one of the reporters out here who had it in their story but had no names. I walked up and said, okay, tell me who this is because I really need to talk to them.

I can't tell you. It is a reporter thing. I can't explain that to you. No, no. You

need to tell me who is telling you to write stories that the Republicans intend to cut Social Security.

I am the ranking Republican—I was up until a few hours ago—over Social Security. I have spent the last year of my life working on it. No, no. I can't tell you who.

If you are going to make crap up, stop doing it in a way that you hurt people.

You know, for my Democrat colleagues, I know power. I know you desperately want to be back in charge, but the fact of the matter is, the math is the math.

You all saw the CBO numbers from a couple days ago. Social Security runs out of money in 10 years.

Do you care?

The fact that CBO is saying there is going to be a 23 percent cut in Social Security recipients' checks in 10 years, we will double senior poverty. Do you care, or is the politics of weaponizing it more important than saving retirement security? This is perverse.

This is called reporting around here? If you want to weaponize something, weaponize something that doesn't crush people.

I feel better getting that off my chest.

All right. I want to do a little something I consider a bit amusing and maybe a little sadistic.

A week ago or so when we were here, I did a presentation on structural deficit. I was trying to talk to the new Members of Congress, you know, my friend from Oklahoma, others. What is actually going on? Where does the debt come from?

The fact that 10 years from now, you have almost a \$2 trillion structural deficit. That \$2 trillion is functionally interest, a trillion bucks, and the growth in Medicare and a little bit of Medicaid.

I did something I almost never do. I actually read the comments. Look, I am appreciative. Almost 600-some-thousand people watched the YouTube video.

You get these comments like, well, cut foreign aid. That will balance the budget. Just don't pay Members of Congress and Senate, and that will balance the budget.

So we had a conversation in our office. How do I explain the scale?

Look, if you are not used to 12 zeros, or in this case, the current deficit, 14—if we are at 31 trillion, that is 14 zeros.

If you are not comfortable with the math, maybe I can find an easy way to discuss this. If this comes across a bit sarcastic, I mean it to.

So we actually built a little calendar, and we thought this would be sort of fun because we have too many people out there—they hear the political class get behind the microphone and say, we have a spending problem.

Then they come up with stupid—excuse me—ideas that really don't save us. So let's actually walk through these.

Let's start with the one I consider most amusing. A number of the comments were, just don't pay Members of Congress and the Senate. Okay. Great.

So this is a calendar of the year; 12 months, 365 days. If I said this is just the borrowing, so this is a calendar every day we borrow the equal amount, and we are going to base it on last year's borrowing, so it is a real number.

If you didn't pay any Member of Congress—and maybe we shouldn't get paid for the quality of our work; I am not going to argue about that—how much of the debt deficit would it take care of?

Well, it turns out it is this little, tiny sliver down here. We calculate it is about 28 minutes for an entire year. That is all. You got a whole 28 minutes.

What would you like to do with the other 365 days, you know, 364 days, 23 hours or 23 and a half hours? You get the point.

I know it may make you feel better. I lashed out. I was mad. But you have a country that structurally is going to be buried in a scale of debt where you are starting to flirt with a debt crisis and a failed bond option in a decade or so. This is not a game. This level of debt takes down a republic.

So let's do a couple of the others here just for the fun of it. I will explain with these colors.

So whatever color that is—I guess that is like a turquoise—foreign aid. Every dime of foreign aid, if you removed it, hey, functionally, you just got rid of maybe 17 days, and we threw everything into it.

So you got rid of 17 days of borrowing. What would you like to do with the rest of the year? Well, if we got rid of the 2017 tax reform and played the fake scoring that every dime would come in, and you didn't lose the growth effects that we got from the tax reform and all those other things, you basically get 2 weeks of borrowing. Okay. Well, this obviously isn't working.

So if we went to a marginal 50 percent tax rate, a 50 percent tax rate, which some of the Democrats have actually proposed, you basically take care of 6 weeks of borrowing. Now, you slow down the economy, but let's just pretend the money keeps coming in.

You walk through, hey, how about a 35 percent marginal tax rate on corporations? Well, you got rid of maybe—you maybe could get another month and a half of borrowing, just borrowing coverage. That is assuming that you get all the revenues in, and you haven't slowed down the economy, slowed down GDP, which is pretend.

Okay. Let's do one of my others. You know, you take out itemized deductions. Okay. You got rid of a week.

To understand almost all the ideas that are out there, really, on the scale of it, if you threw them all in, you can't even get rid of half the year's borrowing, and that is for last year.

Understand, this year, we are going to probably borrow a little less than a

trillion dollars. In 10 years, we have doubled it.

I beg of our brothers and sisters here. If the Democrats don't want to help, don't want to play, don't want to tell truth about the math—and the math will always win—I beg my Republican brothers and sisters: Let's be the truth tellers.

Yes, there is waste and fraud. As of a couple hours ago, I just became the chairman of the Oversight Committee in Ways and Means, and there is waste and fraud we are going to grind into.

There is a chance unemployment fraud and some of the pandemic fraud may be the largest fraud in human history. We are going to find out what happened.

But I need you to think of our world and our government. We functionally have become an insurance company with an Army.

So I want to walk through a couple of the other comments you get just so I can get them off my chest.

When you look around the House here, you notice there are no people here. These are what we call the special orders. It is a chance for Members to come to the mic and walk through something, tell a story.

We are on probably a thousand televisions around Capitol Hill. So sometimes when I do this, I am not actually talking to my constituents at home in Arizona.

I am actually talking to the staff. I am talking to the new Members of Congress to help them understand here are the numbers I see.

□ 2150

I am the senior Republican in the House on something called the Joint Economic Committee, so I have a handful of economists who are just freaky smart who are in my office pounding information into my head every single day.

I know it is not the shiny objects. We want to talk about a laptop with secret documents, and a Chinese spy and this and that. Those are shiny objects that you can see on cable television tonight. I will argue, these numbers are what take out the Republic.

So let's actually go over some of the other comments I get over and over and over, particularly when I have talked about Social Security; and this is back to the cruelty the Democrats and the press have been doing this last 2 weeks, trying to light people's hair on fire with basically, what's the proper term, oh, yeah, lies.

For the average American who is going into Social Security today—remember, I keep seeing these comments: If I could just get all my money back. Okay. If you are willing to make a deal with the Republic saying if I gave you back all your money on Social Security and Medicare, would you sign up for that deal? Because we would take it in a moment because when you see what you get back, you realize this is actually where much of the structural deficit comes from.

When people say, well, the money—there is no lock box. You don't want it in a lock box. You want it in T bills so you get interest back.

Social Security for years ran a surplus. That was building the trust fund because we had this demographic bubble coming called baby boomers. We saved and saved and saved.

Then, a couple of years ago, we started having more people move into retirement than functionally what they were paying, workers were paying. So every month, when the check goes out, you take the FICA income that is associated with the old-age, survivor's system, the Social Security system, send that out. But we needed a little bit more, so Social Security would take its Treasury bill, present it to the Treasury; Treasury would give them cash plus some interest.

For many years the interest rate was actually a spiff over—higher what you would get on the market T bill. The money wasn't stolen. It was put into T bills, just like you might do with your extra savings. Stop making stuff up.

So the average American, the typical retiring couple—let's do it that way because it is easier math, will receive—well, let's not do the Medicare number. Let's first do the Social Security.

That couple, the average, over a lifetime of work—so this is 35-plus quarters, sometimes 40 quarters—will put in \$625,000 in FICA on the Social Security portion of that tax, and they are going to get back a little under \$700,000. So they make a little bit of money.

Now the reality, if you had put that money in your IRA or something like that, it would have been multiples of this.

If you remember, George Bush tried to have the conversation of taking particularly young people, allowing them to take a sliver and put it in private accounts because it would have a much higher rate of return, and the Democrats and the unions went berserk on that. But now we can look back 25, 30 years and it would have been a hell of a lot better today for Americans if we had done it. But the politics of it is the control freaks wanting control of your money.

This in inflation-adjusted dollars, so it is like for like. You get your money back, plus a small spiff on Social Security. You could have had a lot more if you put it in markets and in other places, but you get your money back, inflation adjusted. Okay.

That is not what drives the debt. Our problem with Social Security is our number of workers. It is Medicare, and this is hard to talk about, but math is math.

I know many people will come up to me, Schweikert you can't talk about that. You are going to get unelected.

I am in one of the most competitive districts in America, but at least I am in one of the best-educated, smarter districts in America, and understand whether you like me or not, I am telling you the truth on the math.

Here is the substantial portion that drives about three-quarters of all U.S. sovereign debt. The average couple, in their lifetime of working, will put in \$161,000 into Medicare.

Remember, the Medicare tax you pay as part of your FICA, your payroll tax, is just for the part A, the hospital portion. The rest of the healthcare spending you get when you become 65 and are on Medicare comes out of the general fund.

The average taxpaying couple put in that \$161,000, and they are going to get back \$522,000. This number is based on sort of before the inflation cycle.

We are working on some math but I wasn't able to vet it; that the amount of money we expect in medical costs for our brothers and sisters on Medicare actually has gone up rather substantially which, that means when you say 161, 500 plus, that gap, now multiply that toward how many; 70 million Americans 65 and up, and the number grows with baby boomers because, what, just the baby boom population is what, 76 million?

You see the driver of U.S. sovereign debt. The solution is not cutting. The solution is having a revolution of the cost.

ObamaCare was a financing bill. It is who had to pay and who got subsidized. Actually, it was mostly about subsidizing. The Republican alternative actually spread out the actual numbers so you got some efficiency but it was still about who had to pay and who got subsidized.

Medicare for all is all about subsidies. But those are financing bills. They don't touch the problem.

The real problem is the cost of delivering healthcare services.

For people who might say, well, he is not giving us a solution; go look at the probably 70 hours I have over the last few years on the floor here. Half those were bringing solutions. Most of my solutions are uncomfortable because they require disruption. It is technology. It is a thing you can blow into that knows you have the flu and allowing it to prescribe. Taking on the big things, curing diseases.

It turns out cures are remarkable at crashing the price of healthcare and just the basic morality of it. If diabetes is 33 percent of all healthcare spending, and there is a chance out there that there is being some success in curing Type 1 with a CRISPR-altered stem cell treatment, maybe it works, maybe it doesn't, but the literature right now says there are about six people who have been cured of Type 1. We need to know this. We need to find out over the next decade could it be for Type 2.

What do we do on the farm bill, on nutrition support and everything else. Is that a possibility? Because if you could disrupt that cost—do you realize if you could disrupt half, just half of the diabetics' cost in this country, you would actually wipe out the substantial portion of the next 30 years debt.

These are moral, but they are also financial ideas, and we run away from

them. It is almost easier for Members of Congress to talk about cuts than it is competition to disrupt business models.

So understand, the next time you have someone saying well, if I could just get all my money I paid back in FICA taxes, we will make that deal, because you are getting—that couple is getting hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they put in.

It is the math. Whether you feel that way or not, it is the math, and that is the primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt.

Now, we made this deal. This is a societal contract. People worked their hearts out. They paid into FICA. We made a deal as a society.

Our job, as the brain trust here, as Members of Congress, we have got to figure out how to make this work.

You start to look at how fast these numbers are eroding. I have already said this a couple of times; maybe seeing it on a board makes it easier; and I am trying—one of the criticisms was too many of my boards had too many numbers on them. I am trying to make them easier to read. Let me know if I am succeeding, but I am trying.

This is a really simple chart. It basically says, here is where we are today. In a decade, structurally, just functionally, Medicare and Medicaid, and then if I add in interest, then there is another, functionally, just my cost there I am heading toward a trillion-plus dollars just from my Medicare.

Medicaid adds another quarter trillion dollars of borrowing; and then somewhere in there I have almost \$1 trillion of interest. That is what I look like a decade from now.

So people run around here and say, I am going to cut and give you a 10-year balanced budget. Okay. Tell me what part of paying our bonds you are going to cut. That is \$1 trillion of the deficit 10 years from now. You have got to do that.

All the people—you are going to default if you don't raise the debt ceiling. No, you are not, and I will do another presentation in the coming weeks on, stop making crap up.

The United States has plenty of cash flow to cover our sovereign debts and the majority of our earned entitlements. It is a lot of the discretionary we don't have enough cash for.

These are big, complicated, and then to have, as I started with, the trite Democrats and wanting an edge in the press, making it really hard to do something that has got to happen bipartisan.

Mr. Speaker, I know we are up against time.

□ 2200

The last one I am going to show very quickly. This is your 10-year chart. It is very simple. This is Social Security. This is the healthcare entitlements. This is everything else. This is what we are up against.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the tolerance from everyone. If I hurt your feelings, I am sorry. It may be too much caffeine and just being too damn cranky around here.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 27, 2023, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-168. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-783, "Uniform Electronic Wills Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-169. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-784, "Homeland Security Fusion Center and Law Enforcement Authority Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-170. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-785, "Schools First in Budgeting Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-171. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-788, "Ignition Interlock System Program Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-172. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-779, "Omnibus Firearm and Ghost Gun Clarification Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-173. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-768, "DC Nursing Education Enhancement Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-174. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-780, "Restoring Trust and Credibility to Forensic Sciences Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-175. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-781, "Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-176. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-754, "Corrections Oversight Improvement Omnibus Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-177. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-769, “Closing of Public Streets and Alleys Adjacent to Squares 3039, 3040, and 3043 Clarification Second Temporary Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-178. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-770, “Tenant Payment Plan Phasing Continuation Temporary Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-179. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-732, “Animal Care and Control Omnibus Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-180. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-771, “Political Committee Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-181. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-723, “District Government Parental Bereavement Leave Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-182. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-786, “District of Columbia Housing Authority Stabilization and Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-183. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-724, “Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-184. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-787, “Tourism Recovery Tax Temporary Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-185. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-725, “Emergency Rental Assistance Reform and Career Mobility Action Plan Program Establishment Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-186. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-739, “Repeal of Outdated and Unnecessary Audit Mandates Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-187. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-726, “WMATA Board of Directors Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-188. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-740, “Consent for Vaccinations of Minors Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-189. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-727, “Inspector General Enhance-

ment Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-190. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-741, “High Need Healthcare Career Scholarship and Health Professional Loan Repayment Program Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-191. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-728, “Personal Medical Record Fee Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-192. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-742, “Local Solar Expansion Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-193. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-743, “Senior Nutrition, Health, and Well-Being Equity Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-194. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-729, “Contractor Indemnity and Subcontractor Prompt Payment Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-195. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-744, “Automated Traffic Enforcement System Revenue Designation Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-196. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-755, “Greener Government Buildings Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-197. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-730, “No Senior Hungry Omnibus Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-198. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-756, “Preserving Our Kids’ Equity Through Trusts and Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-199. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-731, “Constituent Unemployment Compensation Information Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-200. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-757, “Internet Equity Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-201. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-758, “Attorney General Civil Rights Enforcement Clarification Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-202. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting

D.C. Act 24-733, “Give SNAP a Raise Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-203. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-759, “St. Elizabeths East Parcel 13 Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-204. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-760, “Opioid Litigation Proceeds Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-205. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-761, “Malcolm X Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-206. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-762, “Educator Background Check Streamlining Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-207. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-763, “Hill East Phase II Bundle 1 Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-208. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-734, “School Psychologist Licensing Clarification Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-209. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-764, “Battery and Electronic Stewardship Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-210. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-765, “Hill East Phase II Bundle 2 Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-211. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-735, “Elimination of Discrimination Against Women Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-212. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-766, “Child Wealth Building Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-213. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-767, “Howard University Property Tax Exemption Clarification Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-214. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-736, “Soil Disclosure Repeal Amendment Act of 2022”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-215. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-776, “Fair Meals Delivery Act of

2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-216. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-777, "Domestic Worker Employment Rights Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-217. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-737, "Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-218. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-778, "Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-219. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-782, "Safe Streets for Students Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-220. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-738, "Protecting Health Professionals Providing Reproductive Health Care Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ALFORD (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. VAN ORDEN):

H.R. 530. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to amend certain regulations to clarify that livestock auction owners may have an interest in small meat packing businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. FOXX, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FRY, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Ms. MACE, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YAKYM, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 531. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for charitable donations to nonprofit organizations providing education scholarships to qualified elementary and secondary students; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia:

H.R. 532. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 600 East First Street in Rome, Georgia,

as the "Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 533. A bill to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 534. A bill to prohibit United States Government recognition of the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 535. A bill to counter Russian influence and aggression in Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. POCAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BEYER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWN, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 536. A bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 8.7 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. BICE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KUSTOFF, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 537. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 538. A bill to require the disclosure of a camera or recording capability in certain internet-connected devices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Ms. MACE, Mr. CARL, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FRY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 539. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand school choice opportunities for children of active duty members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 540. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue more equitable treatment of Taiwan at the international financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 541. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 to modify the limitations applicable to qualified conservation loan guarantees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself and Mr. BERGMAN):

H.R. 542. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home

and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 543. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the reimbursement of continuing professional education expenses for health care professionals of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 544. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide coverage for infertility treatment and standard fertility preservation services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 545. A bill to amend title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the treatment of core seasonal industries affected by antidumping or countervailing duty investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 546. A bill to extend funding for the Pediatric Research Initiative by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 547. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to expand access to home and community-based services (HCBS) under Medicaid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 548. A bill to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 549. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California (for himself, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. CHU, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 550. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to maintain a program that improves wildfire forecasting and detection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 551. A bill to direct the Attorney General to report to Congress on how United States taxpayer-funded research has benefited China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. WEBER

of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 552. A bill to prohibit United States contributions to the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 553. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify the definition of competitive integrated employment; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 554. A bill to deter Chinese aggression towards Taiwan by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to publish a report on financial institutions and accounts connected to senior officials of the People's Republic of China, to restrict financial services for certain immediate family of such officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 555. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure the supply of certain medical materials essential to national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 556. A bill to support the role of the United States dollar as the primary global reserve currency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 557. A bill to promote United States interests at the international financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. MACE, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. SELF, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. EZELL, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 558. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to prohibit certain foreign countries from purchasing or leasing property near sensitive sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 559. A bill to make improvements with respect to the pricing of cattle in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 560. A bill to amend section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and the Budget, for a period to be subse-

quently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BERA, Mr. CARSON, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BALINT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DELUZO, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BUSH, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. ROSS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BEYER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CASE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MENG, Mr. CASAR, Mr. STANTON, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. MFUME, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. DOGETT, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SHERILL, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BROWN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. WILD, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 561. A bill to ensure affordable abortion coverage and care for every person, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the

Committees on Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, the Judiciary, Oversight and Accountability, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 562. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to permit Members of Congress to use facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the purposes of meeting with constituents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MFUME (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CARSON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. PORTER, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. BROWN, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. IVEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 563. A bill to direct the National Institute of Justice to collect, study, and analyze online content created by mass shooters in an effort to early identify potential mass shooters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 564. A bill to rescind the unobligated balance of appropriations made by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 565. A bill to require the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to establish the Community Resilience and Restoration Fund; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 566. A bill to prohibit the availability of Federal funds for programs, projects, or activities in the People's Republic of China until amounts made available for COVID-19 relief in the United States have been reimbursed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MOYLAN, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.R. 567. A bill to expedite certain activities related to salvage operations and reforestation activities on National Forest System lands or public lands in response to catastrophic events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 568. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce,

and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 569. A bill to authorize for a grant program for handgun licensing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. MOONEY):

H.R. 570. A bill to prohibit the award of Federal funds to schools that promote certain race-based theories to students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 571. A bill to allow Federal funds appropriated for kindergarten through grade 12 education to follow the student; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FALLON, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MANN, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 572. A bill to establish the Payroll Audit Independent Determination program in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 573. A bill to amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to limit the immunity of providers and users of interactive computer services under such section, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. TITUS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MAST, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 574. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to the National Institutes of Health for the purposes of conducting biological, medical, or behavioral research involving the testing of dogs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 575. A bill to transfer the administration of the H-2A program from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 576. A bill to address the duration of copyright, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 577. A bill to direct Federal departments and agencies to verify eligibility for Federal benefits for individuals 95 years of age or older, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 578. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude major professional sports leagues from qualifying as tax-exempt organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 579. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the marriage penalty in the income tax rate brackets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 580. A bill to establish a small business and domestic production recovery investment facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 581. A bill to require individuals who formerly held an elected Federal office to

certify after leaving office that they do not have in their possession any classified materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the frequency of board of directors meetings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Ms. MACE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MAST, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 583. A bill to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to extend the moratorium on drilling off the coasts of the States of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. MFUME, Mr. CARSON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. IVEY):

H.R. 584. A bill to require face-to-face purchases of ammunition, to require licensing of ammunition dealers, and to require reporting regarding bulk purchases of ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 585. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the availability of penalty-free distributions to unemployed individuals from retirement plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LATTA, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Commerce relating to "Procedures Covering Suspension of Liquidation, Duties and Estimated Duties in Accord With Presidential Proclamation 10414"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H. Res. 60. A resolution electing Members to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H. Res. 61. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Dominican Heritage Month; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H. Res. 62. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a Juan Pablo Duarte Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. EZELL (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi):

H. Res. 63. A resolution honoring the lives of two fallen Mississippi police officers, Sergeant Steven Robin and Officer Brandon Estorffe, and expressing condolences to their families; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 64. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Representative Adam Schiff should not have access to classified information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi (for himself and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H. Res. 65. A resolution reaffirming United States-Uzbekistan relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIEU:

H. Res. 66. A resolution Expressing support for Congress to focus on artificial intelligence; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. STEIL:

H. Res. 67. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 586. A bill to For the relief of Robert Feiss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 587. A bill to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to James Capers, Jr. for acts of valor as a member of the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ALFORD:

H.R. 530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to amend certain regulations to clarify that livestock auction owners may have an interest in small meat packing businesses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Establishing a tax credit for individuals and corporations who contribute to scholarship granting organizations.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia:

H.R. 532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, United States Constitution

By Mr. McGOVERN:

H.R. 533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 534.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs—To counter Russian influence and aggression in Crimea

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs—To counter Russian influence and aggression in Ukraine.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal Employee Compensation

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 537.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Holocaust

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 538.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Consumer Protection

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Educational opportunity for children of active-duty military

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue more equitable treatment of Taiwan at the international financial institutions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Legislation pertains solely to agricultural lending for farmers and ranchers.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 544.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 545.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 546.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill transfers unused monies from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund (PECF) to the 10-Year Pediatric Research Initiative before terminating the PECF.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 547.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 548.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which states the Congress shall have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 549.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California:

H.R. 550.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ability to improve wildfire forecasting and detection.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 551.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ensuring no taxpayer dollars go to the Chinese Communist Party.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 552.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 553.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Disability employment

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taiwan Conflict Deterrence Act

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 555.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Defense Production Act of 1950.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 556.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

21st Dollar Century Act

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

International Financial Institutions.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 558.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to prohibit certain foreign countries from purchasing or leasing property near sensitive sites, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 559.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill to authorize financing opportunities for the increase of livestock processing capacity in the United States.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 560.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 561.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 562.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 563.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

This single subject of this legislation is:

Research

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 564.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; and

Article I, Section 9, clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of

The single subject of this legislation is:

Rescission of unobligated funds under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and return of those funds to the Department of Treasury to reduce the federal deficit.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 565.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: establish a land restoration and resiliency fund

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 566.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.R. 567.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 568.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof."

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 569.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 570.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 571.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 572.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Wage and hour compliance

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 573.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 574.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 575.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 576.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 577.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 578.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 579.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 580.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: Creates through the SBIC program patient and flexible capital for small manufacturers.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 581.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 582.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill revises the frequency of meetings required to be held by a credit union's board of directors.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 583.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Natural Resources

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 584.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 586.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 587.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. POSEY:

H.J. Res. 22.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Congressional Review Act Resolution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 29: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. MCCORMICK.

H.R. 38: Mr. YAKYM and Mrs. BICE.

H.R. 51: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 53: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 117: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 119: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 128: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HERN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MANN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 139: Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. FRY, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 146: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. EZELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. SELF, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 163: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mrs. BICE.

H.R. 185: Mr. YAKYM and Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 190: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 214: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 223: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 287: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 291: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 292: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 298: Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Mr. FLOOD.

H.R. 326: Mr. LATURNER and Mr. MANN.

H.R. 327: Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 337: Mr. MAST and Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 345: Ms. NORTON and Mr. MOLINARO.

H.R. 347: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 371: Mr. COMER and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 374: Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 382: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 383: Mr. MAST, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. YAKYM, and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 393: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 394: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 398: Mr. BOST, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 406: Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. BERA, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.

H.R. 411: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 412: Mr. DOGETT, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. KILEY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 421: Mr. YAKYM.

H.R. 431: Mr. COMER.

H.R. 450: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mr. ALFORD.

H.R. 451: Mr. MORELLE, Ms. SALAZAR, and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 460: Ms. Velázquez, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 472: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 475: Mr. IVEY.

H.R. 496: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 497: Mr. PENCE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. YAKYM, and Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 499: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 506: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 508: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 509: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 511: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 513: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. LATURNER.

H.J. Res. 7: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.J. Res. 8: Mr. HUDSON.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. MOONEY and Mr. GARBARINO.

H.J. Res. 12: Mr. COMER.

H.J. Res. 16: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.J. Res. 18: Mr. FALLON, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 9: Mr. MEUSER.

H. Res. 8: Mr. DUNCAN.

H. Res. 49: Mr. ALLRED.

H. Res. 51: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. FRY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mr. LAWLER.

H. Res. 54: Mr. SOTO.

H. Res. 55: Mr. CARSON and Mr. SABLON.

H. Res. 59: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 21

OFFERED BY: MR. PERRY

AMENDMENT No. 144: Page 2, beginning on line 9, amend paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of a severe energy supply interruption described in subsection (d), the Secretary may not execute the first drawdown of petroleum products in the Reserve after the date of enactment of this subsection, whether through sale, exchange, or loan, until the Secretary has—

“(A) developed a plan to increase the number of barrels of petroleum products produced on Federal lands (including submerged lands of the Outercontinental Shelf) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense leased for oil and gas production by at least the same number of barrels of petroleum products in the Reserve that are to be drawn down in that first and subsequent drawdowns, subject to the limitation under paragraph (2); and

“(B) submitted to Congress a certification that the number of barrels of petroleum products to be produced pursuant to subparagraph (A) have been produced.

H.R. 21

OFFERED BY: MR. GRIJALVA

AMENDMENT No. 145: Add at the end the following:

(4) PROTECTED PUBLIC LANDS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall not include oil and gas leasing on any protected public lands, including any—

(A) unit of the National Park System;

(B) unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

(C) component of the national wild and scenic river system;

(D) component of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(E) designated wilderness study area or other area managed for wilderness characteristics;

(F) component of the national trails system;

(G) national conservation area;

(H) national monument;

(I) national recreation area;

(J) inventoried roadless area within the National Forest System;

(K) area of critical environmental concern;

(L) Backcountry Conservation Area; or

(M) National Conservation Lands.

H.R. 21

OFFERED BY: MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 146: Page 2, line 22, strike “that is” and insert “that has been drawn down during the period beginning January 21, 2021, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, and that is”.

H.R. 21

OFFERED BY: MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 147: Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO ABUSE OF EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, may be construed to authorize the President to make a determination under section 161(d) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241(d)) that an emergency situation exists in order for the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell petroleum products under such subsection for political, non-emergency purposes.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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No. 17

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CHARLES E. SCHUMER, a Senator from the State of New York.

PRAYER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's opening prayer is going to be led by one of the greatest pastors and human beings I have met in my long career in politics. He has done an amazing job both at CCC, his church, and throughout New York and America.

So the prayer will be led by Dr. A.R. Bernard, founding pastor of CCC, Christian Cultural Center, in the great borough of Brooklyn, NY.

Let us pray.

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Thank you, Senator.

Let us bow our heads as we go to the Lord in prayer.

Our Father and our God, to whom belongs all glory, honor, and praise, we humble ourselves in prayer, seeking Your wisdom and guidance as we accept the responsibility to guide, guard, and govern this great Nation. As the prophet Jeremiah said, "We stand at a crossroad."

We join our hearts and minds in the simple prayer of the prophets of the Hebrew Scriptures and the prophet of the New Testament. We ask "Thy Kingdom come," not a future messianic Kingdom—that we leave in Your care and control—but the power of Your presence in the here and now; the power that changes the hearts, minds, and lives of people by truth, righteousness, justice, and peace and thus transforms our Nation, its political constructs, our social institutions—their systems, structures, policies, and practices—that while elevating some, tend to marginalize others; the power that transforms relations between government and citizens, labor and capital, between neighbors and friends, between the members of a household.

Let our love of a free market and our responsibility for the most vulnerable collaborate toward the common good.

Help us to clarify our role and function, both domestic and abroad.

Help us to understand the meaning of our identity as one nation under God.

Bring the spirit of renewal to our Nation. Reawaken passion, fervor, and creativity toward purpose. Let it begin with the individual and spread to our culture.

We understand this is a big prayer, but You are a big God. So we ask You and trust You to help us, O God, and hear our prayer.

In Your Name we pray. Amen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the first time I am sitting in the Chair, and you can see why. What a great man he is.

Let us pledge.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, January 26, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CHARLES E. SCHUMER, a Senator from the State of New York, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SCHUMER thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator GILLIBRAND has had the great sense to invite the pastor to give the opening prayer. Let me call on her for a brief introduction.

WELCOMING THE GUEST CHAPLAIN

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Thank you so much, Mr. President. Thank you for your leadership and your extraordinary stewardship of our State.

I rise today to thank and welcome my guest, Rev. A.R. Bernard, for leading us in that beautiful prayer this morning—so heartfelt, so purposeful, selected exactly for this moment in time. The wisdom that you bring us is very welcome.

Through all the challenges that my constituents and Senator SCHUMER's constituents in New York have faced over these last few years, Rev. Bernard has been a steadfast and devoted leader, serving his flock through faith and good works.

Not only does he lead one of New York's largest churches, Reverend Bernard is tackling some of the most pressing issues that our communities face: food insecurity, injustice, ensuring all of our children receive high-quality education.

He truly embodies the Word and the grace of God, and I am proud to welcome him as my guest for the summit that we are hosting today for African-American faith leaders.

I hope we will be able to learn from his example.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from New York.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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WELCOMING THE GUEST CHAPLAIN

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I just wanted to add another word for Pastor Bernard before he leaves.

He is such an extraordinary leader to so many, not just the thousands who are—tens of thousands who are members of his church, Christian Cultural Center, but for the Nation.

And he has been a great spiritual guidance for me during times of difficulty. We have shared our joys and our sorrows together—but for the whole country.

He has done an amazing thing, as CCC, Christian Cultural Center, has been a beacon for so many different congregations throughout the country, as a way to lead, as a way to combine the temporal and the secular.

He has done an amazing, amazing job. So I just wanted to, again, thank him for being here but, more importantly, thank him for all he is doing.

Pastor Bernard is a blessing—a blessing to CCC, a blessing to our borough of Brooklyn, to our city, our State, our Nation, and our world.

May God give him strength to continue in his ministry.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CAL- ENDAR EN BLOC—S. 81, S. 82, H.R. 300

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, before I get to my remarks and house-keeping, I understand there are three bills at the desk due for a second reading, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 81) to provide a moratorium on all Federal research grants provided to any institution of higher education or other research institute that is conducting gain-of-function research.

A bill (S. 82) to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

A bill (H.R. 300) to amend chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, to require the publication of settlement agreements, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in order to place the bills on the calendar

under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if the 118th Congress is going to do its job and raise the debt ceiling later this year, there is one very big, very important question that all of us need to answer: Republicans, where is your plan? It is the first question that must be asked, so let me ask it again. Republicans, where is your plan?

For weeks, we have heard lots of howling at the Moon from House Republicans on the MAGA fringe about sabotaging the credit of the United States but little in the way of actual solutions. Republicans in the House, especially the MAGA ones, seem disturbingly at ease with taking our economy hostage in exchange for gutting vital programs, but when asked to explain to the American people what kind of cuts they want, suddenly these Republicans seem stumped.

This is reckless. Few issues require more bipartisanship, more cooperation, and more serious-mindedness than protecting the full faith and credit of the United States. We have never failed to pay our debts on time, and the debt ceiling has consistently been a bipartisan endeavor. The radical MAGA crowd running the show in the House seems unable to grasp this truth.

So let me try it again. House Republicans, where is your plan? You want to gut Federal spending, so show us what that means. Show us what it means to the average American family in specific detail. It is your responsibility on such a weighty issue to do just that.

Speaker MCCARTHY. Speaker MCCARTHY has an obligation—an obligation—to explain to the American people what Republicans actually plan to do about raising the debt ceiling. Until we get a clear answer from House Republicans about what their plan is, there is no point in speculating about anything else, because if Republicans really want to starve the American people of vital services, the American people have a right to know what that will mean for their daily lives. Otherwise, the American people will be left with only questions and no answers.

Republicans say they want cuts. Do Republicans want to cut Social Security and Medicare? Do Republicans want to cut military funding? Do they want to cut aid to veterans? Do they want to cut funding to police and firefighters and first responders? Do they want to cut education, public health, science and research?

Saber-rattling about the debt and grandiose statements without any specifics are not going to cut it. They have been doing that for a while. It doesn't work. Lay out the plan. Show us your plan. Republicans need to show

us the math. They need to level with the American people. They need to show us their plan.

Now, here in the Senate, some Members from the MAGA faction—particularly Senator RICK SCOTT—have taken it upon themselves to fill the void that House Republicans have created. The bad news is, the plan they came up with is about as unhinged as they come.

Yesterday, the junior Senator from Florida—the very same Senator who thought that tax hikes on middle-class families was a winning formula for Republicans last November—released a proposal that would put the interests of the Chinese Communist Party before the needs of American families. Senator SCOTT calls it the Full Faith and Credit Act, but it is legislation that does not even deserve partial credit.

Bondholders in Beijing would get their money, while Floridians, Alabamians, Wisconsinites, and so many other American citizens would be left out to dry. Does he want to pay China before he pays schoolteachers? Does he want to pay the Chinese Communist Party before he pays our police officers? There is no end to the negative impacts of this piece of legislation, and it is no substitute for real action to avoid default. Worse yet, reports suggest that Speaker MCCARTHY has promised MAGA radicals in the House that he will hold a vote on a similar proposal to this one.

Seriously, Mr. President, just when we thought we had seen the limits of MAGA extremism, Senator SCOTT has swooped in and reminded us that when it comes to MAGA insanity, there is no bottom. And who—who—is going to pay the price? The American people.

Now on the national sales tax—I mean, you can't make this stuff up, but it goes on and on and on, these really ludicrous, way out of line, way over to the extreme Republican plans. They keep coming at us. Another one they put out is a national sales tax.

While Republicans refuse to show what they plan to do about the debt ceiling, they spend a lot of time talking up one of the worst policy proposals in existence—a 30-percent national sales tax on all consumer goods. The House Republicans just can't seem to get out of their own way. House Republicans call it the Fair Tax Act, but let's call it what it really is—a disaster for middle-class families.

There is nothing fair about a tax that punishes average families for buying essential goods while giving the rich another chance to lower their tax burdens. That is what is behind most of these Republican plans—a desire to help the very wealthy. And if it comes out on the middle class and most Americans, they don't give a hoot. They don't give a hoot.

The Fair Tax Act is truly foul stuff. The Republican tax plan would raise the cost of buying a house by \$125,000. It would raise the cost of buying a car by \$10,000. It would raise your average

grocery bill by \$3,500 a year at a time when people are already worried about the high price of groceries. How can they do this? Things like eggs are already too expensive, but Republicans want to slap another \$1.50 on that price. The plan would make a gallon of milk cost another \$1.70 more.

The shock waves go way beyond trips to the grocery store, as painful as those have been. The Republican tax would erode the value of retirement plans, Social Security, pensions and 401(k)s by nearly one-third, an insulting way—insulting—to treat people who have spent their entire lives saving up in order to retire with some degree of dignity.

In all my years in office—in all my years in office—I have rarely seen such an extreme proposal be taken seriously by a governing majority. It is another reminder of how radical, how out of touch, how unserious MAGA Republicans are about governing. All they want to do is help their very ultrarich friends. And the fact that the House leadership is catering to the delusional whims of MAGA extremism should send a shiver down every one of our spines.

GUNS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now finally on guns, it is another tragic week of mass shootings, but gun manufacturers continue to stoop to disgusting and morally bankrupt new lows. I am talking about a weapon currently for sale that is actually being marketed by one gunmaker to children. It has a disgusting, horrifying name: the JR-15. The JR-15. You heard me right. That is what they call it. The JR-15 is a spinoff, a child-sized version of an AR-15, which, according to the company marketing it, “functions like a modern sporting rifle” but is “geared to smaller enthusiasts.” Smaller enthusiasts? That is a code for “young children.”

Look at what just happened a few weeks ago in Virginia, where a 6-year-old student shot his teacher at school. We are talking about a kid in the first grade who looked at his teacher and pulled the trigger. When weapons are marketed to children, it makes horrors like what happened in Virginia more likely. Even if the weapons are marketed to adults to give to their children, it creates these terrible, terrible, terrible situations.

So later today, I and a group of my colleagues will ask the FTC to investigate the company that makes and advertises the JR-15. I want to be clear that this probe is not intended to be a cure-all for gun violence. We have a lot more to do in that regard. But we must shed more light on the prevalence of guns in our society, and regulators must take stronger steps to keep guns out of the hands of children. I hope it will pave the way for future action in Congress.

I can't believe I have to say this: The last thing we need to be doing is reduc-

ing in size deadly weapons of war and marketing them to young children. Every parent in America, every citizen in America should be outraged and demand the FTC to take action.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Senate is witnessing an unusual sight. Our colleague from West Virginia, Senator MANCHIN, is trying to roll back legislation that he himself wrote and passed less than a year ago. Reports say the Senator now wants Congress to delay the new electric vehicle tax credit that he himself hand-designed just last summer until he can resolve a fight with his fellow Democrats and the administration over what their own law actually says or actually does.

It would be comical if this Democrat-on-Democrat chaos weren't impacting our country. Republicans pointed out over and over that Democrats' reckless taxing-and-spending spree was unfair as well as unworkable. We said from the start this is a hugely expensive, hopelessly tangled mess of subsidies, regulations, and redtape. They raised taxes on American jobs, American families, and American energy in order to inefficiently send little chunks of the people's money back to them if they plan their lives according to unclear and changing Big Government standards.

This is the classic tax-and-spend liberal logic: The IRS takes more of your money so bureaucrats can take over more of your life. Well, it is proving just as tangled and messy for the country, as we all predicted last summer.

Our Democratic colleague from West Virginia is locked in some battle with the Democrats' own Treasury Department over the sweeping new regulations that need to be written. He seems to be suggesting that some Americans who have already received the EV tax credit—that he wrote—should have to actually pay it back. In the meantime, while Democrats keep fighting it out, the Senator apparently wants Congress to act again to halt or change the implementation of his own policy.

So good luck to American families trying to understand what on Earth does and does not qualify for the Big Government subsidies. Good luck to American businesses trying to figure

out how to direct their investments. Now, this is what happens when Democrats make it up as they go along and clumsily try to rewire huge parts of our economy on the fly.

Now, remember, the senior Senator from West Virginia has already acknowledged that other Biden policies completely cancel out the supposed deficit savings from the massive climate bill. He has admitted that President Biden's student loan socialism wipes out all of their claimed deficit savings from the Green New Deal, and then some. And now, on top of all that, the redtape and expensive subsidies are so tangled that the very Senator who wrote the law now wants to delay or change it.

This has been a terrible deal for the country right from the beginning. Nonpartisan experts said the Democrats' boondoggle would increase inflation in the short term and do nothing for inflation in the long term. Nonpartisan experts said it would shatter President Biden's promise not to impact middle-class families with tax hikes. Nonpartisan experts said that none of it would have any—any—measurable impact on the global temperature.

And now, apparently, even the author of the bill wants Congress to rescue the country from his own handiwork. This is no way to run a country. People need to plan their lives. Businesses need to plan their futures and their investments. How can American workers and entrepreneurs do what they do best if Washington Democrats are micromanaging the economy and changing their mind every 5 minutes?

So, to summarize, we have a Senator asking Congress to delay and modify the signature bill that he himself wrote less than a year ago. We have American families being treated as pawns in a fight between Democrats and other Democrats. This bill was already an incredibly bad deal for the country, and the giant mess gets worse and worse every day.

GUANTANAMO BAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, some things in life are just constants: The Sun rises in the east, water is wet, and Democratic administrations look for ways to let terrorists out of Guantanamo Bay.

The Biden administration has already overseen the largest terrorist jailbreak in modern memory when they abandoned the Bagram Air Base prison in Afghanistan. They let the Taliban waltz in and free thousands of terrorists, reportedly including the ISIS-K suicide bomber who killed our 13 American servicemembers in Kabul during the Biden administration's botched withdrawal.

Now, rumor has it they are considering writing a sequel to that jailbreak by continuing the Obama-Biden administration's literal obsession with removing terrorists from our secure and

legal detention facility at Guantánamo.

Let's get a few things straight. The American people are safer and more secure because monsters like Khalid Shaikh Mohammed are off the battlefield and behind bars where they belong. When the Obama administration wanted to bring these terrorists to America, introduce them into the American judicial and prison systems, the Congress, on an overwhelming, overwhelming bipartisan basis, said no. But the progressive leftists in the Biden administration don't seem to care. They seem more concerned about the views of European human rights activists than about key national security concerns and complex legal questions.

So new reports suggest that President Biden and his team are trying to cut plea deals with these terrorists and war criminals. They want to cut these guys deals.

What would the deals look like? No one knows. They won't tell anybody. Would they be transferred into our own taxpayer-funded justice system for American citizens? Are we going to have hardened terrorists moving through the streets of Manhattan, with terrorist lawyers getting the rights and access that pertain to defense counsel?

Mayor Adams is already saying New York can't cope with President Biden's open southern border, and now the NYPD could have to babysit terrorists as well? Or is the plan military commissions, in which case, what concessions is the President planning to make to these murderers to get their activist lawyers to accept that forum?

Or does the administration intend to follow the Obama administration's model and rely on third parties and other countries to do the dirty work of detention? Well, of course, if you are going to send these people to other countries, that requires allies who are reliable, responsible, and actually willing to take these terrorists. Does President Biden plan to gamble on an Iraqi Government that is increasingly under the influence of Iran? Or do they want to double down on detention facilities run by Syrian Kurdish partners in areas that are not yet under the control of the Assad regime?

There is already no plan for Europe to reabsorb their citizens who fought for ISIS and are currently detained by the SDF. We are going to add to those ranks?

There is a huge long list of practical problems the administration needs to consider before they toy with risky plans to shutter a perfectly good facility at Guantánamo Bay for no good reason. The Biden administration has got to rediscover some common sense.

Now, I understand that liberal activists are willing to leave innocent American families in greater danger in exchange for a little bit of leftwing symbolism, but our Commander in Chief has a higher duty.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 13, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 13) raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by designating January 2023 as "National Stalking Awareness Month".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

E-CIGARETTES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have served in the House and Senate for a number of years. One of the issues that has always been of interest to me is tobacco. I lost my father to lung cancer when I was 14 years old. He was 53. Two packs of Camels a day, and he died of lung cancer. I have thought about that a lot throughout my life.

When I was elected to the House of Representatives, I decided to start asking a few questions about tobacco and government subsidies and government policies. It was not the most popular position I ever took within the House of Representatives. There was generally a rule—or at least a custom—of never raising the issue. I did. It resulted in a decision by the House of Representatives that surprised almost everyone.

I introduced an amendment to ban smoking on airplanes. It was opposed by not only my own party leadership but the leadership of the Republican Party. Yet we prevailed. It turned out that the Members of the House of Representatives represented one of the largest frequent flier clubs in America, and they were sick and tired of second-hand smoke in airplanes.

I called on Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey to be my ally on this side of the Rotunda, and he was successful in passing the legislation with me, which was signed into law.

People started asking obvious questions about secondhand smoke: If it is dangerous in an airplane, why is it not dangerous on the train, the bus, at a hospital, in an office building, in a restaurant?

So, to my surprise, this measure to make clean air more prevalent on airplanes ended up being a tipping point in American history on tobacco policy. Everything started changing—and fast.

Lives were saved. People were discouraged from smoking. Tobacco companies, which had been untouchable to that point, were not only touchable, they were vulnerable. And they had to sit down and devise a new policy to make money.

Now, the premise of tobacco was to entice young people to start smoking at an early age, and the chemicals in tobacco, like nicotine, were addictive. People knew, in the tobacco industry, that if you could drag kids into smoking at an early age and get them addicted, they might face a lifetime with that addiction and, ultimately, die from it, but they would have loyal customers to the tobacco companies, and they would continue to make money.

When we started raising questions about tobacco, the tobacco companies needed an alternative. They found it. Do you know what it was? It was e-cigarettes and vaping. The tobacco companies made big investments in these companies—selling them as a new marketable product that was a lot safer—though, it wasn't—and creating addictions among children by advertising and selling fruit-flavored, bubble gum-flavored vaping devices that looked an awful lot like something you would carry around for your computer.

Visit a high school in America today in your State or visit a junior high or a middle school, for that matter. Ask the teachers and administrators what the prevalence is of vaping and e-cigarettes among the kids in these schools. You will be shocked to learn that kids mistakenly believe that these are harmless; yet they are extremely addictive—e-cigarettes and vaping.

So I contacted the Food and Drug Administration, which has the legal authority to regulate these products, and said: What are you going to do about it? Well, they weren't quite sure what to do about it. That is why I have come to the floor today—to tell you, up-to-date, what was just announced.

The decade-long delay from the Food and Drug Administration to properly regulate vaping and e-cigarettes is in a league of its own in the modern history of that Agency. You see, under the law known as premarket review, no tobacco product—and vaping is a tobacco product using tobacco chemicals like nicotine—is permitted on store shelves unless the producer, the manufacturer, proves—listen—proves to the Food and Drug Administration in advance, prior to selling the product on the market, that it is "appropriate for the protection of public health."

For years, the Food and Drug Administration, despite this charge under the law, has ignored it. Instead, they sit back as millions—millions—of e-cigarettes in fruit, mint, candy flavors, even with cartoon images, are illegally flooding the market and addicting America's children. The Food and Drug Administration watched as this happened. It was so bad that in year 2019—4 years ago—a Federal judge intervened, ruling that the Food and Drug

Administration “decided not to enforce the premarket review provisions at all.”

In other words, the court found what I have just said to be the fact. The law said you need approval ahead of time before you can sell this product. The industry—the tobacco industry, the e-vaping industry—ignored it and sold these products nationwide, addicting these children and ignoring their responsibilities under the law.

So, in 2019, this Federal court ordered the Food and Drug Administration to enforce the law, to review all e-cigarette applications, as the law requires, and gave them a deadline—a deadline—to get it done that was almost 2 years later, September 9, 2021. That was more than 16 months ago, and, still, the Food and Drug Administration has not finished its job. In that time, while the FDA has dithered, dallied, and delayed, more than 1 million of America’s kids have started vaping.

How could our Federal regulators be so passive and so ineffective?

Then, on Tuesday, this last Tuesday, in a stunning filing to the Federal judge, the Food and Drug Administration disclosed that it will take another 6 months—another 6-month delay—to fulfill the public health duty announced by the court years ago and that the Food and Drug Administration will not finish reviewing applications for the most popular e-cigarettes until the end of 2023—another outrageous delay.

I don’t think I have ever heard of a Federal Agency defying a court order for 2 years. I am going to leave it up to the Federal court to assess this development.

How can this Federal Agency knowingly, willingly, ignore this court order to protect America’s children? How can they ignore the fact that the law requires their approval of a product before it goes on the shelf? And these products are being sold across America without that approval.

To this Senator, the Food and Drug Administration’s deference to the tobacco industry, at the risk of 1 million more children getting addicted to nicotine over the next year, is just plain outrageous and indefensible.

The Food and Drug Administration has one choice, three words: Follow the law. Immediately halt these unauthorized sales of these e-cigarettes on the market—not next year, not next month—immediately, today. Otherwise, this Agency and the people who guide it bear a responsibility for the result, and that result is the addiction of children to a product which will harm their health. Otherwise, the Food and Drug Administration is complicit in endangering the health of America’s kids.

Think about that for a second. An Agency created over a century ago to protect American consumers is, in fact, failing to protect the most vulnerable American consumers—our children.

The Food and Drug Administration has the authority today, before the end

of this business day, to order these vaping products off the market—period.

Do it. Don’t wait until some attorney talks you out of it at the Food and Drug Administration. Protect America’s kids. Tell the tobacco industry: Sorry. The party is over. You must prove that what you sell is in the interest of public health. We are going to protect kids first and deal with the lawyers later. End the free pass. Follow the law. Do not allow these tobacco companies one more day of preying on our children.

(The remarks of Mr. DURBIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 126 are printed in today’s RECORD under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

FARM BILL

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, 2023 will be a big year on the agriculture front as we work to draft the next farm bill.

Farm bills are always a major priority for me given the essential place agriculture holds in South Dakota, and I have been gearing up now for the 2023 farm bill since last year when I began holding a series of roundtables with agriculture producers to hear firsthand what farmers’ and ranchers’ priorities are right now and what they need from the 2023 farm bill.

I introduced multiple bills last Congress that I hope to get included in this year’s legislation, including bills to strengthen and improve the Conservation Reserve Program, and address the needs of South Dakota livestock producers—and of producers around the country.

Livestock production has long been an integral part of South Dakota’s agriculture heritage, including cattle ranching in our West River communities; and one of my priorities for this year’s farm bill is to address some of the challenges facing South Dakota’s livestock producers in getting their products to Americans’ tables.

The last few years have revealed vulnerabilities in our food supply chain that have had an outsized impact on livestock producers. Early in the pandemic, some meat processing plants were temporarily closed, and these closures led to bottlenecks in processing and delays to process livestock. The results were supply shortages and empty cases at the grocery stores—shortages that weren’t caused by a shortage of livestock but by a lack of processing capacity to get meat ready for sale.

Between processing bottlenecks and meatpacker concentration, it has be-

come clear that livestock producers need more processing options. One way we can reduce producers’ dependence on the big packers is to expand smaller meatpackers’ processing capacity. That is why I am currently working to reintroduce my Strengthening Local Processing Act.

My bill would help small processors invest in the infrastructure necessary to expand their capacity as well as direct Federal dollars to education and training programs that will bolster the industry’s workforce and build the next generation of meat processors and butchers.

My bill would also allow more State-inspected meat products to be sold across State lines, which would open up new markets for small meat processors and the farmers and ranchers who supply them.

If there is one thing that can be said for sure about South Dakotans, it is that we take our beef seriously. With almost 14,000 beef operations and 3.8 million head of cattle in our State, it is safe to say cattle production is alive and well in South Dakota and helping to fill dinner plates all across America.

And something I consistently hear from folks around the State is that we need to reform our beef labeling system. South Dakotans, like many Americans, simply want to know where their food—and their beef, in particular—is coming from. And that can be pretty hard to do under our current system. Under our current system, beef that is neither born nor raised in the United States but is simply finished here can be labeled “Product of the U.S.A.,” even if the only American thing about the beef is the plastic it is wrapped in—if that.

This is unfair to American cattle producers, and it is misleading to consumers. Congress has repeatedly tried to address this issue in the past. The 2002 and 2008 farm bills included mandatory country-of-origin labeling for beef, but the World Trade Organization ruled against the United States, and Congress ultimately repealed this requirement, which I opposed.

But that doesn’t mean we should give up on transparency and labeling. That is why this week I reintroduced my bipartisan American Beef Labeling Act to require the U.S. Trade Representative to develop a World Trade Organization-compliant means of reinstating mandatory country-of-origin labeling for beef.

When you see a label on your beef, you should be able to trust that it means what it says. And I plan to get my American Beef Labeling Act included in the 2023 farm bill so that consumers can be confident that any beef labeled “Product of the U.S.A.” really came from American cattle producers.

Whether it is a farm bill year or not, South Dakota farmers and ranchers are always at the top of my mind here in the Senate. As a longtime Member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am fortunate to have a platform that

allows me to address the needs of South Dakota ag producers. And I am looking forward to working with my colleagues on the Ag Committee and in the Senate as a whole to deliver a farm bill that addresses the challenges facing South Dakota farmers and ranchers and farmers and ranchers around the country.

Agriculture is a tough industry. It is backbreaking work in all weather, living with the constant risk that a storm or a drought or an early freeze can wipe out herds or crops—sometimes in an instant. Then add market fluctuations, processing, transportation challenges, and our current inflation crisis—it is not an easy life.

But despite its many challenges, it is a proud tradition. And through it all, our Nation's farmers and ranchers persevere. I am proud to represent South Dakota's farmers and ranchers here in the U.S. Senate. I will do everything I can to ensure that this year's farm bill meets their needs and does everything it can to make their life a little easier so that they can continue to feed our Nation and the world.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, January is National Human Trafficking Prevention Month, and it is a great opportunity to improve awareness about the scourge of human trafficking and redouble our efforts to end it.

Throughout my career, I have worked with law enforcement, non-profits, and advocates of all stripes to try to crack down on human trafficking and strengthen support for human trafficking survivors. These experts have helped me identify steps that we together can take in Congress to end modern slavery.

I am proud that one of those bills was signed into law earlier this month. The Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act, which I introduced with Senator KLOBUCHAR, the Senator from Minnesota, is officially the law of the land. This law extends critical support to survivors of human trafficking, provides resources for law, funds prevention research, and promotes increased reporting to prevent human trafficking. It is a step in the right direction in our fight to end modern slavery, and I was glad to discuss the importance of this law with advocates and experts in Texas just a couple of weeks ago.

On January 11, National Human Trafficking Awareness Day, I had the pleasure of sitting down with some remarkable people in Dallas who are leading

the fight. We gathered at the Letot Residential Treatment Center, which provides a full range of services to human trafficking survivors, specifically girls between the age of 13 and 17. Letot offers safe shelter, which I have learned is perhaps the most important thing, a safe place for these survivors to actually live. But it also provides education, job training, and mental healthcare to these young victims to help them find a clear path forward one day at a time.

I had visited the same facility a few years ago to learn about the work they do, and I was encouraged to note their continued impact in Dallas County, one of our largest counties in Texas.

I also learned about the dedicated work of New Friends New Life, which helps exploited girls, women, and their children to rebuild their lives and to move forward toward a brighter future. The organization also promotes a men's advocacy group, which raises awareness and mobilizes men to take action against sex trafficking and exploitation.

In addition to learning more about the impact of these organizations, I was able to hear from local law enforcement, including Dallas District Attorney John Creuzot. John noted that Texas is No. 2 in the Nation when it comes to human trafficking and added that Dallas is a major hotspot because it is at the crossroads of so many interstate freeways.

Rescuing victims of human trafficking, disrupting trafficking operations, and pursuing justice is a major focus for law enforcement. For sex trafficking in particular, they are working with groups like Traffick911 to free young people from this terrible life. I am blown away by the incredible work being done in North Texas to support survivors and ensure justice is served. What I heard from these survivors really underscored how critical these efforts are.

One of the women I heard from was Dr. Tanya Stafford, an inspiring and passionate advocate for survivors of human trafficking. Tanya told us she was only 13 when her mother sold her to a man for drugs. You heard that right. When she was 13 years old, her own mother sold her to a man for drugs. Then, for 10 years, she was hidden in plain sight until, finally, a neighbor intervened. As Tanya put it, "she saw something, she said something, and she did something."

Every single day, concerned neighbors and friends call tip lines and help victims like Tanya escape from human trafficking. Incredible organizations like Letot Residential Treatment Center and New Friends New Life help these victims of human trafficking rebuild their lives. Law enforcement and groups like Traffick911 help to free victims from human trafficking.

The brave survivors are what have impressed me most of all. To have these survivors talk about their own personal story, with all of the potential

for embarrassment that suggests, speaks to me to the courage of these survivors, who are willing to use their own personal example to help save others from a similar fate.

It was inspiring to hear them talk about overcoming the incredible trauma and adversity. Their stories are a reminder of why it is so important for us to continue this fight, and that includes everything from awareness and education to legislating here in Congress. There is no better time than Human Trafficking Prevention Month to build on these efforts.

I want to thank the experts, the advocates, and the survivors, as well as all of our Senate and congressional colleagues who are leading on this fight.

RESPECT FOR CHILD SURVIVORS ACT

Madam President, the day after my conversation in Dallas, I traveled to Houston, another one of our major metropolitan areas, to discuss a new law that will have a big impact on child sexual abuse victims. The seed for this legislation was first planted in September 2021, when the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held a hearing on the repeated failures of the FBI's investigation into the Larry Nassar case.

U.S. gymnasts delivered powerful testimony about the FBI's mishandling of their investigation and inspired a bipartisan push to fix the broken process that failed them and countless other victims.

Again, Senator KLOBUCHAR and I worked with law enforcement, victims' rights groups, and all our colleagues here in the Senate to identify reforms that would actually make a difference. Those discussions eventually led to the Respect for Child Survivors Act, which was signed into law earlier this month. This law mandates the use of multiple disciplinary teams, or MDTs, in FBI interviews with child victims.

Just by way of footnote, most of these kinds of cases are investigated at the local or State level, and, frankly, most local level law enforcement have worked with the child advocacy centers around Texas and around the country to try to minimize the repetition of the trauma on these child victims and to help preserve testimony needed to convict their abuser. But the FBI has a much bigger portfolio and, generally, is not trained in how to deal with these victims of sexual assault, particularly child victims. Now this new law mandates training for the FBI.

These MDTs, the multiple disciplinary teams, that they will now work with, include mental health and medical professionals, caseworkers, and other individuals who advocate for a child's well-being. The primary goal, of course, is to protect these young victims and ensure that they are not retraumatized during the investigation, which is going to be intrusive by its very nature.

There is a mountain of evidence, thank goodness, that this approach actually works. During the discussion in Houston, I sat down with a full range of

experts on this topic at the Children's Assessment Center, which is a pioneer in the successful use of MDTs. For more than 30 years, it has cared for sexually abused children and, in the process, established the gold standard for the right way to protect victims of child sexual abuse.

The folks I spoke with and listened to that day stressed the importance of this approach. For example, Houston Police Lieutenant John Colburn said that the partnership between law enforcement and the Children's Assessment Center makes a "tremendous difference." He said that children are able to share their experiences in a more comfortable way, and law enforcement can take peace in the knowledge that these incredibly difficult conversations are happening with trauma-informed experts who are equipped to handle them properly.

That is why this legislation is important.

One of the individuals we heard from was Rebecca Whitehurst, a former U.S.A. gymnast and one of the hundreds of survivors of the Larry Nassar episode.

She said:

It is deeply gratifying to know that you have listened to our voices and learned from our experience to ensure that systems improve and that justice is served.

Rebecca concluded her comments by saying:

Children should be totally protected from those who [would] harm them, and those who [would] fail them should be held accountable.

I couldn't say it better myself.

With this new law on the books, I am confident that the FBI will be better prepared to handle similar investigations in the future with compassion and efficiency and ultimately bring perpetrators to justice.

This was all possible because of the brave gymnasts who testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee a year and a half ago. They showed tremendous courage by speaking out, by talking about personal, intimate matters that were necessarily embarrassing to them, but they overcame that, knowing that they could well make a difference for some future gymnast or some other child sexual assault victim in the future. I hope they will take some comfort in knowing that their stories brought about this change.

We need to ensure that the FBI's mistreatment of these victims and their reports is not repeated in the future, and this law will help make sure that goal is accomplished.

Like so many of us—we learn from our constituents. We learn from men and women who take the time to share their experiences with us, and I am grateful to those who did so in Dallas and Houston and, again, especially the survivors. They are doing incredible work to root out human trafficking and support survivors and ensure that justice is served.

I am proud of what we were able to accomplish last Congress to strengthen

their efforts, but there is still more work for us to do. I appreciate all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle and both sides of the Capitol who have worked together on these efforts in the past, and I am eager to accomplish even more this Congress.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Michigan.

DEBT CEILING

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today to express concerns other colleagues on this side of the aisle have as well, that in the midst of what is the most robust economic turnaround and growth in a generation, with wages up and unemployment down and almost 11 million new jobs created, most of those small businesses—we love that in Michigan. I know the Presiding Officer does in Maine as well. With all of the positive indicators and with all of our efforts to bring down costs, because that is the big thing for people right now, bringing down their costs—and this month, the good news is a \$35 cap on insulin for anyone on Medicare. A senior citizen who is a diabetic—a \$35 cap on insulin.

We need to do more to bring down costs, but instead of joining with us, the new House Republican majority has decided, well, let's see, when things are turning around for the American people, I know—let's crash the economy. Let's say we are not going to pay our bills. Let's cause interest rates to go up. Let's cause people to be hurt, maybe jeopardize people getting their Social Security, Medicare, veterans' benefits, or paying the military. This makes absolutely no sense.

I know it is difficult, this antiquated thing called the debt ceiling, because, really, it is about whether or not we are going to pay our bills. So we decide as a family we are going to get a mortgage, and then 2 years into it, we decide, you know, I think we are going to stop paying the mortgage. I don't want to pay my bills anymore on that. And we just stop paying bills. I mean, our country can't just make commitments to families, to veterans, to the military, to seniors, to children, to other countries, and say: Nah, I think we will just stop paying our bills. It is outrageous, it is irresponsible, and the consequences, as we know, will literally crash our economy.

So what do the Republicans say they want to do? In return for not crashing the economy, in return for the United States meeting its obligations and paying its bills, what do they want to do? What do they say that somehow we have to agree to?

Well, the first thing they have already done, which is an extension of

how their focus is very much on keeping money in the pockets of the wealthy and the well connected, the very first bill—they are talking debt. Oh, we have so much debt. We have all this debt. The first thing they do, the very first bill, very first week, may have been the first day—I am not sure—after the 15 votes to create a Speaker, they turn around and they pass a bill that will add \$114 billion to the national debt—\$114 billion to the national debt. Why? Because they think that if you are a wealthy tax cheat, you should be able to continue doing it. So they want to take away the capacity for the IRS, for investigators to go after the tax cheats.

Now, they are OK if you are going after a poor person who is on the earned income tax credit. In fact, they are OK with the fact that the most audited county in the United States right now is in Mississippi, Humphreys, MS. Forty percent of the residents are poor, Black residents, and they have the highest audit rate. They are on the earned income tax credit. Now, that is OK, but don't go after our buddies—oh no. They are the ones with all the accountants and the attorneys. You know, we have seen it play out with the former President of the United States. Do everything you can not to have to pay your fair share of taxes.

Now, we as Democrats know that everybody should have to pay their fair share, and, in fact, in the Inflation Reduction Act, we made a big step on that point where the corporations are not paying. But what do they want? OK, protect tax cheats.

Then they say: Well, we have to cut Social Security and Medicare. We can't afford that anymore.

A great American success story. Lifted over half the country's retirees out of poverty. A great American success story—brought to you predominantly by Democrats, I should say—but they say: Let's cut Social Security and Medicare before we pay our bills, because we have too much debt. Even though we can add to the debt for rich people, we need to cut Social Security and Medicare.

Then the one that is like on top of everything else, when they all ran on how costs were too high in the election—I mean, we are the ones fighting to bring down energy costs, \$1,000 per family back in their pockets, \$35 cap on insulin for seniors right now—right now, happening right now.

So what do they say we should do to deal with the debt they are talking about? Oh, let's have a 30-percent sales tax increase. Let's increase the cost of an automobile by \$10,000. That is pretty personal to me, coming from Michigan. We make a lot of those vehicles. We are pretty proud of making those vehicles. People drive those vehicles. A \$10,000 increase on somebody—try to have a car to get the kids to school, get people to work, and so on. Increase the cost of a house. We don't know what all of this is. Food, electric bills, transportation—we don't know what it is.

But now we are at a point where they want to say: We are not paying our bills unless you do what we want. So now the question is, OK, pass the bills. Show us what you have got. You want this? Vote on it. Vote on it. Pass your agenda. You already voted on step 1, adding to the deficit about \$114 billion. So you have all these other ideas that will hurt seniors and children and the majority of Americans, hard-working Americans, but if that is what you think, if that is really what you think, then pass the bills. Pass the bills.

So what they really don't want to tell you while they are talking about all of this and talking about how we have a high national debt, which we do, and we need to come together and continue to do things to address that, what they don't tell you—the dirty little secret is that almost 30 percent of the national debt was accumulated during 4 years of President Trump, that they voted for, and most of that was a huge tax cut for the wealthy and well connected.

Now, they were willing to pay the bills—raised the debt ceiling three times during the Trump years—because it was about giving their buddies, the wealthy and well connected, a big tax cut. The truth of the matter is, if there hadn't been that tax cut, if we had truly required wealthy tax cheats to pay their fair share of taxes, if we had done those two things, we wouldn't even have to raise the debt ceiling right now. We wouldn't have to do that. There wouldn't be a need.

So they do this shell game here. So it is tax cuts for the wealthy, don't let their wealthy buddies have to pay their fair share of taxes, and then turn around and argue that they are going to crash the economy, not pay our bills, unless we cut Social Security and Medicare and add a 30-percent sales tax and a whole range of other things.

This is not our priority. We certainly, as Democrats, do not believe that this should be the priority of the American people.

By the way, when we talk about it, I forgot to mention that the other half of the story is that while they were doing this, in the last 2 years, the deficit fell by \$1.4 trillion under President Biden—\$1.4 trillion—while we have invested in people, rebuilding the country, bringing jobs home, invested in those things that will create opportunity for everybody to succeed. While we have been investing in people—not the powerful, not focused on profits but people—while we have been doing that, we have also been focused on bringing the deficit down.

So I hope our colleagues on the other side of the building and the other side of the aisle will take a step back here from the brink and understand the dangerous situation they are putting us in with not being willing to pay the bills, with crashing the economy, all for a radical, radical MAGA agenda that will hurt the majority of the American people.

They want to debate that agenda separately from crashing the economy. Let's pay our bills, and if they want to debate that and they want to pass bills and send them over to us, that is the legislative process. They can do that, and we will have that debate. And we will send them bills that make sure wealthy tax cheats pay their fair share, just like we did in the Inflation Reduction Act with a 15-percent minimum corporate tax. And we will continue to put people first, not just the wealthy and the powerful in this country.

It is a very different vision. It is a very different view of how you grow the economy. It is a very different view of whom we are fighting for, whom we are working for.

I am glad to be on this side. I am glad to be on this side with the majority of the people. And I would argue what we have done the last 2 years, putting people first, investing in people and bringing jobs home and rebuilding the economy and investing in science and bringing down costs and continuing to focus on that, as well as the deficit, has worked. This is not just rhetoric. It actually has worked. It actually has worked.

So I hope our Republican colleagues, particularly in the House, will join us in those things that will actually move America forward.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, tomorrow, January 27, is the 77th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, which is located in German-occupied Poland. January 27 has been designated by the United Nations as Holocaust Remembrance Day.

At Auschwitz-Birkenau were the most notorious of the atrocities committed during World War II in concentration, labor, and death camps run by the Nazis in Germany during World War II. Six million Jews were murdered during World War II and 5 million others—Romans, Afros, Germans, gay men and women, people with disabilities, and others—who were just disliked by the Nazi regime. Eleven million people perished as a result of these atrocities.

Our responsibility? To remember, to never forget what happened during World War II—what was committed—and to do everything in our power to make sure that these types of atrocities never happen again. We owe that to support the survivors so that their heroism is not forgotten, and we need to support Holocaust education.

I want to thank my colleagues in the appropriations process. We have made funds available to help the survivors of the Holocaust and to provide for Holocaust education.

“Never again” is what we need to achieve. We have not achieved it to date. We can look back at the atrocities committed in Rwanda or we could take a look at what is happening today with the Uighurs or with the Rohingyas or with the Yazidis—we see atrocities being committed around the world—or we could take a look at what is happening in Ukraine, perpetrated by Russia—the atrocities and war crimes that are being committed by the Russians.

So, on this day of remembrance, it is important for us to understand where we are and to take steps to protect us against atrocities.

I serve on the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Board as the Senate representative. That is an institution that is dedicated to compiling information about the Holocaust, making it available through education and other opportunities for people to understand what happened, and to have a mission to prevent atrocities in the future.

I also serve as the Senate Chair of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. The U.S. Helsinki Commission is best known for its commitment to advance human rights globally. I am proud of the work that we have done in Holocaust education and in fighting the rise of anti-Semitism.

I also serve as the Special Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Parliamentary Assembly on Anti-Semitism, Racism and Intolerance.

I mention all of that because I want to share with you the concerns, the warning bells, that have gone off as to the rise of hate in our own community and around the world that should be of concern to all of us.

In 2021, there was the highest number of instances of anti-Semitism in the United States in its history. We broke the record in 2021. According to the ADL, there was a 60-percent increase in 2021 over 2020 in anti-Semitic activities. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has issued a warning about the heightened potential for violent domestic attacks. These anti-Semitic activities are deadly. I need not remind us all of the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, in 2018, where 11 people were murdered by anti-Semitic activity. There are 25 percent of Jews who live in America who fear violence caused by anti-Semitism.

I have had a chance to visit a lot of countries as a Member of the U.S. Senate and as a former Member of the House. I try to visit synagogues when I travel abroad, and it is understood that there will be security in front of the synagogue buildings when I attend the services, but I always felt comfortable in the United States that that would not be necessary. It is now necessary for synagogues to have security here in the United States and for mosques and other areas that are vulnerable to violence caused by hate.

We are also at risk today in our own democratic institutions. Anti-Semitism and hate is fueled by conspiracy

theories, the replacement theory, which is based upon the old-age, anti-Semitic trope. That leads directly to violence. It is also a threat to our democratic institutions. Conspiracy theories about election deniers led up to the January 6 attack on this sacred building. We fight for the peaceful—*we* believe in the peaceful transfer of power, and we saw violence trying to prevent the peaceful transfer of power, which is critically important to our democratic institutions.

Mr. Putin's campaign, in part, is based upon anti-Semitism. He says he wants to denazify Ukraine. Ukraine has a Jewish President, I would like to remind my colleagues. We all have a responsibility to fight anti-Semitism and any form of hate in our community.

In 2004, I participated in the Berlin Conference, which was the first major international conference in recent times to coordinate strategies to fight anti-Semitism. What came out of that conference was that leaders have a responsibility to lead. Our words mean something. When there is violence in our community, we need to speak out against it. If any minority group is unsafe, we are all unsafe. We need to form coalitions to fight all forms of intolerance in our community.

On November 29 of last year, I convened a roundtable discussion.

I want to thank Senator ROSEN and Senator BLUMENTHAL for joining me and Congressman VEASEY from the House of Representatives.

We brought together representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, from the Department of Justice, from the White House, and from the Department of State. We had representatives from the Anti-Defamation League and from the American Jewish Committee.

I want to compliment the Second Gentleman, Doug Emhoff, for holding a similar discussion in the White House.

What came out of those discussions is that we need a whole-of-government approach in order to stop the tide—the rise—of hate and violence in our community. So I was so pleased that President Biden, on December 12, established an interagency group, led by the Domestic Policy Council, to increase and better coordinate U.S. Government efforts to counter anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, and related forms of fear and discrimination.

We need a coordinated strategy. We all need to be part of that coordinated strategy. This is not 1 day a year; it is every day—365 days a year. We all need to be engaged. We all have a responsibility to join together in a coordinated strategy so that “never again” means never again.

So, on this day of remembrance, as we acknowledge the liberation of the Auschwitz death camps, let us also rededicate ourselves to doing everything in our power so we really can say “never again.”

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 63

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today to ask unanimous consent to discharge and pass the American Vehicle Security Act, a bill I introduced with Senator BRAUN yesterday.

Let me explain what we are trying to do and what we have done by passing the IRA. China has cornered the EV supply chain market: 80 percent of the world's battery materials processing comes from China; 60 percent of the world's cathode production comes from China; 80 percent of the world's anode production comes from China; and 75 percent of the world's lithium ion battery's cell production comes from China.

Now, for the first time in the history of this great country of ours, in the transportation mode that gave inspiration to the whole world—whether it be cars, trains, and planes—did not depend on foreign supply chains for their motivation. It did not, in any way at all, depend on it.

Now we are moving rapidly into the EV markets—and I think recklessly—as we were going into that before we were able to supply and be held captive by China, literally. So anything the IRA bill did was saying this: If you are going to get the \$7,500 credit—which I had a hard time understanding why the automotive industry needed it so desperately, because people were willing to wait a year to get the product. And we had supply chains with chips, and we fixed that; we had supply chains still with this—and they are telling me: Well, we can't do that. We just can't get there. And I said: You know what? They told us that we couldn't get there on the vaccine for COVID; it would take 5 years. We got there in 9 months. You can do it if you intend to do it, and if you want to do it, you will do it.

So what we did, we said: Fine, \$3,750 credit you will be able to earn for the discount on that vehicle if the critical minerals are sourced from North America or our free trading agreement countries so we don't have the risk of being held hostage. These are countries that we deal with and we have relationships, and it is a free trade back and forth. China, we don't; Russia, we don't. We see what happens to the world when that happens.

So this was the purpose of it. And the other 3,750 is if you manufacture the battery in North America because of our NAFTA agreement in the USMC that we have had for an awful long time. It doesn't disrupt the flow back and forth.

That way, we are guaranteed that we are going to have a manufacturing base

and continue the long heritage and the long, basically, support that we have that we can have control of our own destiny in our transportation mode. That is all. That is all this bill was doing.

The bill has been characterized so many different ways, but it is truly an energy security manufacturing bill. And I can assure you, just coming back and talking to the Europeans, they are extremely challenged and upset that, basically, America—the United States—with one leap, jumped over everybody into first place and is so far ahead of doing something and bringing manufacturing back, being self-sufficient, and self-dependent.

That is what this does. And we fixed that. We fixed all of that. And then the Treasury, failing to issue guidance, it puts more requirements. And what they are doing is, they issued guidance by law. The bill said, by December 31. They are in violation. So they don't have the guidance ready, and they had plenty of time to do it. But they are now continuing to let the \$7,500 credit go without any concerns at all about the critical mineral requirements.

It is just not what the legislation is about. It is not what we all voted for. Every Democrat voted for this. And now, all of a sudden, we are saying we are not going to pay attention to the rules. Regulations don't mean anything. Just go ahead and let them do what they want to do.

Well, I am sorry, that is not the way it is. And that is not the way it should be.

So being the birthplace of Henry Ford, who put mass production back in and put the automobile in everyone's affordability range and, basically, transitioned who we are as a country and how we move around—we are an automotive powerhouse. We have always been an automotive powerhouse. And the sooner that we are able to source our own supplies that we need for our mode of transportation, we will maintain that power.

That is what the IRA has done. That is the intent of the IRA. I have asked the IRS to follow the law, follow the rule, follow the legislative intent, and, basically, the bill that we passed. And they are defying that. And this bill would correct that. That is all we are asking.

With that, I yield to my friend from Indiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today—JOE has gone over this, I think, very clearly; I support him in just sticking with the letter of the law. He said China produces 75 percent of the world's lithium-ion batteries; we, only 7 percent. China controls 80 percent of the facilities that convert critical minerals into usable battery parts.

Making things in America is not just about promoting our own manufacturing—which we need to do better generally—it is also about not funding

the human rights abuses by the Chinese Communist Party.

And to give them even more of a leg up, when you see what they have done trying to fit into the world economic chain, where they still steal intellectual property, they do things that take them out of the norm that we are all familiar with.

This is just simply to fix something that was recently passed in a reconciliation bill. I didn't vote for the reconciliation package because of disagreements with it in general. I do that on a lot of things, even when I like components of what is in something if it doesn't have that fiscal responsibility to go along with it.

So whether you agree with me or Senator MANCHIN about trying to do things here in America whenever we can and not to end up supporting our main geopolitical enemy in the process, I think you have to be careful.

Senator MANCHIN mentioned, also, we just recently did it and it is clear, and the IRS was sleeping at the wheel. This should not have come down to where we are right here, even having to argue about it. It is the letter of the law.

I have got, in my own home State, Stellantis and Samsung making a big investment in Kokomo, IN, for this very issue of getting our own foot into this kind of business. What is it going to do? What is the message going to be sending to them?

Allison Transmission is conducting R&D efforts on electrifying their own components. I think it sends a bad message if we are given the letter of the law, going to make exemptions, even when it might not be expedient for other concerns.

I think this is a type of investment that we need to make sure stays here. We recently put it in law to do so. It may delay a little bit, not give the speed at which some want to move. But when you look at everything we have talked about—the fact that it gives more to the Chinese economy when you look at what they are doing on the world stage—it is going to send a bad message to people in our own country about making the investments. And, clearly, in my own State, there is a vested interest.

So I am with Senator MANCHIN on this. We ought to stick with what we just passed, not let the IRS get by with being delinquent on what they should have done in the first place.

With that, I yield back to the Senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, maybe I can help a little bit with clearing it up. Everyone thinks that all of a sudden, that at the end of the year, the first of the year, that the automobile industry in the United States, in order to get any credit at all, had to have 100 percent of the sourcing done from North America or free trade country agreements, such as Australia, Chile—different people that have a tremen-

dous amount of resources—but those are going to China now for processing.

The first year is 40 percent. All we are saying is we ought to at least be able to source 40 percent the first year from the favored trading countries we have and ourselves to get us into this. And then it goes up 10 percent every year. Most reasonable, most reasonable. Why the IRS did not do that their job, I can't tell you, unless their intent was never to try to comply with what we passed. They have known all along what this bill was, unless they just basically drug their feet intentionally and not only this—let me just tell you the other thing I couldn't really believe. They would pick and choose. They didn't basically just say: Well, I am sorry. We don't have rules and regulations. So it can't go into effect. Or we are going to leave it like it was at \$7,500. No, no, no, they chose. They like what we did with putting a cap on what your salary could be in order to get to \$7,500. They used that. That wasn't there before. They used that part of it.

They like the cap of where we said what price of a vehicle would qualify: for a sedan, \$55,000 and under; for a truck, \$85,000.

They would pick and choose—cherry-pick. But they said: We are just going to continue to give the \$7,500 if they apply to different categories—nothing about sourcing material, nothing about us jump-starting to be basically self-sufficient in the manufacturing of batteries in the United States of America, but also sourcing, so we would never run short and be held hostage by China or someone else.

I am old enough and you are old enough and most of us in this room are old enough to remember 1974, when we stood in line to get gas to go work. I am not going to stand in line to wait for a battery to come from China for me to go to work. That is what this is all about.

Mr. MANCHIN. I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 63, a bill to adjust the effective date of application of certain amendments made with respect to the credit for new clean vehicles; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration, and the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Ms. STABENOW. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. First of all, let me say that I take a backseat to no one on wanting to get out of China. There is no question about that. I authored the "Buy America" provisions with Senator BRAUN that are in the infrastructure bill. We have a "Made in America" offer. We are bringing jobs home. We are making sure that we are putting Michigan and American businesses and workers first—absolutely.

I also agree and Senator MANCHIN has—he and I have worked together on the clean energy manufacturing tax credits, 48C, which is critical; the advanced battery production tax credits; the things Senator BRAUN talked about that are bringing jobs to Indiana from the Inflation Reduction Act; and the credits that we have done for batteries and solar and wind and manufacturing and so on. They were all in that bill, which I was proud to help author and to support those efforts.

I support when Senator MANCHIN has said to those in other countries that if you want to benefit from our tax structure, move your plants to America. I said that myself. I am all for that.

This particular credit is confusing. It was not well vetted. It is not supported by anyone in the industry who believes that they have the capacity immediately, right this minute, to meet the complicated formulas. They would love to. We would love it if we didn't have to worry about lithium from China. They are working feverishly. In fact, there is a free-trade agreement with Chile coming before this body. They have lithium deposits that would be very, very helpful to us. I strongly support being able to make them part of the free-trade agreements in the legislation so that we can get the lithium from there, as well as other parts of the world.

But we are not there yet.

This does not create any path for success for American automobile workers, for American automobile companies, for suppliers, for consumers who are interested in being able to purchase electric vehicles and benefit from a credit, which, by the way, every other country has, including China. They have their own consumer credit.

So this is a situation where we disagree on how this was put together, how it is written, how the effect of it is in terms of the dates and so on.

But I have to say, on behalf of Treasury, which was given thousands of regulations they have to write by December 31, that it is not unreasonable that they took the time to listen and be thoughtful about how they did it, and they announced that they would be bringing these rules forward in March. That is not an unreasonable thing. It affects a huge industry, a foundational industry.

Henry Ford is from Michigan. We are proud to have Henry Ford from Michigan. By the way, he and Thomas Edison first tried to create an electric vehicle. That was the first choice until we decided, as Congress, to invest in oil and gas subsidies that took them in a different direction.

The bottom line: It is not unreasonable, what Treasury is doing, the path they are on. They have been given, I believe, an incredibly complicated task to try to figure out how this consumer credit will work for consumers and for the companies and workers. I don't disagree with the goals talked about. I don't disagree with anything that has

been said, except that it doesn't relate to what is happening in this credit, which doesn't work on a practical level. I am for whatever support and flexibility that we can provide to achieve what are the stated goals.

So on behalf of American automobile companies, all the auto workers and American consumers, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Would the Senator yield for a minute?

Ms. STABENOW. Yes.

Mr. MANCHIN. The only thing I would say to that is this: The subsidies we were giving for EVs had expired under the old piece of legislation for American manufacturers. They all hit their 200,000 cap, right?

Ms. STABENOW. Not all.

Mr. MANCHIN. General Motors hit it. Ford hit it.

Ms. STABENOW. Ford didn't hit it.

Mr. MANCHIN. I thought they hit it.

Ms. STABENOW. They haven't hit it, no.

Mr. MANCHIN. I am understanding that they did. OK, we will work on that. It was very close that they did.

That was over for them. They have no more. It was over. It was over. They were done. If we didn't do anything, they were done. The only people who had access to our market, if we had not done this bill, was all European manufacturers. All the manufacturers in the United States already hit their caps. So I am saying it was over. We gave them new life into this.

All we are saying is, Can't we at least get manufacturing in the United States where we are not depending on foreign supply chains, especially China? That is the difference. I mean, they knew the bill. They didn't like the bill. They built their whole model around—you would think that car manufacturing in America is going to go broke if they don't get the \$7,500 credit from the U.S. Treasury.

And there are people waiting a year.

I said: Let me tell you something. If you are waiting a year to get a product because you like it and it is good and you make it better than any place in the world, I don't think that is what you are making the decision on, because they have already lost it. China could have flooded the market. We stopped all of that from happening.

We just have a difference. We just have a difference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. First of all, China cannot flood the market because we are not going to be able to meet these criteria in terms of being able to get the credit. They have their own credit, and there is no reason they are not going to be able to flood the U.S. market. I have a difference of opinion about what this actually means.

This is what I would say. We have had three parts of the stool on supporting moving forward on a new electric transportation model. One is

charging stations that we did in the infrastructure bill. It is really important to have charging stations. No. 2 is helping to create production through the battery and clean energy tax credits and so on. Third is helping to bring costs down at the beginning until volume comes up.

Now, the reason people are waiting for cars is because of the lack of chips. I mean, they are waiting because of that, and we addressed that as well.

The truth is, what was put in place on this piece was complicated. It doesn't work for several years for American companies. It doesn't stop China. It doesn't stop anybody else from coming into our market. They can come into our market. It stops our companies from fully benefiting from a piece of this with consumers. That is very important.

Thank you very much. I object.

S. RES. 13

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, the resolution designating January as National Stalking Awareness month will be voted on and pass the Senate. I thank my colleague and friend Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR for her work and dedication to this subject. Approximately 1 in 6 women and 1 in 17 men in the U.S. have experienced stalking at some point in their lives.

This bipartisan resolution sends a clear message: We will not stand for this egregious conduct. Millions of our fellow Americans have been victims of stalking. Oftentimes, their stories involve years-long episodes, drastic changes to their lives to secure their safety and, sadly, other criminal activity by stalkers. This month is a time for us all to reflect on the pervasiveness of stalking and the serious hardships and dangers faced by victims.

As stated in the resolution, I also want to thank the advocates who are on the frontlines of this issue and stand ready to assist victims and provide them with the resources and support they need and deserve.

The work of advocates raising awareness, of law enforcement and courts taking preventive and punitive action and of serviceworkers in providing help to victims are all worthy of our thanks.

Our work doesn't stop here. I am once again recommitting to the fight against stalking, trafficking, and other conduct that targets our most vulnerable populations.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:54 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 1:36 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. PETERS).

NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

S. RES. 13

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise in support of the resolution that I lead with Senator GRASSLEY to designate January 2023 as a focus on stalking awareness.

This year's resolution has eight bipartisan cosponsors. This resolution builds on Congress's recent efforts to curb domestic violence. We already passed the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, which back in 2013 included the bipartisan STALKERS Act to improve Federal anti-stalking laws. Last year, once again, we reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act. But there is so much more work that needs to be done.

You know, not so long ago, stalking was not seen as the harmful crime we know it to be today. It was only in the 1990s that the first anti-stalking legislation was passed in the United States. Without a consistent definition of "stalking" or resources for those in crisis, too often victims struggle to find the support they need to name and identify the harm they were experiencing.

Through the tireless work of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and service providers, we have seen progress. In the three decades since the first anti-stalking legislation was passed, every State in the country has passed anti-stalking laws. My home State passed it in 1993—3 years before Congress made stalking a crime.

But we know our work is not done. Approximately one in every three women in the United States has experienced stalking. Each year, more than 13 million people report that they are victims of stalking. According to one study, young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 experienced stalking more than any other age group.

As a former prosecutor, I know the emotional toll this crime takes. I know what the victims suffer from. Nearly 70 percent of those who are stalked by an intimate partner are physically abused by their stalkers, and three in four women who were killed by an intimate partner were stalked by their killers in the year leading up to their deaths.

By passing this resolution today, we can show how deeply we appreciate the work of law enforcement, that we are there for the victims, and we will do all we can to provide the services, safety, and stability they need.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote scheduled for 1:45 begin immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON S. RES. 13

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) would have voted "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 2 Leg.]

YEAS—94

Baldwin	Grassley	Ricketts
Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Bennet	Hassan	Romney
Blackburn	Hawley	Rosen
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rounds
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rubio
Boozman	Hirono	Sanders
Braun	Hoeven	Schatz
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Budd	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Lankford	Smith
Casey	Lee	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lujan	Sullivan
Collins	Lummis	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Thune
Cornyn	Markey	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Marshall	Tuberville
Cotton	McConnell	Van Hollen
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Merkley	Warnock
Cruz	Mullin	Warren
Daines	Murkowski	Welch
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wicker
Ernst	Ossoff	Wyden
Fetterman	Padilla	Young
Fischer	Peters	
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—6

Feinstein	Johnson	Paul
Graham	Moran	Vance

The resolution (S. Res. 13) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Under the previous order, the preamble is considered and agreed to, and the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of January 25, 2023, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING KIMBERLY ANN CONRAD NARANJO

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, earlier this month, our Nation lost a champion for justice. Her name was Kimberly Naranjo. She was a mother of seven, a tireless advocate for her neighbors struggling with addiction, and a hero for tens of thousands of consumers who had been wronged by some of the most profitable companies in the world.

Tragically, Ms. Naranjo passed away after a battle with mesothelioma on January 7, 2023.

While I can only imagine the grief that Ms. Naranjo's family is feeling at this moment, I hope that they find some comfort in her memory—and her indefatigable commitment to supporting and uplifting our most vulnerable neighbors.

Ms. Naranjo had a difficult start in life, but she refused to let any obstacle stand in her way. With the loving support of her family, she overcame the disease of addiction—a great success itself—and then dedicated her life to aiding others on their path to recovery. After years of determination and hard work, she earned a degree in alcohol and drug counseling, purchased her first home, and landed her dream job: working for the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office as an addiction counselor.

Ms. Naranjo's courage in drawing from her own challenges to help others—and her determination to build a better life for her children—is an example we should all aspire to. And even after she was diagnosed with mesothelioma, a debilitating illness with no known cure, she kept fighting for what she believed in.

Last February, for instance, she brought her campaign to Washington. She testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights on her ongoing efforts to hold Johnson & Johnson—and other corporations that have harmed consumers like her—accountable.

You see, Ms. Naranjo's diagnosis was not merely a tragic twist of fate; it was the direct result of Johnson & Johnson's failure to keep its customers safe. Like many young parents, Ms. Naranjo was a loyal consumer of Johnson & Johnson's Baby Powder—but in using the product, she had no idea that she was exposing herself and her babies to asbestos.

Soon after she was diagnosed with mesothelioma, Ms. Naranjo joined tens of thousands of other consumers in filing a lawsuit against Johnson & Johnson. But instead of facing these claims from consumers, Johnson & Johnson engaged in a devious scheme to sidestep accountability. They tried to exploit a loophole in bankruptcy law to protect the company's profits and prevent consumers like Ms. Naranjo who trusted Johnson & Johnson to produce products safe for consumption from receiving justice.

In testifying before the subcommittee, Ms. Naranjo spoke for every person who has suffered—and continues to suffer—from mesothelioma or cancer after using Johnson & Johnson's Baby Powder.

This decision to devote the remainder of her life to demanding justice and accountability, not just for herself, but for thousands of others exemplified Ms. Naranjo's selflessness and courage. She refused to stop fighting for what she believed in even after being diagnosed with a debilitating terminal illness. That is nothing short of extraordinary.

In her powerful testimony, Ms. Naranjo summed up her character, her strength, and her dedication to others in one short phrase: "I will not quit, no matter how tough this gets."

Ms. Naranjo did not quit, and neither will we—thanks, in part, to her example. Now, it is on all of us to carry her legacy forward—and to defend those who have been left behind or denied justice.

Loretta and I join Ms. Naranjo's daughters Maria, Adrianna, Monaliza, Faviola, Karina, and Angelica; her son Jayce; her brother Eddie; her mother Cathy; her extended family; and her community in mourning her loss. Thank you all for keeping her memory alive.

REMEMBERING LARRY ROGERS, SR.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week, Chicago lost a legend, a man who devoted his entire life to his community, his family, and to his passion—building a more equitable justice system in America. His name was Larry Rogers, Sr. And over the past many years, I have been lucky to count him as a friend, as well as a role model.

You see, to families throughout Chicago, Larry Rogers, Sr. was a hero. He blazed a trail for generations of lawyers, especially African-American lawyers, and fought tirelessly to defend our most vulnerable neighbors.

And if you really want to understand who Larry was, you have to start with the person who raised him: his mother. Like me, sadly, Larry lost his father at the age of 14. It is a loss that not only takes a great emotional toll on a family, but a financial one as well. And after his father passed, Larry's mom became the sole breadwinner for him and all six of his siblings.

Growing up in the Rosedale neighborhood of the south side of Chicago, Larry's mom worked two jobs to support her children and the cost of their catholic school education. Her work ethic and deep belief in the value of a good education molded Larry into the leader that so many of us in Chicago knew and loved.

Following his mother's example, Larry excelled in school; he was even accepted into law school after graduating college, but was forced to put his legal career on hold due to a health issue. But like his mom, Larry didn't

have the luxury of slowing down. He was a young father with a family to feed. So, after leaving school, he started working three jobs to pay the bills.

One of those jobs was at a gas station across the street from Comiskey Park. As fate would have it, that job ended up changing Larry's life. It was while working at that gas station that he struck up a friendship with a regular customer—a young lawyer named Joe Power. After becoming friends, Joe encouraged Larry to finish law school and even recruited him to the law firm where he worked.

It was the beginning of a 40-year friendship and professional partnership. Together, Larry and Joe founded a personal injury law and medical malpractice firm that has become an institution in Chicago and throughout the legal world: Power Rogers, LLP.

Soon after he began his career as a trial attorney, Larry swiftly emerged as a mastermind in the courtroom, as well as a champion pugilist in the fight for justice. In the words of his son, Larry Jr., Larry Sr. was, "the Michael Jordan of law before Michael Jordan was the Michael Jordan of basketball."

Well, it is true. Back in 1985, for instance, Larry Sr. won the largest personal injury verdict in Illinois history—an eight-figure verdict for families who had been wronged by a baby formula company, which had sold chloride-deficient formula and hindered the intellectual development of babies consuming it. Fifteen years later, Larry made legal history once again: He won a \$55 million verdict for a woman who had suffered brain damage during a bronchoscopy exam; it was the largest medical malpractice verdict that went to judgement in our State's history.

Larry's record in the courtroom is remarkable. In just four decades, he won major verdicts for victims of medical malpractice, motor vehicle negligence, aviation accident cases, and more.

And with every victory, Larry didn't just climb the next rung of the professional ladder; he looked back and offered a helping hand to young lawyers hoping to follow his lead.

Larry paid his success forward in mentorship, guidance, and support for African-American students and attorneys who had long been excluded from the legal world. And nobody was better positioned to recruit a new generation of change makers than Larry. After all, he served as the president of the Cook County Bar Association—CCBA—the first African-American president of the Illinois Trial Lawyers Association—ITLA—and was awarded an endless list of accolades. He was even named one of the top 500 trial lawyers in the entire country.

But above all, Larry was a dedicated and loving father and grandfather. He instilled in his family the same values he learned from his own Mom, like a strong work ethic and a deep commitment to serving others. And Larry never pressured his kids to follow him into the legal career; he simply encour-

aged them to pursue their passions like he did: with diligence and determination.

Still, Larry's example as an accomplished and principled lawyer had a strong influence on his children. Some years after Larry made history as the first African-American president of the ITLA, another young trailblazer followed in his footsteps: Larry Rogers Jr.—the second-ever African-American president of the ITLA. Like his Dad, Larry Jr. also became the president of the CCBA and, eventually, a partner at Power Rogers.

I have seen for myself how Larry Jr. has followed his Dad's example, especially in his commitment to uplifting other, young attorneys of color.

Altogether, there are now three generations of legal professionals in the Rogers family. Besides Larry Jr., there is his brother, Dom—an injury attorney—and his sister, Ann Marie—a court reporter. Additionally, Larry Sr.'s stepson Frederic is also a lawyer, along with his niece Carmen, his nephew, Sean, and his grandson, Trevor. And there is another star attorney on the way, too: Larry Sr.'s granddaughter, Erin, was recently accepted to several law schools.

For those of us who knew Larry outside the courtroom, we will always remember his love of Chicago sports as well as his intrepid spirit. He was season ticket holder for both the Bulls and the Bears.

And he was the captain of his very own Sea Ray sport boat. Larry would often invite friends and family to join him on vacations to Lake Michigan, Florida, and even the Bahamas—a testament to his generosity and eagerness to spread joy to those he loved.

In the musical "Hamilton", legacy is defined as "planting seeds in a garden you never get to see."

While Larry Rogers Sr. may no longer be with us, I am absolutely certain that the seeds he has planted—as a lawyer, mentor, father, and grandfather—will be blossoming for generations to come.

Chicago—and the entire legal profession—is better because of Larry Rogers Sr.'s lifetime of service.

Loretta and I join Larry's life partner Pam, his children and stepchildren—Larry, Jr., Dom, Anne Marie, and Frederic—along with all of his nieces, nephews, and grandchildren in mourning his loss. Thank you all for carrying his remarkable legacy forward.

ARGENTINA

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, January 27, 2023, marks the 200th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and Argentina. In 1823, President James Monroe named Caesar Rodney of Delaware as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

The longstanding friendship between our two countries is underpinned by

the strong cultural and familial ties which unite our peoples. The relationship is further enriched by the many unique contributions of Argentinians to the United States. Both countries are democracies, working continuously to strengthen our institutions and political inclusion.

Argentina provides crucial contributions to hemispheric security and stability, including counterterrorism, defense, and law enforcement cooperation. It is a valued partner for the United States in tackling the climate crisis and global health challenges and serves as an example for the region and the world in supporting expanded economic prosperity and equality, including for women and disadvantaged populations.

Argentina is further admired for its leadership in promoting human rights and the dignity of all people, including of LGBTQI+ persons. Both the United States and Argentina are dedicated to maintaining a strong middle class and the importance of independent unions and labor rights. We are together increasing mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples through educational exchanges including our binational Fulbright Commission.

Argentina remains a trusted and desirable destination for world-class tourism and for trade opportunities with the United States and is recognized for being a leader in sports through the example set by its FIFA World Cup champions. Argentina's three World Cup victories have inspired generations of athletes.

Argentina's cultural, economic, and political contributions to the region and to the world are invaluable. We must continue to build towards an ever stronger relationship between Argentina and the United States.

CHILE

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, in 1823, President James Monroe named Heman Allen of Vermont as the United States' Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chile. January 27, 2023, therefore marks the 200th anniversary of official relations between the United States and Chile. Today, Chile is a regional leader and trusted partner in promoting democracy, human rights, economic stability, environmental protection, and advancing equitable and sustainable development.

Chile and the United States cooperate at the highest levels to promote peace, security, and democracy in the Americas and throughout the world and have a long history of strong cooperation on science and technology.

2023 also marks the 20th anniversary of the signing of the U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement that continues to bring increased prosperity to the American and Chilean peoples. In 1955, Chile and the United States established the region's first and oldest bilateral Fulbright Commission to exchange knowledge and expertise.

The bedrock of the U.S.-Chile bilateral relationship is the deep mutual respect and friendship between the American and Chilean people. As we enter the third century of our partnership we must continue to hope for ever stronger ties among our governments and peoples, through which we together will build a more prosperous, sustainable, and equitable future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO HARRY ARMSTRONG AND JOHN BAYLISS

● Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I am honored to recognize Harold “Harry” Armstrong of Canaan and John Bayliss of Hanover as December’s Granite Staters of the Month. For decades, Harry has led a successful effort to collect used medical equipment and deliver it to those in need in the Upper Valley area and beyond.

Harry helped start the Health Closet, with members of the Canaan Lions Club, more than 40 years ago. The group collected used medical equipment, such as manual and electric wheelchairs, walkers, lift chairs, crutches, canes, and bath stools from the area’s visiting nurses, nonprofits, hospitals, and individuals. They would then keep the equipment in storage until they found someone who needed it.

When Harry was hospitalized 2 years ago and had to have his foot amputated, he worried that Health Closet’s mission would cease to be fulfilled. That is when Harry’s friend and Lebanon Upper Valley Lions Club member John Bayliss stepped up to help run the initiative.

Through their work, the duo profoundly touches people’s lives by giving them the medical equipment that they desperately need to go about their lives and continue to be a part of their community. From doing DIY fix-ups of medical equipment in Harry’s and John’s garages, to lugging large medical machinery in their pickup trucks, their dedication to helping others, willingness to take the initiative, and generosity is a shining example of the Granite State spirit.●

TRIBUTE TO KAYLEE RICHARD AND SAMANTHA GRENIER

● Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I am honored to recognize Kaylee Richard of Manchester and Samantha Grenier of Goffstown as January’s Granite Staters of the Month. This high school student duo organized a career fair targeted toward young women in the Manchester School District in order to empower the next generation of women leaders.

Kaylee and Samantha became friends at age 8 at a summer camp operated by Girls at Work, an organization that hosts programs to build confidence and strength in girls. In high school, they stayed involved with the organization

as mentors, and so when they were faced with a challenge, they were prepared to take it on.

When Kaylee and Sam attended a career fair in 2022, they noticed that it was geared heavily towards men and that they and other young women were struggling in the environment. In response, the pair approached their Girls at Work mentor, Elaine Hamel, to help them organize their own career fair targeted toward young women.

In coordination with Girls at Work, the Manchester School District, and the Gear Up program, they organized a job fair with 16 local employers such as NH Fish and Game, the Manchester Police Force, and Trader Joe’s. The 150 or so female sophomores and juniors from Memorial, West, and Central learned from women professionals from a variety of careers.

I admire Kaylee and Samantha for taking the initiative to make a difference in their community and empower women to explore their career options. It is important that young Granite State women were able to see themselves in the women professionals they talked to and envision their career paths accordingly. Their courage in tackling the issue and making New Hampshire a more inclusive place is emblematic of the Granite State spirit, and I wish them luck as they organize a second women-only career fair this spring.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:37 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 255. An act to amend the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 to develop a study regarding streamlining and consolidating information collection and preliminary damage assessments, and for other purposes.

H.R. 259. An act to provide for an online repository for certain reporting requirements for recipients of Federal disaster assistance, and for other purposes.

H.R. 346. An act to establish a task force on improvements for notices to air missions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 388. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to eliminate the leasing author-

ity of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes.

H.R. 399. An act to clarify the primary functions and duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 400. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the amount that may be invested in small business investment companies.

H.R. 449. An act to amend the Small Business Act to increase transparency, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution condemning the Iranian regime’s human rights abuses against the brave women and men of Iran peacefully demonstrating in more than 133 cities.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 255. An act to amend the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 to develop a study regarding streamlining and consolidating information collection and preliminary damage assessments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 259. An act to provide for an online repository for certain reporting requirements for recipients of Federal disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 346. An act to establish a task force on improvements for notices to air missions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 388. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to eliminate the leasing authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 399. An act to clarify the primary functions and duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 400. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the amount that may be invested in small business investment companies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 449. An act to amend the Small Business Act to increase transparency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution condemning the Iranian regime’s human rights abuses against the brave women and men of Iran peacefully demonstrating in more than 133 cities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 81. A bill to provide a moratorium on all Federal research grants provided to any institution of higher education or other research institute that is conducting gain-of-function research.

S. 82. A bill to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

H.R. 300. An act to amend chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, to require the publication of settlement agreements, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 123. A bill to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold, and to rescind certain funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169.

PRIVILEGED NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

On request by Senator TED CRUZ, under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Samuel H. Slater, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring November 22, 2023, vice William Shaw McDermott, term expired.

On request by Senator TED CRUZ, under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Samuel H. Slater, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring November 22, 2029. (Reappointment)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-74. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-75. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-76. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-642, "Elections Modernization Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-77. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-642, "Expanding Supports for Crime Victims Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-78. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-647, "Public Health Emergency Credit Alert Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-79. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-648, "Medical Marijuana Plant Count Elimination Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-80. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-649, "The Spice Suite LLC Grant Establishment Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-81. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-678, "Coronavirus Immunization of School Students Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-82. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-679, "District Government Family Bereavement Leave Second Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-83. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-692, "Criminal Justice Involvement Reduction Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-84. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-693, "Foreclosure Moratorium and Homeowner Assistance Fund Coordination Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-85. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-694, "Advisory Neighborhood Commissions Pandemic Provisions Extension Second Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-86. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-695, "CRIAC Assistance Fund Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-87. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-707, "11th Street Bridge Project Temporary Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-88. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-678, "Small Business Relief Grant Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-89. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-662, "Sign Regulations Tem-

porary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-90. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-663, "Protecting Security-Sensitive Dashboard Data Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-91. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-664, "Attorney General Civil Rights Enforcement Second Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-92. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-665, "River East at Grandview Condominiums Property Tax Exemption Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-93. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-666, "Housing Authority Accountability Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-94. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-700, "Initiative 82 - District of Columbia Tip Credit Elimination Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-95. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-658, "Expedited Adoption Eligibility Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-96. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-659, "Bedbug Control Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-97. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-660, "Engineering Licensure Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-98. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-658, "Business Records Efficiency Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-99. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-680, "New Markets Tax Credit Real Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-100. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-681, "206 Elm St., N.W., Real Property Tax Abatement Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-101. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-682, "Whitman-Walker Entities at St. Elizabeths Tax Rebate Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-102. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-683, "Limited Equity Cooperative Advisory Council Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-103. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-684, "Limited Equity Cooperative Property Tax Assistance Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-104. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-685, "Inspector General Oversight Consistency Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-105. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-680, "W. Cardell Shelton Way Designation Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-106. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-687, "Period Equity Righting an Injustice of District Residents (PERIOD) Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-107. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-688, "State Small Business Credit Initiative Venture Capital Program Grant-Making Establishment Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-108. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-689, "Condominium Warranty Claims Clarification Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-109. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-690, "UDC Leased Property Tax Abatement Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-110. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-681, "Performing Arts Promotion Tax Rebate Clarification Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-111. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-701, "Salary Adjustment Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-112. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-704, "Omnibus Uniform Athlete Agent and College Athlete Name, Image, or Likeness Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-113. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-705, "Access to Advanced Placement Tests Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-114. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-706, "Automatic Voter Registration Expansion Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-115. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-720, "Medical Examiner Records Privacy Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 91. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 92. A bill to designate the outdoor amphitheater at the Blue Ridge Music Center in Galax, Virginia, as the "Rick Boucher Amphitheater"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 93. A bill to exclude from gross income certain assistance provided to farmers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. REED):

S. 94. A bill to require certain information and financial assistance under the State energy program and the Weatherization Assistance Program to be distributed without undue delay to support State and local high-impact energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. THUNE, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 95. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the approval of new abortion drugs, to prohibit investigational use exemptions for abortion drugs, and to impose additional regulatory requirements with respect to previously approved abortion drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 96. A bill to address the history of discrimination against Black farmers and ranchers, to require reforms within the Department of Agriculture to prevent future discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 97. A bill to establish procedures for the removal of the Architect of the Capitol; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 98. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to improve agricultural productivity, profitability, resilience, and ecological outcomes through modernized data infrastructure and analysis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 99. A bill to establish a National Development Strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KING, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 100. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to expand access to home and community-based services (HCBS) under Medicaid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 101. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced excise tax rate for portable, electronically-aerated bait containers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 102. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to establish a demonstration grant program to provide emergency relief to foster youth and improve pre-placement services offered by foster care stabilization agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 103. A bill to modify the minimum required weight of orange juice soluble solids; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 104. A bill to amend title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the treatment of core seasonal industries affected by anti-dumping or countervailing duty investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 105. A bill to have education funds follow the student; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 106. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to States to improve outreach to veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 107. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the Food

and Drug Administration's jurisdiction over certain tobacco products, and to protect jobs and small businesses involved in the sale, manufacturing, and distribution of traditional and premium cigars; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 108. A bill to require a guidance clarity statement on certain agency guidance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 109. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to prohibit lifetime or annual limits on dental coverage under the Children's Health Insurance Program, and to require wraparound coverage of dental services for certain children under such program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 110. A bill to allow a State to submit a declaration of intent to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 111. A bill to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100-word plain language summary of the proposed rule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 112. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to strengthen benefits for children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 113. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KING, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 114. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 115. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 116. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 to improve disaster relief funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 117. A bill to authorize for a grant program for handgun licensing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 118. A bill to remove obstacles to the ability of law enforcement officers to enforce gun safety laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 119. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the South Florida Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. 120. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for charitable donations to nonprofit organizations providing education scholarships to qualified elementary and secondary students; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 121. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to require the provision of training and information to certain personnel relating to food allergy identification and response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 122. A bill to establish the Payroll Audit Independent Determination program in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 123. A bill to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold, and to rescind certain funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169; read the first time.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 124. A bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 8.7 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. VANCE):

S. 125. A bill to withdraw normal trade relations treatment from, and apply certain provisions of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to, products of the People's Republic of China, and to expand the eligibility requirements for products of the People's Republic of China to receive normal trade relations treatment in the future, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 126. A bill to make individuals responsible for undermining free and fair democratic elections inadmissible to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 127. A bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. Res. 15. A resolution honoring the lives of 2 fallen Mississippi police officers, Sergeant Steven Robin and Officer Branden Estorffe, and expressing condolences to their families; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. Res. 16. A resolution congratulating the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team for winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 17. A resolution supporting the contributions of Catholic schools in the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 18. A resolution amending the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit the consideration of legislation in the Senate unless the text of the legislation that will be considered has been made publicly available in electronic form for a mandatory minimum review period; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs.

BLACKBURN, Mr. COONS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 133 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 42

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 42, a bill to improve the management and performance of the capital asset programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs so as to better serve veterans, their families, caregivers, and survivors, and for other purposes.

S. 76

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 76, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to furnish tailored information to expecting mothers, and for other purposes.

S. 78

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) and the Senator from

Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 78, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

S. 89

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

S.J. RES. 2

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 2, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KING, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 114. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings; to the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, today I am proud to reintroduce the Preventive Health Savings Act. This bipartisan legislation would reform the Congressional Budget Office's CBO, scoring to better reflect the savings from preventive health initiatives by expanding the budgetary window the CBO evaluates.

Currently, the CBO scores the budgetary implications of legislation over a 10-year period. Oftentimes, however, the cost-savings of preventive care are not clear within the current 10-year "scoring" window. This legislation would direct the CBO to extend its analysis beyond the existing 10-year budget window to two additional 10-year periods, which will give a truer picture of the benefits of health initiatives and better enable Congress to pass effective policies.

Chronic and mental health conditions account for 90 percent of our Nation's \$4.1 trillion in annual medical expenditures. In 2018, more than half of U.S. adults had 1 of 10 chronic conditions, and 27.2 percent had multiple chronic conditions, and this number is only expected to grow. Chronic diseases disproportionately affect racial and ethnic minorities. For example, when compared to non-Hispanic White adults, Black adults are 1.6 times, Asian American adults are 1.4 times, Hispanic adults are 1.7 times, American Indian and Alaska Native adults are 2.9 times, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander adults are 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes. Addi-

tionally, Black adults are 1.4 times, American Indian and Alaska Native adults are 1.2 times, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander adults are 1.3 times more likely to have asthma than non-Hispanic Whites.

As more Americans experience chronic conditions, the healthcare costs in the United States will continue to rise. Not only are these costs a heavy burden on millions of Americans and their families, but they are also primary drivers of our annual Federal budget deficits and accumulated debt. As medical expenditures continue to rise, it is crucial that we capture the long-term savings that can be achieved by focusing our efforts on averting, halting, or slowing preventable diseases. This is why I have long been a champion for expanded access to affordable, high-quality preventive health care and am proud to have championed initiatives from coverage for colon screenings to increased access to oral health care. But we still have progress to make.

I am encouraged by the cutting-edge research that world-class institutions in my home State of Maryland, such as the National Institutes of Health, NIH, are doing to address chronic diseases. Interventions, including screenings, vaccinations, and behavioral changes, can prevent or delay the onset of new cases and mitigate the progression of a preventable illness, which can result in large reductions in the financial, physical, and emotional toll of developing one or more chronic diseases. By having the data to enable us as lawmakers to look at cost-benefit analyses, we can most effectively use our Nation's resources to improve the health of Americans while reducing medical costs. The first step to altering the trajectory of chronic diseases and curbing healthcare costs is to have more accurate information on the cost savings of preventive care.

I thank Senators CRAPO, KING, and CRAMER for joining me in introducing this legislation and urge my other Senate colleagues to consider cosponsoring the measure.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 121. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to require the provision of training and information to certain personnel relating to food allergy identification and response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 121

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 "Protecting Children with Food Allergies Act".

SEC. 2. FOOD ALLERGY TRAINING COMPLETION REQUIREMENT.

Section 7(g)(2) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1776(g)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(C) FOOD ALLERGY TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION FOR ALL LOCAL FOOD SERVICE PERSONNEL.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop, in consultation with relevant stakeholder groups with food allergy expertise, and publish training modules and other educational materials in accordance with clause (ii).

"(ii) TRAINING MODULES.—A training program carried out under this subparagraph shall include training modules relating to—

"(I) the prevention of allergic reactions to food, which may include—

"(aa) communicating food allergen information in school menus, food products, and recipes;

"(bb) best practices to avoid cross-contact; and

"(cc) the availability of appropriate food substitutions for children with food allergies;

"(II) the identification of food-related allergic reaction symptoms; and

"(III) the appropriate responses to an allergic reaction to food.

"(iii) CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL PERSONNEL.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, local food service personnel shall complete training and receive a certification to demonstrate competence with respect to the training provided under clause (ii).

"(II) TREATMENT.—The Secretary may allow local food personnel to apply a certification received under this clause toward any other training requirements under this subsection.

"(iv) METHODS FOR INCLUSION.—The training required under this subparagraph shall be provided, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, in—

"(I) relevant languages other than English, for individuals with limited English proficiency; and

"(II) relevant alternative formats, for individuals with disabilities (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102)).

"(v) AVAILABILITY TO OTHER PERSONNEL.—The Secretary shall make the training provided under this subparagraph available to personnel under child nutrition programs not covered under this subsection, including personnel under—

"(I) the special milk program under section 3;

"(II) the summer food service program for children under section 13 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761); and

"(III) the child and adult care food program under section 17 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1766).

"(vi) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subparagraph \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028."

SEC. 3. ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT WIC-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS IMPACTED BY FOOD ALLERGIES.

Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (l) through (s) as subsections (m) through (t), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

"(l) ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT WIC-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS IMPACTED BY FOOD ALLERGIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with subsection (e), the Secretary shall—

“(A) submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for comment proposed nutrition education materials for use under subsection (e), which shall—

“(i) incorporate evidence-based findings from the United States Dietary Guidelines for Americans relating to food allergies and potentially allergenic foods; and

“(ii) include nutrition education materials for—

“(I) individuals with food allergies during pregnancy and in the postpartum period;

“(II) infants impacted by prenatal food allergy exposure; and

“(III) children with food allergies; and

“(B) after submitting the materials in accordance with subparagraph (A), publish and disseminate the materials for use under subsection (e).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The nutrition education materials under paragraph (1) shall be provided, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, in—

“(i) relevant languages other than English for individuals with limited English proficiency; and

“(ii) relevant alternative formats for individuals with disabilities (as defined in section 3 of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102)).

“(B) OUTREACH.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary shall conduct outreach to individuals who are, or may be—

“(i) eligible to participate in—

“(I) the program under this section; or

“(II) a training program of a State agency under subsection (e)(2); and

“(ii) impacted by food allergies.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.”;

(3) in subsection (q) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “subsection (o)(1)(A)” and inserting “subsection (p)(1)(A)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “subsection (o)(1)(A)” and inserting “subsection (p)(1)(A)”; and

(4) in paragraph (5) of subsection (t) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking “subsection (r)” and inserting “subsection (s)”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 126. A bill to make individuals responsible for undermining free and fair democratic elections inadmissible to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, America must never become a safe haven for anyone who assaults the values for which this Nation stands—values like democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and the sanctity of free and fair elections.

We already deny visas to those who are human traffickers, drug traffickers, money launderers, corrupt kleptocrats, and those who commit serious violations of religious freedom. I agree with that policy. We have passed laws to allow for the prosecution in U.S. courts of anyone who has committed war crimes or used children as soldiers in deadly conflict. I have written some of those policies, and I certainly agree with them.

Today, I am introducing legislation to further align our immigration sys-

tem with our values as a nation. The bill I am introducing would prevent foreign officials who interfere with democratic elections or prevent the democratic transfer of power of their country from taking refuge in the United States.

In recent years, autocrats around the world have used a toxic brew of nationalism, authoritarianism, corruption, and social media to weaken and attack the very foundations of democracy. Fortunately, democracy is winning this battle. Much of the world is unified in support of Ukraine, for example, against Putin’s attempt to seize the sovereign democratic nation of Ukraine, and we have the allies in the NATO alliance and others who stand with us with strength and formidable determination to stop Putin.

In late October, the people of Brazil—the largest democracy in Latin America—chose a new President to replace the increasingly authoritarian Jair Bolsonaro. After years of baseless lies by Bolsonaro about the integrity of Brazil’s elections, polls show that three-fourths of his supporters no longer trust the electoral process in Brazil.

Sound familiar?

After Bolsonaro lost in October’s Presidential election, his supporters turned to violence. They blocked highways throughout Brazil. Many called openly for the military to overturn the election.

Sound familiar?

And, on January 8, as Mr. Bolsonaro took selfies with his supporters in the State of Florida, thousands of his far-right supporters violently stormed Brazil’s Presidential palace, Congress, and Supreme Court—breaking windows and injuring dozens of police officers.

Sound familiar?

It was a disgrace. It was an assault on democracy—not only in Brazil but an assault on democracy everywhere.

Under the bill I am introducing, if the Secretary of State determines a foreign official has interfered with free and fair elections or has sought to prevent the peaceful, democratic transfer of power, that official cannot escape justice by fleeing to the United States.

I ask my colleagues to join in supporting this important measure to hold those who interfere with democratic elections accountable. America should never be a safe haven for enemies of democracy.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 15—HONORING THE LIVES OF 2 FALLEN MISSISSIPPI POLICE OFFICERS, SERGEANT STEVEN ROBIN AND OFFICER BRANDEN ESTORFFE, AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO THEIR FAMILIES

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 15

Whereas Sergeant Steven Robin and Officer Branden Estorffe passed away in the line of duty on Wednesday, December 14, 2022, in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi;

Whereas Sergeant Steven Robin served Mississippi with the Bay St. Louis Police Department, Hancock County Sheriff’s Department, and the Waveland Police Department;

Whereas Sergeant Steven Robin is survived by his wife, Amy Bush Robin, his parents, Michael and Julie Robin, his son, Brandon Boudreaux, his 2 special girls whom Steven considered daughters, Tessa Delsied and Emmaleigh Melton, his granddaughter, Rosie Labelle, his 2 brothers, Brian and Glenn Robin, his father-in-law, Lester Bush, his mother-in-law, Mary Bush, his brother-in-law, Brad Bush, his sister-in-law, Stephanie Bush, and his 2 godchildren, Braeleigh and Addilyn Delsied;

Whereas Officer Branden Estorffe served Mississippi with the Bay St. Louis Police Department and the Mississippi Military Department Gulfport Combat Readiness Training Center;

Whereas Officer Branden Estorffe is survived by his parents, Ian and Heather Estorffe and Jennifer Gilkerson, his siblings, Lilly and Sophia Estorffe, Jordana and Chloe Gilkerson, and Andrew Porter, his grandparents, Rex and Lynda Estorffe and Tommy and Sheila Burkett, and his aunts and uncles, Lauren and Greg Walters, Jennifer and Jason Polk, and Chad Goodfellow;

Whereas Sergeant Steven Robin and Officer Branden Estorffe received numerous accolades in recognition of their dedication and expertise;

Whereas Sergeant Steven Robin received Overall Top Academic Honors with the Hancock County Law Enforcement Training Academy and took on supervisory roles at the Waveland and Bay St. Louis Police Departments, including as Field Training Officer and Sergeant with both departments, and his passion for the job propelled him into a leadership role on shift with his fellow officers;

Whereas Officer Branden Estorffe was recognized for Top Academics with the Combat Readiness Training Center, earned the Firearms Award with the Harrison County Law Enforcement Training Academy and maintained high firearms standards with the National Rifle Association and the Hancock County Sheriff’s Office Special Response Team, and was known to be proactive on duty and always ready to back up his fellow officers; and

Whereas Sergeant Steven Robin and Officer Branden Estorffe will be remembered as heroes who protected their community and loved their families and friends: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses deep condolences to the families and colleagues of the Mississippi police officers Sergeant Steven Robin and Officer Branden Estorffe, who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty and whose sacrifice will not be forgotten;

(2) recognizes all of the countless selfless and heroic actions carried out by local law enforcement officers;

(3) expresses strong support for law enforcement officers in Mississippi and across the United States who serve and protect their communities; and

(4) acknowledges the importance of honoring and remembering fallen local law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

SENATE RESOLUTION 16—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA BULLDOGS FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2023 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION COLLEGE FOOTBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 16

Whereas, on January 9, 2023, the University of Georgia posted an impressive, undefeated record of 15-0 and won the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship, defeating the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs by a score of 65-7 at SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, California;

Whereas this victory marks the University of Georgia Bulldogs' second college football national championship in 2 years, and fourth in program history, making the Bulldogs the first team in the playoff era to repeat national titles;

Whereas this historic victory follows a Southeastern Conference Championship and a Peach Bowl playoff victory;

Whereas the 2022-2023 University of Georgia Bulldogs offense averaged an impressive 494.9 yards and 39 points per game, with the defense allowing only 304.6 yards and 14.8 points per game through 14 games, and the Bulldogs allowed only 188 yards and 7 points, while posting 589 yards of offense and 65 points in the championship game;

Whereas Kirby Smart posts his second national championship victory in his seventh year as Head Coach of the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team and his third appearance in the national championship game; and

Whereas, with this remarkable season, Coach Smart extends his impressive record to 72 wins and 15 losses in his 7 years as Head Coach of the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team and cements his legacy in Georgia football forever: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team for an incredible season and for winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all players, coaches, and staff who made a championship possible; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President of the University of Georgia, Jere Morehead;

(B) the Athletic Director of the University of Georgia, Josh Brooks; and

(C) the Head Coach of the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team, Kirby Smart.

SENATE RESOLUTION 17—SUPPORTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 17

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States are internationally acclaimed for

their academic excellence and provide approximately 1,700,000 students with more than an exceptional scholastic education;

Whereas Catholic schools instill a broad, values-added education emphasizing the life-long development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in young people in the United States;

Whereas Catholic schools serve the United States by providing a diverse student population from all regions of the United States and all socioeconomic backgrounds with a strong academic and moral foundation, including 21.5 percent of students from racial minority backgrounds, 18.6 percent from Hispanic heritage, and 20.3 percent from non-Catholic families;

Whereas Catholic schools are an affordable option for parents, particularly in underserved urban areas;

Whereas Catholic schools produce students strongly dedicated to their faith, values, families, and communities by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in spiritual, character, and moral development;

Whereas Catholic schools are committed to community service, producing graduates who hold "helping others" among their core values;

Whereas the total Catholic school student enrollment for the 2022-2023 academic year is 1,700,000, and the student-teacher ratio is 11 to 1;

Whereas the Catholic high school graduation rate is 98.9 percent, with 85.2 percent of graduates attending 4-year colleges;

Whereas the week of January 29, 2023, to February 4, 2023, has been designated as "National Catholic Schools Week" by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops;

Whereas National Catholic Schools Week was first established in 1974 and has been celebrated annually for the past 49 years; and

Whereas the theme for National Catholic Schools Week 2023 is "Catholic Schools: Faith. Excellence. Service," which reflects the purpose of Catholic schools to form students to be good citizens of the world, love God and neighbor, and enrich society with the leaven of the gospel and by example of faith: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of National Catholic Schools Week, an event—

(A) cosponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops; and

(B) established to recognize the vital contributions of the thousands of Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States;

(2) applauds the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops on their selection of a theme that all can celebrate; and

(3) supports—

(A) the dedication of Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States toward academic excellence; and

(B) the key role they play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 18—AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROHIBIT THE CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE UNLESS THE TEXT OF THE LEGISLATION THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED HAS BEEN MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORM FOR A MANDATORY MINIMUM REVIEW PERIOD

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 18

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITING CONSIDERATION OF TEXT OF LEGISLATION UNTIL COMPLETION OF MANDATORY MINIMUM REVIEW PERIOD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5)(a) It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report unless the text of the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report to be considered has been publicly available in electronic form for the mandatory minimum review period.

"(b) Each Senator shall self certify that the Senator has read a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report before voting on the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report.

"(c) In this paragraph, the term 'mandatory minimum review period' means, with respect to a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report, the greater of—

"(i) the period—

"(I) beginning on the first hour after the text of the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report to be considered is first made publicly available in electronic form; and

"(II) that consists of a number of minutes equal to 2 times the number of pages of the text of the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report to be considered; and

"(ii) 72 hours after the text of the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report to be considered is first made publicly available in electronic form."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

The Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) in paragraph 1 of rule VIII, by inserting "the text of which has been available for the mandatory minimum review period, as defined in paragraph 5 of rule XII, and" after "bills and resolutions";

(2) in rule XIV—

(A) in paragraph 3, by striking "on that day" and inserting "before the expiration of the mandatory minimum review period, as defined in paragraph 5 of rule XII,"; and

(B) in paragraph 6, by striking "one day" and inserting "for the mandatory minimum review period, as defined in paragraph 5 of rule XII,";

(3) in paragraph 5 of rule XVII, by striking "two calendar days (excluding Sundays and legal holidays" and inserting "the mandatory minimum review period, as defined in paragraph 5 of rule XII,"; and

(4) in paragraph 5 of rule XXVIII, by striking "shall be immediately put" and inserting "shall be put after the expiration of the mandatory minimum review period, as defined in paragraph 5 of rule XII".

SEC. 2. CBO COST ESTIMATE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill,

joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless a cost estimate under section 402(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653(1)) for the exact text of the bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report has been available for not fewer than 24 hours.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2—COMMENDING THE BRAVERY, COURAGE, AND RESOLVE OF THE WOMEN AND MEN OF IRAN DEMONSTRATING IN MORE THAN 133 CITIES AND RISKING THEIR SAFETY TO SPEAK OUT AGAINST THE IRANIAN REGIME'S HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COONS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KANE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 2

Whereas, on September 16, 2022, 22-year-old Mahsa Amini passed away in the custody of Iranian “morality police” following a 3-day coma due to wounds, including bone fracture, hemorrhage, and cerebral edema consistent with severe beating, inflicted by the police for purportedly wearing a hijab improperly;

Whereas, on September 16, 2022, Iranians gathered in the streets of Tehran to protest the killing of Mahsa Amini;

Whereas demonstrations have since spread to more than 133 cities and 130 universities in Iran, where women are removing or burning hijabs, cutting their hair, and dancing in front of Iranian security forces, joined by their fellow Iranian citizens, in a call to end the Iranian regime's systemic repression;

Whereas Iranian security forces have responded to such demonstrations with violence and detentions, including detentions of journalists and activists for covering the protests;

Whereas the security forces reportedly have killed more than 516 protestors, including at least 70 children, although the number of injuries and deaths is likely higher, but is unobtainable due to internet blackouts;

Whereas at least 19,200 Iranians have been arrested across Iran according to official sources, and many thousands more have been detained according to independent reports;

Whereas more than 60 percent of Iran's population is younger than 30 years old, and the protests continue to be fueled by young people;

Whereas Iran's Revolutionary Courts have executed at least 4 individuals who were in-

involved in the protests, namely Mohsen Shekari, Majid Reza Rahnavard, Mohammad Mehdi Karami, and Seyed Mohammad Hosseini, and have charged at least 100 more individuals with crimes that are punishable in Iran by death;

Whereas videos, images, and demonstrations have spread to social media platforms and are an important way for the voices of the Iranian people to be heard;

Whereas internet monitoring groups have reported that the Iranian regime has—

(1) caused near-total disruption of internet connectivity in parts of Iran and partial disruptions in city centers; and

(2) blocked WhatsApp, Twitter, Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, and video games with chat functions;

Whereas common protest chants include—

(1) “Women, life, and freedom!”;

(2) “Iranians die but will not be suppressed!”; and

(3) “Death to the dictator Ayatollah Ali Khamenei!”;

Whereas the Iranian regime has a long history of structural and legal discrimination against women, including barriers for women seeking justice against domestic violence and criminal prohibitions against women singing or showing hair in public and studying certain technical subjects;

Whereas the Iranian regime approved of “depriving one social right or more” for any woman who posts an unveiled picture of herself on social media, and, in August 2022, approved of enforcing mandatory hijab laws through facial recognition;

Whereas, through misogynistic criminal statutes, the Iranian regime for decades has detained and engaged in the ongoing persecution of women, including—

(1) Saba Kord Afshari, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for posting videos to social media without a hijab and transferred into Ward 6 of the notorious Qarchak Women's Prison, which the Secretary of the Treasury has identified as a place at which gross violations of human rights take place;

(2) Raheleh Ahmadi, mother of Afshari, who was sentenced to 2 years in prison for advocacy on behalf of Afshari;

(3) Yasaman Aryani, her mother Monireh Arabshahi, and Mojgan Keshavarz, who were sentenced to between 16 and 23 years in prison for posting a video for International Women's Day in 2019, during which they walked without headscarves through a metro train in Tehran, handing flowers to female passengers;

(4) human rights attorney Nasrin Sotoudeh, who was sentenced in 2019 to 38 years in prison and 148 lashes for providing legal defense services to women charged with not wearing a hijab;

(5) Narges Mohammadi, a prominent rights advocate, who—

(A) was sentenced to 10 years in prison in May 2015 for “establishing an illegal group”, “assembly and collusion to act against national security”, and “propaganda against the state”;

(B) was arrested in November 2019 (on the second anniversary of countrywide protests) and rearrested in 2021; and

(C) had her prison sentence extended in October 2022 to 11 years and 9 months;

(6) former Vice President for Women and Family Affairs, Shahindokht Molaverdi, who was charged with encouraging “corruption, prostitution, and sexual deviance”, a common charge against women refusing mandatory hijab laws, and sentenced in December 2020 to 30 months in prison for defending the right of women to attend sporting events and criticizing the practice of child marriage;

(7) 6 women who were sentenced by the Culture and Media Court of Tehran in July 2022 to each serve 1 year in prison for the offense of singing songs in public;

(8) Niloufar Hamed, who was one of the first Iranian journalists to report on Mahsa Amini's death, who was arrested on September 22, 2022, and is being held in solitary confinement; and

(9) countless other women;

Whereas the Iranian regime consistently commits a range of human rights abuses in addition to its systematic persecution of women and peaceful protesters, including—

(1) unlawful or arbitrary killings and torture;

(2) trials without due process;

(3) forced disappearances;

(4) arbitrary arrest and detention;

(5) life-threatening prison conditions;

(6) transnational attacks against dissidents; and

(7) severe restrictions on free expression and the media, peaceful assembly and association, and religious freedom;

Whereas Freedom House ranks the Government of Iran as one of the worst human rights violators in the world, with a Global Freedom Score of 14 out of 100 and an Internet Freedom Score of 16 out of 100;

Whereas peaceful protests in Iran during 2022 have focused on grievances such as—

(1) mismanagement of the economy and national resources;

(2) prioritization of funding for terror groups and pariah regimes over social services for the people of Iran; and

(3) widespread political corruption: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commends the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran who are—

(A) participating in the current protests to defend their fundamental human rights; and

(B) risking their safety to speak out against the human rights abuses committed by the Iranian regime;

(2) condemns—

(A) the brutal beating and death of Mahsa Amini; and

(B) the violent suppression by the Iranian regime of women and men participating in the current demonstrations, including children, and calls for transparent accountability for all killings of protesters by Iranian security forces;

(3) supports internet freedom programs that circumvent the regime, including the Open Technology Fund, which provides support for VPNs, proxy servers, and other alternatives that can be used to bypass attempts by authoritarian governments to censor internet access during times of protest, and commends private entities willing to provide programs to circumvent such censorship;

(4) encourages continued efforts by the Biden Administration to respond to the protests, including the recent sanctioning of the Iranian morality police, and further encourages the Biden Administration—

(A) to immediately impose, under existing authorities, additional human rights sanctions on officials and entities responsible for the repression of the current protests;

(B) to prioritize efforts to expand unrestricted internet access in Iran, consistent with existing law; and

(C) to work to develop a strategy to prevent the Iranian regime from obtaining and exploiting facial recognition data and software for the use of mass surveillance and enforcement of mandatory hijab;

(5) encourages the private sector, following the recent clarification by the Biden Administration of sanctions exemptions on communications technology, to work with the Biden Administration to ensure protestors and activists have access to tools needed to circumvent government surveillance and repression;

(6) encourages representatives of the private sector to coordinate with the Department of the Treasury and their subsidiaries to utilize licensing opportunities and expand access of key communications services to Iranians residing within Iran;

(7) welcomes the efforts of the international community to support protestors in Iran, including by removing Iran from the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women; and

(8) calls on the international community—
(A) to publicly condemn violence by the Iranian regime against peaceful protesters;

(B) to speak out against violations by the regime of fundamental human rights, including the freedom of expression, assembly, and redress of grievances of the Iranian people; and

(C) impose human rights sanctions on officials and entities that are responsible for the repression of current protests and involved in violating the human rights of the Iranian people.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 26, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 26, 2023, at 9 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the privileges of the floor be granted to the following members of my staff: David Rosner, our detailee from FERC; and Sarah Stevenson, our American Association for the Advancement of Science, as of today until the end of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Daniel Davis, my speechwriter—and invaluable member of our team—be granted floor privileges until January 27, 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

UKRAINE

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, if I might be recognized, nearly 1 year ago, Russia launched an unprovoked, illegal, and brutal war of aggression

against Ukraine. In doing so, Vladimir Putin quite literally sought to wipe a sovereign nation off the map. But as the world witnessed in the months that followed, Mr. Putin had vastly underestimated the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian leadership. Rather than capitulate, Ukrainians have resisted and saved their homeland from full-scale occupation. The courage and ingenuity shown by Ukrainian troops, many of whom were civilians before the war, continues to be nothing short of heroic.

This morning, we learned of yet another act of Russian terror in the form of a barrage of drones and missiles raining down on Kyiv. This left severe casualties. This act of brute intimidation, which has become all too common over the past year, was clearly meant to break the will of the Ukrainian people as they prepare to receive more military aid from the United States and from other allies.

Thankfully, Ukrainian forces successfully shot down the vast majority of those incoming projectiles using advanced air defense technology. This is just one more example of what many of us in this Chamber have asserted for months: If Ukrainians get the tools they need, they can finish the job and defeat Vladimir Putin.

The harsh reality is that these kinds of attacks on Ukraine, leaving a trail of casualties in their wake, have become far too common, and if leaders across the free world had acted sooner, we would be better positioned to save the lives and critical infrastructure now.

The U.S. Congress has led the world in supporting the Ukraine war effort. In fact, we have led the Biden administration—this Senate, on both sides of the aisle. On a bipartisan basis, we have provided security assistance, humanitarian aid, and direct support to Ukraine's government. Although this has amounted to tens of billions of taxpayer dollars, this is actually a bargain investment.

Let's put it in context. According to the Kiel Institute's Ukraine Support Tracker, the total U.S. contribution to Ukraine, through November of last year, amounted to only 0.2 percent of our gross domestic product. The new Congress must continue this bipartisan support for Ukraine, and I look forward to leading the charge as ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

As the first anniversary of this war approaches, we should reflect on the progress made by Ukraine, and we should carefully consider how to help them decisively win this conflict so that a lasting peace can take root. To do so, we first need to state clearly what our American interests are in Ukraine. That is something the President and his advisers have repeatedly failed to do, choosing instead to make vague references to the rules-based international order, or words to that effect.

The American people are right to demand straight answers. With inflation

rampant, crime on the rise, and an open southern border, it is fair to ask why we should care about what happens in Ukraine.

I offer four reasons.

First, Ukraine matters because the security of Europe is closely tied to our own American security and our own American prosperity. For decades, all of our fellow citizens have benefited from peace and stability in Europe, purchased by the sacrifices of Americans in World War I and World War II. What is at stake today in Ukraine is whether the fruits of those sacrifices will continue to endure.

Allowing Putin to prevail in Ukraine would usher in a new age of chaos and instability and would invite Putin to test our resolve to defend our NATO allies. Make no mistake, Putin will push the envelope as far as we let him. His goal is to remake the old Soviet empire, and, regrettably, the West has misread and underestimated Putin's intentions for years—in 2008, when he invaded Georgia; and then in 2014, with the seizure of Crimea and parts of eastern Ukraine; and, yet again, last year in Ukraine with this full-scale invasion.

His imperial ambitions are now undeniable. If Vladimir Putin is not stopped in Ukraine, the security of the entire European continent will be put at risk.

Second, our support and the support of our allies for Ukraine has made a huge difference and has significantly weakened Russia. Thanks to the U.S. military assistance and the courage of Ukrainian troops, Russia has lost its ability to carry out near-term conventional invasions of NATO members, and we achieved that without having to send a single American soldier into combat.

The Russian losses have been massive. Last week, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, GEN Mark Milley, estimated that significantly more than 100,000 Russian troops have been killed or wounded in Ukraine during the war, not to mention thousands of combat vehicles, tanks, artillery pieces, and aircraft destroyed.

For those questioning the cost of our assistance, I would simply pose the alternative: How much would it cost in American lives and treasure to confront the Russians directly? Because that is the reality we face if Putin tests our resolve to defend NATO. From that perspective, we are getting one heck of a deal by helping Ukraine do its own fighting.

Third, our support for Ukraine is prompting European countries to take more responsibility for their own security, something we have long urged them to do. Republican and Democrat Presidents alike have long believed that Europeans should take the lead on European security. I agree. Almost every American agrees.

Thanks to our example, our NATO allies are now spending tens of billions more on defense, much of which will be

spent here in the United States. In particular, our friends in the United Kingdom, Poland, Romania, and the Baltic states are making all the right choices to help Ukraine win and prepare their own militaries to deter Russia for decades to come. Backing away from Ukraine at this crucial moment would undermine our credibility as we ask the Europeans to shoulder more of the collective defense burden.

Fourth, although this war is happening in Europe, we should not forget who else is watching. Some skeptics of our mission in Ukraine believe it distracts from our principal security threat: the Chinese Communist Party. But the reality is the exact opposite. Xi Jinping is watching us closely. He wants to see if we will stick by our commitments as he weighs his opportunities of invading his own neighbor—and our friend—Taiwan.

Our Indo-Pacific allies are also watching closely and even helping in Ukraine. As Japanese Prime Minister Kishida recently noted, “Ukraine today could be Asia tomorrow.”

Far from distracting us from China, stopping Putin in Ukraine is indispensable in deterring China. We dare not show weakness at this moment in Ukraine. Doing so would simply invite other dictators to act just like Vladimir Putin.

The bottom line is that America’s interest in this war is clear: We need Ukraine to win, and that means giving them the tools to prevail. Cutting our support would cost us far more in the long run.

Unfortunately, as we know, Vladimir Putin understands only brute force. He will not capitulate or negotiate until he is forced to do so.

This is something President Biden failed to appreciate when he downplayed Putin’s threats a year ago by talking about “minor incursions.” Remember that—“minor incursions”? At every step of this crisis, it has been Congress, not the administration, that has taken the lead, and it is something that the President still fails to grasp as he and his administration continue to slow-roll military aid for fear of “escalation.”

The Biden administration has come along grudgingly as Congress has pushed and pulled and taken the lead. For example, in May of last year, Congress provided the administration with roughly \$8.5 billion of drawdown authority to transfer weapons and munitions from U.S. inventories to Ukraine through the end of September. But the administration let almost \$3 billion of that authority expire.

Ukraine can win this war. Ukraine must win this war. But we and our allies have to do our part to help them. When Russia first launched its invasion, the prospect of Ukrainian victory indeed seemed unlikely. The Russian blitzkrieg forced Ukraine to fight for its very survival. It took repeated acts of heroism to push the Russians back, from President Zelenskyy’s fearless ex-

ample of leadership down to the foot soldiers, like Vitaly Volodymyrovych, who blew up the bridge beneath his feet, sacrificing his own life, to stop the Russian advance.

After Russian troops faltered in those initial days, they pivoted to a barbaric tactic of heavy bombardment of civilians—shelling homes, schools, and hospitals. These were war crimes. And as the Russians were finally expelled from Kyiv, we learned of the horrific atrocities committed against civilians, particularly in the city’s outer lying areas, such as Bucha.

And then began the counteroffensive. The Ukrainians retook Snake Island, liberated Kharkiv, and eventually expelled the Russians from Kherson in November. Their battlefield success demonstrated the impact of high-end U.S. military aid—such as HIMARS, long-range rockets—as well as the Ukrainians’ own capabilities to plan and execute complex operations in defense of their own homeland.

Today, the situation has stabilized, with Russia occupying only about 15 percent of Ukraine.

The courage of Ukrainians presents us with an opportunity. As the war approaches its second year, Congress must once again lead the administration to ramp up military aid to Ukraine to drive toward victory. We should all want Ukraine to win the war. A continuation of the status quo, which would drag out the war, favors Russia. The United States has made a huge difference in this war, and we can now tip the balance in favor of Ukraine if we take the right steps. I would sum up this policy of the right steps in three words: more, better, and faster—more ground vehicles and munitions, better equipment, faster deliveries. We need faster deliveries right now.

While I appreciate the White House’s recent announcement that we will send a batch of Abrams tanks to Ukraine, it is now our duty to follow through on this commitment and make certain the Ukrainians promptly receive the battlefield capabilities we plan to provide them, including the necessary training.

In addition, we need to give Ukraine ATACMS, long-range missiles, and advanced drones, like the Gray Eagle and Reaper. We should deliver these assets quickly to make an immediate difference on the battlefield. In concert with our allies, this approach of “more, better, and faster” would give the Ukrainians a real shot at victory.

At the same time, we must continue our work to expand our own defense industrial capacity here at home. The American people have already invested billions of dollars to replenish the weapons we transferred to Ukraine, particularly munitions. We are using that money here in America to expand production, doubling and even tripling production capacities for weapons like 155-millimeter shells, Javelins, and HIMARS, and our work on that has just begun.

Lastly, we will continue to maintain and expand the rigorous oversight

structure we have placed over military aid. As of today, Congress has imposed more than two dozen detailed oversight requirements on the Biden administration, and we continue to monitor their responses closely. Of course, some of the oversight work we do is classified to protect the people and sources conducting it. But Americans should know the scope of our oversight work, and so we will hold oversight hearings in this Congress, and we will do so on a bipartisan basis.

We should also press the Pentagon to make more oversight information public. We should continue tracking the work of the inspectors general in the State Department and the Department of Defense and in the U.S. Agency for International Development and 14 other government organizations that are already tasked with ensuring accountability for all spending related to Ukraine. These organizations are hard at work. Thus far, 20 reviews of Ukraine assistance have been completed, with another 64 reviews ongoing or planned. That is oversight.

We have work ahead of us this year, and it is critical work. If we make the right choices, we can ensure a Ukrainian victory over Russia, send a message of strength to China and others who wish us ill, and restore the United States as the world’s arsenal of democracy.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA BULLDOGS FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2023 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION COLLEGE FOOTBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res 16, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 16) congratulating the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team for winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered

made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 16) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

SUPPORTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 17, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 17) supporting the contributions of Catholic schools in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 17) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 123

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 123) to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold, and to rescind certain funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169.

Mr. SCHATZ. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 2023

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it

stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, January 30; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHATZ. For the information of the Senate, Senators should expect a rollcall vote at approximately 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the Senator yield?

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, yes. I will yield. I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO SENATE PAGES

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I really appreciate you recognizing me for a moment. We are about to adjourn the Senate. Many Senators will travel back to their home States to do work, to meet with constituents, to go forward, but something is happening tomorrow that I wanted to recognize, which is the graduation of this class of Senate pages.

Many people watch the functioning of the Senate, and what draws attention is not many of the people that do the work of this place. We have an incredible parliamentary staff. We have incredible people that serve the different caucuses. We have incredible people who provide security for this place who often don't get the attention they deserve.

Senators come and go, but one thing that stays consistent is the incredible human beings, the patriots who make this place work.

I am humbled every day to meet people who so love the institution of the Senate that they have chosen to serve it, and I am sure you can agree with me: They are not doing it for the pay, and they are not doing it for the glory. They do it for the love of country, and, especially, in particular, the love of this institution.

There is another group, though, that does come and go that I think play a very special role here, and that is about twice a year—then there are some summer pages—we see the pages come in from all over the country to serve this institution in a way that has been done for generations.

And what is remarkable about them, in their suits, is that they are not young adults, they are teenagers who have made an irrational choice, in my opinion. They have decided to leave their high schools, their comfort, their technological devices, their extra-curricular activities, their sports

teams, their homes, and come and live in Washington, DC, where the rigors of their lives are extraordinary.

Literally, our Senate pages, during the two sessions that are during the year, they are doing a full class of academics. They actually are studying difficult topics that—I am not sure how Senators would do on calculus or chemistry, but they are taking a full load of classes, and then they are working the equivalent of a full-time job.

And at times, they are up at 5 in the morning, and then they service this institution. And the jobs they do, I would say, are essential. In fact, if they were not here—the people that would have to do those jobs—the Senate would have to hire people to fill those roles.

During my 10 years in the Senate, I have to say, I have met some remarkable young people. They call them Democratic and Republican pages, but there is no partisanship here. These are patriots first who probably ascribe to many different ideals and parties and dependents and what have you, but when they are here, they are participating in the Senate.

I often say to Senate pages, it is an honor to have served in the U.S. Senate with you, and I mean that very meaningfully when I talk to them.

Now, on a personal note, I have to say the Senate pages adore me. I tell horrible jokes. I make it a goal to try to embarrass them on the floor of the Senate as often as I can. I try to get them to encroach the rules—never break them, just encroach them. But during the course of my time here, I have watched some of these young people blow me away with their intellect and their acumen, with their dedication and their knowledge, but, most importantly, with their hearts.

I look at this class of pages right now as they are about to graduate and go on to do incredible things in life. How do I know this? With 10 years in this body, I bump into pages every once in a while. They try their best to pretend like they don't know me, but I call them out, and I see them doing great things.

I now know Senate pages who have gone off to college, who have graduated from college, who have now gone into the work world and continue to distinguish themselves, not by having a common experience of serving in the Senate but having taken the inspiration of working in this body into their work as American citizens and living a life of committed patriotism.

And so to this class, I just want to say to you as well: It has been an honor to serve this institution with you. You all are some of the best of our Nation. You have shown a grit and guts while you were here, handling your coursework and the demands. You have dealt with sometimes the indignities of being treated like you are wallpaper. But the truth of the matter is, you guys have risen in service through your course and your experience here.

For that, on behalf of this entire body, I want to give you my thanks.

And I want to encourage you to think of yourselves as always a part of this body. Lots of people have passed through here. We have had former pages become U.S. Senators. We have former pages that sit on that dais now. I hope you will always consider this not just your Capitol, but also your community. And I look forward to seeing you all about in the world, and I hope for old times' sake, you will at least let me tell you one bad "dad" joke.

With that, I ask unanimous consent to submit a list of names of the pages to the record.

And I would like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to say that the junior Senator from New Jersey told them that they are great people, but they need better senses of humor.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Lynn Egan, Kyle Feitler, Teddy Heffernan, Tess Belisle, Garrett Bumps, Xavier Cardenas, Ian Chung, Alex Funk, Julia Lanczycki, Michael Martinez, Kayla Meredith, Madi Paige, Diya Sethi, Emmy Ward, Charlie Frugé, Riley McCain, Sophia Shenk, Cooper Stillick, Eleanor Ague, Avery Buchanan, Deanara Castro, Tucker Coombs, Mackenzie Horton, Abby Redfearn, John Stimpson, Wyn Winter.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
JANUARY 30, 2023, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:09 p.m., adjourned until Monday, January 30, 2023, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

LILIANA AYALDE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 26, 2026, VICE JUAN CARLOS ITURREGUI, TERM EXPIRED.

MARCELA ESCOBARI, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2026, VICE ADOLFO A. FRANCO, TERM EXPIRED.

JULIO GUTY-GUEVARA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2028, VICE EDUARDO ARRIOLA, TERM EXPIRED.

MARIA FABIANA JORGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2028, VICE HECTOR E. MORALES, TERM EXPIRED.

BRIAN A. NICHOLS, OF RHODE ISLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2024, VICE J. KELLY RYAN, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW J. GEBARA

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. COLLINS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. GEORGE M. WIKOFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. FREDERICK W. KACHER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND AS AN APPELLATE MILITARY JUDGE ON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CONTINUED STATUS AS AN APPELLATE MILITARY JUDGE PURSUANT TO THEIR ASSIGNMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 950F(B)(2), WHILE SERVING ON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW, ALL UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE PROHIBITIONS REMAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 949B(B).

To be colonel

NATALIE D. RICHARDSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JONATHAN M. BISE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

NATHAN K. AIKEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOVON A. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

BRYAN W. SIXKILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

LACRESHA A. MERKLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

NATHAN J. POWELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JUSTIN T. SCHNEIDER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

D011285

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND AS APPELLATE MILITARY JUDGES ON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CONTINUED STATUS AS APPELLATE MILITARY JUDGES PURSUANT TO THEIR ASSIGNMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 950F(B)(2), WHILE SERVING ON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW, ALL UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE PROHIBITIONS REMAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 949B(B).

To be colonel

LAJOHNE A. MORRIS

To be lieutenant colonel

JENNIFER A. PARKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

YULANG TSOU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BLAIRE R. GRIFFIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

TIMOTHY J. MAKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

RUSSELL W. VANDERLUGT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

BRIAN J. SLOTNICK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JESSICA L. HORNE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOHN R. TAYLOR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JASON L. NORQUIST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

QUESCHAE B. BLUE-CLARK

MICHELE D. EDWARDS

ROBERT J. GOODIN

SHERYL A. JUSTICE

MARK D. POIRIER

GURPREET SINGH

VINCENT P. WOLFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL B. COHEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

IRENE GARCIA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

YONG J. LEE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MAHEALANI N. MCFARLAND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

CLAYTON A. SUTTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

KEVIN M. ADAMS

MATTHEW J. AIESI

JUSTIN C. BARNES

ALEX C. BARNETT

WILLIAM C. BIGGERSTAFF

KEVIN M. BOHLKE

JULIE L. BORCHERS

STACEE E. CAIN

DAVID T. CALLAN

CAITLIN CHIARAMONTE

PETER E. CLEEK

HEATHER M. COLACICCO

GEORGE C. COLCLOUGH

DANIEL M. CURLEY

MATTHEW B. FIRING

KRISTEN M. FRICHIONE

JAMES M. FRRETT

SCOTT L. GOBLE

EDDIE M. GONZALEZ

AMY M. GRANADOS

JOSIAH T. GRIFFIN
GARRISON D. GROH
RONALD M. HERRMANN
BENJAMIN W. HILLNER
BENJAMIN W. HOGAN
GREGORY T. ISHAM
CHARLES H. JACKSON
AARON G. JOHNSON
MARY E. JONES
PAMELA L. JONES
TAKASHI KAGAWA
ADAM KAMA
JESSICA M. KETTL
CALI Y. KIM
AARON L. LANCASTER
ANTHONY V. LENZE
TRAVIS J. LIEB
LORI E. LINCOLN
DUSTIN J. LUJAN
SEAN P. MAHONEY
CHRISTOPHER R. MALIS
RICK B. MATHEW
JORDAN K. MILLER
DANIEL B. MITCHELL
JUSTIN P. MOORE
MICHAEL PETRUSIC
TRENTON W. POWELL
BRUCE H. ROBINSON
MICHAEL J. SCALETTY
WALTER J. SEPULVADO, JR.
KYLE C. SPRAGUE
JOHN E. SWORDS
HEATHER L. TREGLE
MICHAEL R. TREGLE, JR.
ERIC A. TRUDELL
JUSTIN R. WEGNER
JASON D. YOUNG
D016440

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

TOLUPOLE O. AKINSANYA
BENJAMIN A. ASARE
REBECCA J. BAKER
ALEXANDRA G. BEARDEN
SELENA K. BELTON
ROBERT A. BESIER
AUSTIN L. BOWYER
MICHAEL J. BOYLE
RICHARD R. BRANTLEY
ANDREW R. BRITT
TANYA J. BUETTGENBACH
MARIA A. BUSER
WILLIAM R. CARPENTER
WILLIAM R. CAULEY
PAIGE P. CHANEY
JEREMIAH J. CIOFFI
GEOFFREY R. CLEVELAND
NICHOLAS I. CODD
ELLIS R. CORTEZ
CURTIS N. CRANSTON
ANDREW J. DANIELO
KEVIN L. DANIELS
THOMAS J. DARMOFAL
NICHOLAS C. DAUSCHMIDT
RENE T. C. DEVEGA
JEREMY J. DISOTELL
JOSEPH A. DOMBROSKY
BARKLEY F. DONAHO
CAROLINE E. DURBIN
JUSTIN L. EGAN
MELISSA A. EISENBERG
GRETA L. ELLIS
KIER M. ELMONAIRY
TIMOTHY R. EMMONS
KATHERINE C. FAORO
JULIA S. FLORES
JASON M. FLOYD
SEAN P. FLYNN
TYLER A. GATTERMEYER
PAMELA M. GAULIN
WILLIAM S. GRIBBLE
OLIVIA A. HAIGLER
BRIANNA R. HEXOM
ANDREW M. HOPKINS
BOBITA A. HUGGINS
ELLIOTT M. HUGHES
THOMAS V. HUGHES
ANTHONY J. IOZZO
CHRISTOPHER D. JOHNSON
JASON T. JOHNSON
LEBURIA C. JOHNSON
TAYLOR R. KENNY
CADMAN R. KIKER
CHELSEA L. KIM
EMMA A. KINGDON
ERIN C. KISS
ROBERT J. KONKEL
JONATHAN L. KOPECKY
ADAM D. KOSTIK
JONATHAN L. KRISKO
THADEOUS M. LARKIN
TAMIKA D. LIPFORD
DAVID A. MABEY
MEGHANNE C. MAJDECKI
JENNIFER E. MALAPIT
MARJORIE MALDONADO PASTRANA
WILLIAM D. MCDERMOTT
JUAN D. MEJIA
ROBERT L. MOLINELLI
ALICK C. MORIN
DAVIS K. OSWALT
GUYBERT J. PAUL

SARAH L. PAULSWORTH
RONALD J. PENCE
STEVEN T. POLAND
AARON W. POOL
GRACE E. PRESTON
SEAN G. RASSEL
HOPE E. REVELLE
JOSHUA A. REYES
JORGE L. RIVERA-CRUZ
RYAN J. ROBERTS
ANDREW M. ROSATI
TODD J. ROSE
ELI J. ROSS
ELIN M. RUDARY
ZARA M. SCRIBNER
ZACHARY C. SIMONS
WILLIAM A. SLATER
STEVEN E. SMELTZER
IAN P. SMITH
MATTHEW J. SMITH
TREVOR J. SMOTHERS
ANTHONY J. STERIOTI
JONNI E. STORMO
KATHRYN C. SUMMERS-O'ROURKE
DAVID H. TRANGSRUD
TREVOR W. WALISZEWSKI
EMILY M. WOMACK
JONATHAN R. WOMACK
MICHAEL R. YOSUA
BENJAMIN L. ZESKIND
D016483

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be major

CHRISTOPHER M. KIENTZ
VICTOR A. MERCADO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be lieutenant colonel

ADAM D. AKERS
RANDY J. BECK
DEVLIN T. BOYTER
ALAN C. CAUSEY
GARY R. CUTLER, JR.
RYAN P. FEENEY
HUNTER A. GALLACHER
DANA M. GINGRICH
ROBERT L. GRAMER, JR.
GUILLERMO J. GUANDIQUE
STEPHEN M. HUDAK
CHAD R. HUGGINS
MARCUS W. JOHNSON
JUSTIN S. MCMILLAN
ZACHARY P. MILLER
CHELSEY M. ONAN
DAVID B. QUAYLE
CHARLES B. SHABUNIA
RUSSELL M. STREIF
DANIEL J. TABACCHI
JARED D. TOMBERLIN
MELISSA A. VALKEN
KATHRYN A. WERBACK
JAMES B. WILBURN III
MATTHEW R. WOOD
STACEY N. WUCHTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be colonel

JESSE R. CHAPIN
JUSTIN R. KOPER
JERRY E. LANDRUM
ADAM E. MACALLISTER
EDWARD F. NORRIS
MICHAEL L. SELLERS, JR.
TIMOTHY A. SIKORSKI
RYAN G. TATE
MICHAEL J. WEISMAN
JOHN R. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

BRENDAN T. MCSHEA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MATTHEW R. BURMEISTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

JESSICA K. SMYTH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

MEGAN L. JIMENEZ

STEVE B. LOUVET

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

BRENDON M. ESQUIBEL

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

RYAN K. ALDRICH
MICHAEL T. ALDRIDGE
CHRISTOPHER A. BANWEG
ALAN G. BASS
JOHN M. BEICHNER, JR.
CHRISTOPHER CHASE
CHRISTOPHER T. CLARK
CLINTON J. CUMMINGS
STEWART A. CURCIO
JOHN M. DOUGLASS
JOHN U. DUSELIS
BRENDAN P. EGAN
TIMOTHY A. GARRISON
CHERYL L. GROSSO
MICHAEL R. HALLINAN
MATTHEW R. HOFFMAN
TERRY W. HORTON, JR.
ALEXANDER D. HOWARD
NICHOLAS D. JOHNSON
ANDREW C. LEE
PAUL M. LEE III
BRIAN J. LITCHFIELD
SKYLER D. MALLICOAT
JOSEPH K. MARKEL
PAUL J. MARKO
TIMOTHY V. MATTHEWS
THOMAS A. MCAVOY III
GLENN E. MCCARTAN
MICAH M. MILLER
GREGORY J. NOVAK
DEREK J. OLIVER
DANIEL T. PRENDERGAST
AUSTINE L. RAWLLINS
BENJAMIN C. RICHARDSON
STEPHEN M. SARNECKY
JESSE R. STACY
RANDY W. STONE
TROY M. TOFFLEMAYER
BRIAN D. TRULOCK
ANTHONY R. WARD
JEFFREY W. WONG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

ROBERT J. BELL, JR.
ANTONIO L. BORREGO
IAN J. GARVEY
CHARLES A. HINES
TAMARRA L. MEGOWJONES
ANTHONY S. SFERRAZZA
TREVOR C. THIBODEAU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

STEVEN M. ANGELINE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN C. JARVIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ANDRES J. AGRAMONTE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

TIMOTHY G. OTTO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT A. LIEN
TIMOTHY E. SAPP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

KEVIN F. CHAMPAIGNE

JEREMY F. ORTIZ
EDWIN E. RODRIGUEZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DUANE A. GUMBS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

RICHARD P. CHAREST
KEITH C. DATIZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

AARON S. ELLIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JASON W. PRICE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL P. RUEGGER
WILLIAM J. RULLI, JR.
BRIAN J. WALKER
TODD J. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

PATRICK J. ABBOTT
CHRISTINE D. ABERCROMBIE
JEFFREY C. ABERCROMBIE
JENNIFER R. ADAMS
CHRISTOPHER H. ADAMSKI
TRAVIS D. ADAMSON
JOSHUA E. ADELMAN
TIFFANY P. AGUIAR
AYESHA AHMAD
MEGAN A. ALBRIGHT
SEAN J. ALEXANDER
AXEL E. ALICEA
CORY J. ALLEN
ROYCE D. ALLEN
STEPHANIE V. ALLEN
ROMEL L. ALOMBRO, JR.
JENIFER A. ALTMAN
VINCENT P. ALVAREZ
EVIN A. AMIN
WILLIAM A. ANDERSON
SEAN W. ANDRASCIK
DANIEL L. ARFT
ROBERT R. ATTTEBURY
MARC K. AUSTRIA
ALEXIS D. AYALA
RYAN J. AYER
KEVIN J. AYRES
MIGUEL J. BANDA
CATHERINE K. BANIAKAS
ZACHARY M. BARBARO
RYAN J. BARE
ROBERT G. BARNHISEL
ZACHARY A. BASICH
NATALIE B. BATCHELER
JOHN P. BAUM
WILLIAM B. BAXTER
LOGAN W. BEARDSLEE
CARL D. BEDUHN
JOHN P. BELL
ROBERT B. BENDT
STEPHANIE R. BENDT
JOHN P. BENNETT
JUSTIN S. BENNETT
RYAN A. BERTSCH
QUENTIN R. BILES
TRAVIS M. BIRD
RICHARD C. BITTING, JR.
ALEXANDER K. BLACK
DEAN A. BLACK
WILLIAM J. BLACK
JAKE A. BLAIR
DUSTIN C. BLANCHARD
LAUREN B. BOBZIN
CHRISTOPHER G. BOCK
BRET J. BOCKENSTEDT
JOHN M. BOEHLES
GARY L. BOGGS, JR.
JONATHAN A. BORON
KERRI L. BORTZ
DANIEL A. BOSNICK
JOHN H. BOWLING IV
JOSEPH W. BOYKIN
MICHAEL P. BOYLE
ROBERT J. BOYLES
JUSTIN A. BRADSHAW
DAKOTA V. BRANDENBURG
DUSTIN A. BRANNAM

RYAN C. BRODARICK
HALI A. BROWN
NICHOLAS S. BROWN
JOSHUA J. BRUSTAD
ANNIE B. BRUTON
MATTHEW R. BRYAN
CHARLES S. BUCKLEY
IAN J. BUDGE
ALEX T. BUENGER
JOSHUA M. BURCHFIELD
CHASE M. BUREMAN
ANGEL L. BURGOS
AUSTIN J. BURNS
SAMUEL D. BURT
JUSTIN D. BUSH
PIERRE K. BUTLER
WILLIAM J. BUTLER
JOSEPH A. BUTTERFIELD
GABRIEL CABAN
JOSEPH H. CALLAHAN III
ROSE E. CAMPBELL
TYLER A. CAMPBELL
MELISSA M. CANIZALES
VICTORIA L. CANNON
ERICK S. CAPULONG
MICHAEL J. CARIELLONOBLOT
PETER C. CARL
GREGORY J. CARNAZZA
COURTNEY S. CARTER
JASPER W. CASEY
MORGAN J. CASTONGUAY
MICHAEL R. CATHEY
MATTHEW M. CAVETT
MICHELLE L. CHADWICK
CAITLIN A. CHALLET
JOEL B. CHAPMAN
KEVIN J. CHATHAS
AMANDA K. CHAVEZ
NATHAN S. CHENEY
NATHANIEL P. CHERMOK
STUART M. CHESTER
ERIC C. CLAPP
RYAN P. CLARK
PHILIP C. COALE
JACOB A. COFFEY
ALEXANDER F. COFFIEY
CHRISTIAN G. COLE
JUSTIN C. COLGROVE
ANDREW W. COLLISON
SEAN T. CONDERMAN
JAMES S. CONNELLY, JR.
TYLER J. CORCORAN
ANDREW A. CORLEY
DAVID W. CORNES
PHILIP CORTELLUCCI
REILLY M. COSTELLO
CLAYTON J. COTTRELL
ROBERT B. COTTRELL
HANNAH R. COX
JUSTIN A. CRISP
BOYD R. CROFTON
MARK A. CRUM II
MARK A. CUESTA
WILLIAM J. CULP IV
VINCENT A. CURLEY
JOSHUA M. CURTIS
MICHAEL A. CZARNIK
KRISHAN L. DASSRATH
SETH E. DAVIES
COREY E. DAVIS
APRIL D. DEACON
JEFFREY F. DEAN
JOSEPH D. DEAVENPORT, JR.
NANCY DEAVILAALVARA
ANTHONY C. DECKER
EMANI J. DECOUR
BLAKE A. DEIGMAN
KORY T. DELEHANTY
PASCAL J. DEMBO
ROBERT E. DENOYER
BRENNAN C. DEPRIEST
CALL M. DEVERILL
JOSHUA R. DEVINE
ANTHONY P. DEVLIN
ROMULUS DIEUJUSTE
JAMES M. DILLON
CHRISTOPHER M. DITO
DANIEL F. DIVINCENZO
JOHN C. DIXON IV
RYAN P. DOEHRMANN
ROBERT J. DOMINGUEZ, JR.
JOHN E. DOMMERT
MARK R. DOUGHERTY
DANE M. DUCKWORTH
MATTHEW J. DUNLEVY
ANDREW C. DUNN
STEWART D. DZENOWSKI
MILES C. EAGLEWSKI
LEVI D. EARL
KEITH B. ELLIOTT II
JAMES E. ELLIOT
RYAN W. ELZIE
ANTHONY W. EMBERGER
THOMPSON S. ENGEL
JORDAN M. ENGLERT
NICHOLAS C. ERNEST
DORINDA A. ESPINO
SEBASTIAN D. EVANS
JOHN E. EVERETTE, JR.
LYDIA J. FAKES
TRAVIS W. FANNING
CHELSEA M. FAVER
JAMES C. FAZICA
ROBERT J. FENDER
ADRIEL N. FERNANDEZ
RAYMOND FERNANDEZ, JR.
COLTON S. FETTEROLF

LEWIS F. FINNEY
JACQUELINE I. FISHER
MICHAEL P. FLANAGAN
BRYAN P. FLEISCHER
CARSTEN E. FLETCHER
CAITLIN J. FORAN
NATHAN T. FORTEZZO
JOSHUA W. FOSTER
MICHAEL T. FRANCO
COURTENAY A. FRANKLIN
WILLIAM J. FRAZIER
NICOLE M. FREIBERG
JAMES B. FRENCH
TYLER R. FRIZZELL
DAVID J. FUENTES
ANDREW J. FULCHER
SHERIFA C. FULLER
BRIAN J. FUREY
MICHAEL J. GACHOWSKI
RYAN C. GALLAGHER
FRANK T. GAO
WALKER T. GAULTNEY
MATTHEW D. GEORGE
DOUGLAS L. GERMANO
HUNTER R. GIBSON
MARKUS B. GIBSON
ELLEN J. GLEASON
HEATH A. GOMEZ
AUDREY S. GRABER
MITCHELL R. GRAVES
KEVIN L. GRAVING
THOMAS E. GREENE
BLAISE P. GREER
WILBUR M. GREGORY III
JASON T. GRENIER
WILLIAM C. GRIFFIN
BENJAMIN M. GRIFFITH
AARON K. GUERRERO
ANTHONY M. GUTIERREZ
MICHAEL A. GUZMAN
INOCHUL HA
SILVIA HAAS
CHRISTOPHER J. HALE
ETHAN B. HALL
SETH F. HALL
FRANK L. HALSTEAD
GARRET W. HALVERSON
BENOTTJACQ M. HAMEL
NICHOLAS W. HANCOCK
MICHAEL A. HANSON
NICHOLAS E. HARDESTY
AUSTIN E. HARDY
MARTIN E. HARRIS
MATTHEW A. HARRIS
BRYAN J. HART
KEVIN D. HARTNESS
JASON D. HARTWIG
ZACHARIAH M. HARVEY
ROBERT L. HARWOOD, JR.
MALLA E. HASELTON
BRYNN C. HATCH
MICHAEL E. HAUER
DAVID C. HAURY
BENJAMIN D. HAYBA
DANIEL M. HAYNES
BRANDON R. HEE
JARROD D. HEFFLEY
LEE A. HENDERSON
CHRISTOPHER R. HENRY
DANIEL J. HERM
KEVIN M. HESSE
KEAGAN T. HICKS
MICHAEL J. HIGGS
JADE C. HILL
JUSTIN J. HILLERAND
SHANNON B. HILLERY
GRAHAM E. HILTS
CHAD J. HINGST
JOHN L. HINSDALE
WILLIAM L. HINSON
ROBBEN D. HIXSON
MATTHEW S. HOEL
CALEB F. HOFFMANJOHNSON
JUSTIN J. HOFFMANN
WILLIAM S. HOLDEN
MATTHEW D. HOLLIDAY
JARED M. HOLLIS
JOHN M. HOLMES
SCOTT A. HOLMES
MATTHEW M. HOLST
ADAM W. HOLTHAUS
GAVIN Q. HOLTZ
BRADLEY D. HOOD
CHRISTOPHER A. HOOD
JOEL W. HOOD
TYLER J. HOPPING
SANDRA L. HORCHAK
DANIEL J. HOUDER
JOSHUA T. HOUSTON
PATRICK R. HOWARD
ANTHONY W. HOWELL
JOHN W. HOWELL, JR.
AMY C. HSU
NICHOLAS R. HUANG
JAMES A. HUGHES
WILLIAM C. HUGHES III
JORDAN D. HURST
ELLIOT P. HUSS
STEVEN R. HYRE
ARIELLE L. IRSK
RICHARD M. JACKSON
STEPHEN A. JAENKE
DANIEL G. JAGERS
DAVID G. JASPERSE
DAVID M. JOHNSEN
ANTHONY M. JOHNSON
NOAH M. JOSEPH

KYLE J. KAVANAGH
 CONOR M. KEATING
 DANIEL J. KEECH
 SETH K. KELLOGG
 DANIEL C. KELLY
 DAPHNE A. KELLY
 SAMUEL J. KELLY
 BRIAN M. KENNEY
 CALEB J. KENT
 TANNER A. KERN
 PETER T. KINGSTON
 JASON A. KLOPPING
 CASEY J. KOCIUBA
 PATRICK L. KOLB
 DAVID C. KOLBACH
 NICHOLAS J. KOREN
 KEVIN R. KOT
 MATHEW R. KRAMER
 TREVOR C. KUCHMAN
 WILLIAM L. KUNTZ
 HAYDEN G. LAHREN
 DANIEL O. LAHTI
 REGINALD O. LAMPTEY
 ROBERT E. LANE
 TIMOTHY C. LANG
 CATHERINE R. LASCOLA
 THOMAS M. LAUDERDALE
 WILLIAMSON H. LAUGHREY
 CALIPH M. LEBRUN
 JACOB M. LECKIE
 PATRICK E. LEET
 DANIEL J. LENGUEL
 JOHN W. LEONIS
 KOREY W. LETTERLE
 CLAY H. LEWIN
 MICHAEL P. LEWIS
 RONALD J. LIENHARDT
 KENNETH H. LILES
 PATRICIA A. LINCKMCEANEY
 ANDREW S. LINDSEY
 WILLIAM A. LINNIG III
 JOSEPH L. LIVI
 AUDRIANNA L. LLINAS
 BENJAMIN W. LLOYD
 GARRETT A. LOEFFELMAN
 PAUL F. LOEFFLER
 FERNANDO S. LOPEZ
 MEGAN R. LOVE
 NELSON LOVOS, JR.
 JACK R. LOWDER
 MICHAEL D. LOWERY
 JACOB R. LOYA
 SARAH E. LUETZ
 AMBER D. LUKE
 LIVINGSTON C. LUKOW
 IAN S. LYNCH
 KEVIN J. MAENZ
 NAJIB N. MAHMOUD
 KYLE T. MAKO
 PRISCILLA A. MALONE
 RUSSELL T. MALONEY
 SHAN G. MANDRAYAR
 TRAE A. MANN
 NICHOLAS A. MANZKE
 JARED D. MAR
 PETER D. MARAINI, JR.
 GEORGE L. MARADRE
 NICHOLAS M. MARINELLO
 CALEB P. MARSHALL
 JOHN B. MARTIN
 JOHN P. MARTIN
 MELEAH L. MARTIN
 CHRISTOPHER R. MARTINEZ
 JOSHUA J. MARZIALE
 ANTHONY E. MATACOTTA
 NATHAN M. MATTHEI
 DRAKE C. MCBREAIRTY
 LUKHMA MCBRIDE
 MICHAEL J. MCBRIDE
 LAUREN J. MCCANN
 GRANT T. MCCLOSKEY
 RYAN J. MCCOY
 LLOYD A. MCDONALD
 PATRICK E. MCDONNELL
 BRENT T. MCGEE
 MATTHEW L. MCKINNON
 GREGORY R. MCMILLAN
 BRIAN T. MCNEILL
 ROBERT F. MCRAE
 RYAN W. MENASCO
 DUSTIN MERLI
 CALEB F. MERRILL
 DYLAN F. METZLER
 BENJAMIN R. MILES
 DREW E. MILES
 AUSTIN A. MILLER
 DANIEL C. MILLER
 JOHN T. MILLER
 NICHOLLE M. MILLER
 BRINTON J. MITCHELL
 MARK E. MOELLER
 LEONARD S. MOFFA
 RYAN T. MONTGOMERY
 GREGORY D. MOORE
 JUSTIN R. MOORE
 MICAH F. MOORE
 EDWARD MORALES
 JOHN K. MORGAN
 KEITH E. MORREIRA
 MATTHEW T. MORRIS
 JOSEPH E. MORRISON III
 CHRISTOPHER E. MOUNT
 COREY R. MULLER
 JASON F. MURPHY
 CAPSHAW H. NAGEL
 MOISES E. NAVAS
 CALEB M. NELSON

CHACE A. NELSON
 DAVID T. NELSON
 PAUL W. NEUBAUER
 JOHN O. NEVINS
 WILLIAM NGAN
 DUNG Q. NGUYEN
 BENJAMIN R. NICHOLAS
 MIKHAIL O. NIKIFOROV
 SEAN P. NOLL
 STEPHEN J. NOPPENBERGER
 MATTHEW R. NORFLEET
 MICHAEL S. NORMAN
 CRAIG M. NORRIS
 PATRICK A. NOYES
 MATTEO OCCHIPINTI
 TYLER D. OCONNOR
 WILLIAM K. OEDEL
 MICHAEL P. OHARA
 ANTHONY J. OLIVERIO
 TIMOTHY M. OLSON
 PATRICK M. OSULLIVAN
 GREGORY L. PACK
 DAVID S. PAGE
 JAY V. PARALES
 LUKE J. PARKER
 TONI A. PARUSO
 JOSHUA J. PASKO
 NICHOLAS D. PATTTSAS
 BENJAMIN J. PEARCE
 ALEX B. PECCHENINO
 ERIC E. PELLEGRINO
 JARED D. PENNYWELL
 FEDERICO PEREZ III
 GILBERT PEREZ
 MICHELLE E. PEREZ
 CRAIG R. PETTIGREW
 DANIELLE K. PHILLIPS
 DILLON T. PIERCE
 MICHAEL A. PITTMAN
 ZANE W. PLUHAR
 ALAN C. POE
 ANTHONY R. POMPEI
 MATTHEW R. POPE
 DEVON M. POZEK
 ALEXANDER J. PRESTON
 EDWARD K. PRITCHARD IV
 LUCAS C. PUMPHREY
 VINCENT R. PURCHASE
 EMMA C. QUINCY
 JOSEPH T. RADICH III
 COLLEEN E. RANDOLPH
 KYLE J. RANDOW
 MARK A. RASMUSSEN
 DANIEL C. RATHBUN
 GARY Q. RAYMUNDO
 MARK S. REASER
 CHRISTOPHER C. REED
 JOSHUA A. REHAK
 NICOLAS K. REID
 JACOB M. REIGART
 DEREK W. REIMANN
 ALYSSA F. RENOSTO
 KYLE F. REPETTI
 JORDAN A. REYES
 RONNIE A. REYES
 CALEB J. RICH
 ANDREW D. RICHARDS
 KAHLEEL S. RICHARDS
 RAYMOND T. RICKENBACH
 JAYSON S. RIMER
 JOSHUA C. ROBERTS
 ROSS R. ROBERTS
 ZACHARIAH R. ROCCO
 NICHOLAS G. ROHRBAUGH
 ANTHONY K. ROLLINS, JR.
 VINCENT A. ROSSETTI
 JOSEPH B. ROTHCHILD, JR.
 MATTHEW C. ROWELL
 MATTHEW B. ROWLAND
 MELANIE D. ROY
 CALLAN E. ROYBAL
 ANDREW J. RUDD
 JAMES C. RUSSELL
 BENJAMIN T. RYAN
 RYAN A. RYMAN
 NICHOLAS J. SABATINI
 MARC E. SAKAMOTO
 ARTHUR H. SAKAMOTO
 ISAAC J. SAMUELSON
 ADAM C. SANCHEZ
 DEVON P. SANDERFIELD
 PATRICK A. SANSBURY
 MIKEL C. SANTIAGO
 JOE SANTOS
 WILLIAM P. SAVINO, JR.
 PATRICK A. SCHALK
 RYAN L. SCHMIDT
 JESSE B. SCHMITT
 MATTHEW W. SCHMITTOU
 AARON W. SCHNEIDER
 JASON J. SCHNITKER
 JOHN J. SCHOBEL IV
 TYLER M. SCHROEDER
 MEGAN A. SCHUM
 CLAYTON D. SCOTT
 STEPHEN C. SCOTT
 PATRICK H. SENG
 PETER C. SEVERSON
 SHANEKA N. SHAW
 PETER J. SHAWHAN
 KEVIN M. SHEAN
 ANTHONY L. SHEARER
 MATTHEW I. SHIBATA
 ETHAN J. SHIELDS
 ANTON K. SHOMSHOR
 JEFFREY C. SIMONTON
 IAN S. SIMPSON

ROBERT M. SIMPSON, JR.
 MICHAEL B. SKELTON
 KATIE D. SLIWOSKI
 MELANIE D. SLUZEWICZ
 RANDALL C. SMALL
 ELIJAH C. SMITH
 KEVIN R. SMITH
 MICHAEL D. SMITH
 ZACHARY V. SMITH
 WILLIAM C. SMITHSON
 MARGO I. SMUTNICK
 BRITTANY E. SNEELGROVE
 MILES N. SNEELGROVE
 SARAH B. SNODY
 JOHN E. SOLTER
 STEVEN G. SPADA
 JOSEPH E. SPADE
 DANIEL SPANU
 MARTIN P. STAGE
 MICHAEL C. STAHL
 JOHN A. STANDARD
 MATTHEW I. STARR
 LUKE A. STEPHENSON
 STEPHEN J. STEPHENSON
 EMILY K. STEVENSON
 JASON L. STEWART
 SETH R. STEWART
 TIMOTHY H. STEWART
 KATE B. SULLIVAN
 RYAN S. SUTHERLAND
 ALEXANDER W. SWEET
 TYLER V. SWEET
 ALEXANDER G. TASSONE
 BRENT C. TEAGUE
 JON F. TEAGUE
 GUSTAVO A. TERRAZAS
 CHRISTOPHER J. TESKA
 JAMES C. TETREAULT
 TRAVIS J. THEIMER
 BENNETT L. THOMAS
 MATTHEW J. THOMAS
 LORA C. THOMERSON
 COURTNEY L. THOMPSON
 MATTHEW C. THOMPSON
 SAMUEL B. THOMPSON
 CASE M. TIERNEY
 KEGAN C. TOFT
 CYLE M. TONEY
 CARLOS A. TOVAR
 ANDREW W. TOWNSEND
 JORDAN W. TRIPP
 JACOB H. TURK
 JAMES A. TURNER III
 JACOB J. TYRA
 AUGUST B. VALENTINE
 CANDACE R. VALENTINE
 CHRISTOPHER T. VARGA
 JENNIFER N. VARGA
 ROBERT T. VERRALL
 RICHARD F. VIEHDORFER
 NATHANIEL J. VIGNEAULT
 FAVIAN VILLALOBOS
 KENNETH R. VINGUA
 WILLIAM S. VIVIAN
 MARK S. VOGEL
 IAN W. VOSS
 KEGAN T. VOSTEEN
 MORGAN J. WADDINGTON
 GAGE T. WAECHTER
 JOSHUA P. WALDRON
 JOSHUA A. WANDERSCHIED
 MATTHEW F. WARD
 ZACHARY R. WARD
 COREY A. WARE
 DYLAN J. WARNICK
 BENJAMIN C. WATSON
 ELIZABETH T. WEEKS
 BLAKE T. WELLER
 TAYLOR G. WESTBY
 NICHOLAS S. WESTLEY
 MORGAN B. WHITE
 THOMAS A. WHITE
 ZACHARY A. WHITE
 ZACHARY D. WHITE
 DANIEL R. WILCOX
 BENJAMIN E. WILEY
 RYAN K. WILKINS
 DAPHNE Y. WILLIAMS
 PHILIP M. WILLIAMS
 PHILLIP C. WILLIAMS
 ZACHARY W. WILLIAMS
 CONN P. WISEMAN
 CHRISTOPHER M. WISNOWSKI
 FRANK A. WLEKLINSKI, JR.
 PAUL D. WOJCICK
 MATTHEW W. WOLF
 SCOTT K. WOOD
 CAMERON P. WOODS
 BRADLEY S. WORTHAN
 GEOFFREY T. WRIGHT
 WILLIAM W. WYPER
 ROBERT W. YAMNICKY
 ZACHARY J. YBARRA
 KATHERINE R. ZAHIR
 JORDAN D. ZAJAC
 ROLAND A. ZECH
 KEVIN J. ZIMMERMAN
 BRIAN T. ZITTERKOPF
 RYAN M. ZSIDO
 JOSEPH C. ZWIERZYNSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ADALBERTO CASTRO II

OMAR CORTEZ
LUIS E. CUADRO
MATTHEW K. HANSEN
JUSTIN W. REHM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

VINCENT S. GINESTRA
PAUL R. MCHUGH, JR.
MICHAEL A. REVAY
JOHN M. RYDMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JONATHAN J. BUTLER
LEILA R. DOUMANIS
CHRISTOPHER C. FULGIUM
NEAL D. MCGAUGHEY
JOSHUA A. STEWART

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DUSTIN A. HAMM
MARCO A. NUNEZ
LUCAS A. TUNING II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

SCOTT M. CARTER
JAMES P. OTTO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRANDEN D. PALMER
MICHAEL L. REYNOLDS
BRYANT WALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOSHUA ADORNORIVERA
PATRICK W. BINGHAM
DION T. BYRD
DANIEL W. RUDOLPH
WILLIE O. SHULER
JOSHUA C. THOMPSON
MATTHEW J. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JEFFREY TANG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ROBERT W. KREUGER III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DAVID K. COKER
DALE W. ELDER
JESSY W. PHILLIPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JAMES D. BALLARD, JR.
BRADLEY S. COOK
JASON DIAZ
KEVIN M. GRANINGER
MATTHEW S. HORTON
CRAIG A. ROTH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

FADI S. ABDELHALIM
STEPHEN G. ADAMS
MICHAEL K. BURGESS
JASON P. HELMSTAEDTER

NATHAN J. HUERTA
JOSEPH A. ORTIZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRADLEY C. KIRBY
BRYAN D. STINGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTION 624:

To be major

WILLIAM D. HAWKINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOUSSEF J. ARCHIDONADO
LUKE D. ADKINS
MICAH P. AKIN
ADESINA O. ALADETOHUN
STACY M. ALLEN
MATTHEW D. ALVIS
CHRISTOPHER J. ANDREWS
MABEL B. ANNUNZIATA
TYLER J. ANTHONY
TYRONE G. ANUB, JR.
JAMIE L. ASH
NICHOLAS ASTACIO
GEORGE J. AUBIN
BENJAMIN B. BAKER
PETER M. BALWENDER
NICHOLAS T. BALK
BLAINE N. BARBY
ROBERT M. BARCLAY
SEAN F. BARETT
PHILIP A. BART
ANTOINETE BATES
DANIEL G. BECK
MICHAEL D. BISHOFF, JR.
LANIER A. BISHOP III
CAROLYN J. BLAKENEY
STEPHEN M. BLANCHETTE
SCOTT C. BLYLEVEN
MARK W. BOCK, JR.
BENJAMIN M. BOERA
JONATHAN L. BOERSMA
CHASE A. BRADFORD
MATTHEW I. BRIDE
CHRISTOPHER M. BROMLEY
JASON C. BROOKS
CHARLES E. BROUN
WILLIAM D. BROWN
NICOLA BRUNETTILHACH
MICHAEL D. BRYANT
MANUEL A. BUENO
BENJAMIN J. BULLOCK
JESSE A. BURDICK
DANIEL J. BURTON
SEAN M. CALLISON
JOHN E. CAMPBELL
RYAN F. CAPDEPON
JAMES M. CAPPIABIANCA
EDGARDO B. CARDONA
JASON M. CARTER
TERRY A. CARTER, JR.
MATTHEW E. CARWILE
SCOTT W. CATON
JOSEPH M. CHECK
JORDAN R. COCHRAN
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN
SHAWN P. CONNOR
SCOTT W. COOK
JORGE C. COUTO
JOSHUA S. COX
WARREN Z. CRITTENDEN
JOHN W. CRITZ
SCOTT C. CULBERTSON
KYLEIGH M. CULLEN
MICHAEL D. CULLIGAN
JOHN B. CUMBE
WALTER C. CUNNINGHAM III
WILLIAM F. DAMMIN
JUSTIN D. DAVIS
STEPHEN T. DAVIS
QUAY D. DEPRIEST
ADAM R. DESY
CHRISTOPHER D. DEVRIES
JAROD W. DICKS
BRADLEY T. DIDUCA
ADAM T. DISNEY
DUSTIN J. DODGE
CAROLINA G. DORRIS
STEPHEN L. DRAPER
JOSEPH D. DREAGER
WILLIAM J. DUBOIS
WILLIAM F. DUFRESNE, JR.
DENNIS A. DUNBAR
AUSTIN M. DUNCAN
JUSTIN M. EASTMAN
DENVER M. EDICK
ALEJANDRO G. ELIZALDE
NICHOLAS S. EMIG
GORDON W. EMMANUEL
ROBERT J. EPSTEIN
DANIEL E. ERTTEL
HECTOR N. ESPADA
JOSHUA E. FAUCETT
BLAIR W. FAULK
DANIEL P. FITZGERALD

KEVIN J. FITZSIMMONS
KEVIN N. FLIPPIN
ADAM T. FOLEY
DAVID M. FOTI
JOHN M. FOUT
CORY M. FREDERICK
BRIAN V. FREDO
JOSHUA D. FREEDMAN
JOSHUA C. FREELAND
MICHAEL J. GAGNON
MARCIAL J. GARCIA
STANTON L. GARDENHIRE
IAN L. GERMAN
MARK A. GILBERT
JENS A. GILBERTSON
JENNIFER F. GILES
MICHAEL J. GOCKE
JACOB R. GODBY
MICHAEL D. GOLCHERT
MICHAEL N. GOLIKE
JOSEPH R. GOLL
LEAH M. GONNELLA
JASON D. GRAUL
JUSTIN P. GRAY
CHRISTOPHER B. HAMPTON
NATHAN T. HARMON
MATTHEW M. HARRIS
DEREK R. HEINZ
JOHN C. HENDERSON
COLE J. HERRON
JASON B. HIBLER
ORLANDO L. HIGGINS
RUSSELL A. HILL
BRIAN A. HINRICHS
DAVID A. HIRT
CLAYTON S. HOLLAND
TRACEY L. HOLTSHIRLEY
DANIEL T. HOUGH
TODD A. HOYT
MATTHEW L. HUBBARD
WILLIAM J. HUNTER
RICHARD A. IAFELICE
ZACHARY B. ISBERNER
RICHARD J. JACOBS
ALEX P. JAMES
JULIE E. JAMES
DAVID A. JANECKE
NATHAN L. JEFFCOAT
CASEY B. JENKINS
DEVIN M. JEWELL
REESE H. JOHNSON
IAN M. JOHNSTON
CHRISTOPHER J. KAKAS
LOUIS G. KALMAR, JR.
RAYMOND P. KASTER
DANIEL B. KATZMAN
BETHANY R. KAUFFMAN
TYLER C. KESTERSON
ANDREW P. KETTNER
THUONG H. KIEU
ANDREW C. KREBS
KANE J. KUKOWSKI
TYLER P. KURTZ
ENRICO LEO L. LANDAS
ANTHONY L. LAISTA II
NICHOLAS G. LEWIS
ALEX H. LIM
JOHN J. LIM
JAMES R. LOMSDALE
DANIEL C. LOVE
ALEXANDER T. LUEDTKE
ANDREW V. LUNDSKOW
BRIAN J. LUSCZYNSKI
NICHOLAS S. LYBECK
GREGORY E. LYNCH
JOSEPH S. MADREN
STEPHANIE A. MAFRICI
MICHAEL B. MANNA
MICHAEL T. MARTIN
FRANK J. MASTROMAURO
LAMBERTO E. MATHURIN
ERIC J. MATTISON
PATRICK D. MCCREARY
PATRICK A. MCELROY
JACK L. MCKINNON
JAMES P. MCMENAMIN
NIKLAS J. MCMURRAY
TIMOTHY J. MCPHEAK
BRIAN W. MEADE
ANDREW J. METTLER
NATHANIEL G. MILLER
JUSTIN C. MINICK
CHRISTOPHER D. MOLLET
FREDERICK D. MONDAY
JEFFREY C. MONROE
DANIEL V. MORA
MATTHEW M. MORSE
JOSEPH P. MURPHY
MATTHEW E. NEELEY
BENJAMIN F. NEFF
SHAUN P. NEGRO
ANDREW E. NELSON
ERIC B. NEUMAN
WESLEY C. NEWMAN
GERALD I. NOE
MICHAEL A. NORDIN
JEREMY A. OBERDOVE
DANIEL J. OCONNELL
JOHN D. OCONNELL
REGINALD C. ODJIMER
ANDREW W. O'DONNELL
MARK R. ODRISCOLL
JAMES T. OSHAUGHNESSY
EVAN Z. OTA
RYAN W. PALLAS
JASON A. PAREDES
JAEHONG PARK

DAVID J. PARKER
MATTHEW D. PARSONS
CHRISTOPHER M. PATTERSON
BRIAN S. PEGRAM
WILLIAM T. PENDERGAST
CHRISTOPHER PEREZ
KATIE R. PETRONIO
CHAD T. PHILLIPS
CLAYTON W. PIERSALL
BENJAMIN A. PIMENTEL
CELIDON H. PITT
ALLEN V. POLLARD, JR.
NICHOLAS E. POLLOCK
EUGENE J. PORTER
JOHN D. QUAIL
CARL A. QUIST
ANDREW W. RAICH
KEITH D. RAINE
SYED Z. RASHID
DEREK G. RAY
CHRISTOPHER J. REARDON
MILTON A. REHBEIN
MICHAEL L. REID
NORMAN L. RENFRO
KRISTI D. REULE
SHON C. ROEGGE
AARON J. ROSENBLATT
NATHANIEL L. ROSS
DAVID S. RUBIO
MATTHEW R. RUSSELL
ARMENIO G. SALAGUINTO, JR.
BRANDON A. SALTER
OSCAR J. SANCHEZ
JOSEPH E. SAWYER III
JOSEPH F. SGRO, JR.
JUSTIN M. SHARPE
JESSE R. SHOOK
DAVID A. SIERLEJA, JR.
VANESA E. SIGALA
BRIAN K. SLUSSER
CHRISTOPHER M. SMITH
CLARK K. SMITH
PAUL S. SMITH
STEVEN R. SMITH
DAVID M. SNIPES
WILLIAM W. SOUTHWARD III
JOHN A. SPALDING
STEVEN M. SPRIGG
TABATHA R. SPRIGGS
DERICK E. STAFFENSON
CASSANDRA M. STANTON
SHAWN C. STELZEL
JONATHAN P. STEVENS
KEVIN A. STOGAN
LYNN M. STOW
JOHN B. STRANGE, JR.
JARED W. STREETER
JOHN P. STUART
SPENCER D. SWEET
CHRISTINE M. TARANTO
ALISSA L. TARSUİK
PETER J. THERMOS
REGINALD E. THOMAS III
ALAN D. THOMPSON
CHASE F. THOMPSON
RYAN S. TICE
TREVOR J. TINGLE
KEITH I. TOUCEY III
WILLIAM W. TRAPP, JR.
PAUL C. TROWER
DEVON R. TSCHIRLEY
BENJAMIN D. TUCK
SHAINA M. TURLEY
BRYAN L. TYE
CHRISTOPHER V. TYSON
CLARK C. UNGER
ADAM S. UNKLE
ELENA N. VALLELY
MITCHELL J. VANDERKODDE
RICHARD A. VAYNSHTEYN
DOUGLAS J. VERBLAAUW
NICHOLAS B. VERTA
GREGORY M. VETETO
JEFFREY D. VICKERS
JOSHUA C. WADDELL
PETER T. WADSWORTH
THOMAS R. WALLIN
ALISSON WEEKS
DANIEL C. WHEELER
STEPHEN W. WHITE
THOMAS K. WHITESEL
ALLEN R. WHITLOW
ADAM S. WILKIE
WILLIAM G. WILLIAMSON, JR.
WILLIAM M. WILLIS
LAMONT D. WILSON
STANLEY C. WISNIEWSKI III
ERIC P. WOLFE
ADAM T. YOUNG

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND AS APPELLATE MILITARY JUDGES ON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CONTINUED STATUS AS APPELLATE MILITARY JUDGES PURSUANT TO THEIR ASSIGNMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 950F(B)(2), WHILE SERVING ON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW, ALL UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE PROHIBITIONS REMAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 949B(B).

To be captain

MICHAEL HOLIFIELD

To be commander

STUART KIRKBY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MARTIN L. LEONARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

JAMES E. HAMMOND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MARIO J. CARDOSO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

BRETT W. SADOWSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

LELAND H. SEBRING III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

BEAU D. HUFSTETLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

KIMBERLY FRANCIS

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER:

MICHAEL J. FITZPATRICK, OF VIRGINIA
PATRICIA A. LACINA, OF VIRGINIA
JOAN POLASCHIK, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS LASZLO VAJDA, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

CYNTHIA DUERR, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

CONRAD ESTRADA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRISTOBAL ZEPEDA, OF COLORADO

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

TAMIKA D. ABBOTT, OF VIRGINIA
MARY RUTH AVERY, OF FLORIDA
BRUCE R. BEGNELL, OF MARYLAND
WILLIAM DAVID BENT, OF FLORIDA
WILLIAM J. BISTRANSKY, OF VIRGINIA
WALTER M. BRAUNOHLER, OF RHODE ISLAND
A. R. BROUILLETTE-RODRIGUEZ, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID JOHN BURGER, OF VIRGINIA
IAN PATRICK CAMPBELL, OF OREGON
DWAYNE L. CLINE, OF TEXAS
RACHEL L. COOKE, OF VIRGINIA
CHERRIE S. DANIELS, OF TEXAS
JOHN C. DOCKERY, OF TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER LEE DUDGING, OF VIRGINIA
MARION JOHNSTON EKPUK, OF VIRGINIA
ANTHONY C. FERNANDES, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL E. GARROTE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOHN P. GINKEL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DAVID J. GREENE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EDWARD G. GRULICH, OF VIRGINIA
JENNIFER A. HARHIGH, OF VIRGINIA
JULIA L. HARLAN, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES ROBERT HELLER, OF VIRGINIA
COLLEEN E. HYLAND, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ROBERT L. KINGMAN, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL F. KLEINE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHARUN S. LACY, OF MARYLAND
STEPHAN ALLEN LANG, OF VIRGINIA
JENNIFER A. LARSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KAREN A. LASS, OF VIRGINIA
GREGORY DANIEL LOGERFO, OF VIRGINIA
DEBORAH C. LYNN, OF TEXAS
MICHAEL L. MAHONEY, OF WASHINGTON
MARCOS C. MANDOJANA, OF TENNESSEE
JOHN T. MCNAMARA, OF VIRGINIA
LARRY L. MEMMOTT, OF MARYLAND
MARCUS ROBERT MICHELI, OF VIRGINIA

ANDREW THOMAS MILLER, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN WARD MOELING, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE E. MONAHAN, OF ARIZONA
MICHAEL A. NEWBILL, OF ILLINOIS
REBECCA A. PASINI, OF MARYLAND
ROY ALBERT PERRIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BRETT GEORGE POMAINVILLE, OF COLORADO
DANIEL ALAN ROCHMAN, OF VIRGINIA
EDWIN C. SAGURTON, OF VIRGINIA
DOUGLAS E. SONNEK, OF CALIFORNIA
CHRISTOPHER TEAL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARJA VERLOOP, OF WASHINGTON
PEGGY JEANNE WALKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ERIC A. WATNIK, OF MARYLAND
JAMES ANDREW WOLFE, OF CALIFORNIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

JONATHAN A. ALAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ROBERT S. ALLISON, OF MISSOURI
CHRISTOPHER L. ANDINO, OF VIRGINIA
STEPHANIE C. ARNOLD, OF VIRGINIA
JUAN T. AVECILLA, OF CALIFORNIA
BENJAMIN S. BAILEY, OF UTAH
JULLANA K. BALLARD, OF MARYLAND
ELIAS STEPHEN BAUMANN, OF FLORIDA
COURTNEY ALLISON KRAMER BEALE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SALLY P. BEHRHORST, OF CALIFORNIA
SHERYL J. BISTRANSKY, OF OHIO
JANE ELLEN BOCKLAGE, OF TEXAS
MELISSA A. BROWN, OF VIRGINIA
DENA D. BROWNLOW, OF CALIFORNIA
STEVEN R. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY
DOUGLAS G. CAREY, OF NEW MEXICO
PHATHANIE CHAPMAN, OF TENNESSEE
PATRICK LIANG CHOW, OF VIRGINIA
DAN CINTRON, OF VIRGINIA
LOUIS J. CRISHOCK, OF VIRGINIA
JESSE S. CURTIS, OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDER N. DANIELS, OF NORTH CAROLINA
MARY E. DASCHBACH, OF RHODE ISLAND
RICHARD C.W. DAFOREY, OF FLORIDA
ALEXANDER P. DELOREY, OF FLORIDA
LILLIAN GERMAINE DEVALCOURT-AYALA, OF CALIFORNIA
MELISA M. DOHERTY, OF MINNESOTA
KATHLEEN M. EAGEN, OF NEW YORK
ANN MARIE EVERITT, OF FLORIDA
TIMOTHY EYDELNANT, OF VIRGINIA
SHANNON B. FARRELL, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES D. FELLOWS, OF NEW YORK
MARY SUE FIELDS, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID LAWRENCE FISHER, OF CALIFORNIA
REBECCA A. FONG, OF CALIFORNIA
THOMAS B. FULLERTON, OF FLORIDA
COLIN P. FURST, OF VIRGINIA
ANN E. GABRIELSON, OF ARIZONA
LYNNE BRETT GADKOWSKI, OF FLORIDA
DAVID H. GAMBLE, OF VIRGINIA
GREGORY NELSON GARDNER, OF CALIFORNIA
DAVID L. GEHRENBECCK, OF VIRGINIA
KEITH R. GILGES, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JEFFREY D. GRAHAM, OF MARYLAND
KAREN E. GRISETTE, OF CALIFORNIA
MAUREEN E. HAGGARD, OF WASHINGTON
ANN M. HARDMAN, OF TENNESSEE
ZACHARY V. HARKENRIDER, OF NEW YORK
KIMBERLY D. HARRINGTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CYNTHIA R. HARVEY, OF VIRGINIA
EDWARD P. HEARTNEY, OF VIRGINIA
IAN TAVISH HILLMAN, OF MARYLAND
JOHN J. HILLMEYER, OF MISSOURI
BRIAN B. HIMMELSTEIN, OF VIRGINIA
STEPHANIE ELIZABETH HOLMES, OF VIRGINIA
MELISSA P. HORWITZ, OF VIRGINIA
LAURA P. HRUBY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ROBERT J. JACHIM, OF VIRGINIA
AMANDA S. JACOBSEN, OF WASHINGTON
JOHN E. JOHNSON, OF WASHINGTON
PAULINE A. KAO, OF WASHINGTON
EMILY L. KATKAR, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN C. KELLEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EMILY ALLT KENEALY, OF VIRGINIA
KAREN YOUNG KESHAP, OF VIRGINIA
ELIZABETH J. KONICK, OF NEW YORK
DAVID A. KRZYWDA, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM HENRY LAITINEN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
MICHAEL D. LAMPOL, OF CALIFORNIA
MICHAEL J. LAYNE, OF VIRGINIA
NANCY W. LEON, OF VIRGINIA
JAN LEVIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TIMOTHY E. LISTON, OF VIRGINIA
MICHELLE G. LOS BANOS, OF VIRGINIA
AARON L. LUSTER, OF TEXAS
JASON R. MACK, OF NEW YORK
DEBORAH A. MACLEAN, OF FLORIDA
TERRY H. MAHER, OF VIRGINIA
MARK F. MARIANO, OF MARYLAND
ELIZABETH K. MARTIN-SHUKUN, OF ILLINOIS
SARA MERCADO MATTHEWS, OF CALIFORNIA
MICKEL C. MCCOWAN, OF NEW YORK
ALEXANDRA K. MCKNIGHT, OF VIRGINIA
LUIS MENDEZ, OF FLORIDA
JENNIFER T. MERGY, OF CALIFORNIA
ERIC S. MEYER, OF CONNECTICUT
KENNETH L. MEYER, OF OHIO
DEBORAH A. MILLER, OF MARYLAND
TERRY D. MOBLEY, OF ARKANSAS
CARRIE L. MUNTAN, OF VIRGINIA
TIFFANY A. MURPHY, OF WASHINGTON
MARC A. NORDBERG, OF TEXAS
ADRIENNE B. NUTZMAN, OF VIRGINIA
MATTHEW E. O'CONNOR, OF TEXAS

STEPHEN P. O'DOWD, OF VIRGINIA
 ROLF A. OLSON, OF VIRGINIA
 JAMI L. PAPA, OF FLORIDA
 DANTE PARADISO, OF OREGON
 DARRAGH THERESA PARADISO, OF OREGON
 DEENA JOHNSONBAUGH PARKER, OF VIRGINIA
 MORGAN A. PARKER, OF VIRGINIA
 MELINDA M. PAVEK, OF WYOMING
 MARGARET H. PEIRCE, OF VIRGINIA
 PEGGY LE AM PLUNKETT PETROVICH, OF OHIO
 USHA PITTS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 JAMES H. POTTS, OF INDIANA
 ANUPAMA PRATTIPATI, OF PENNSYLVANIA
 TESSA K. REBHOLZ, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 SCOTT R. RIEDMANN, OF OHIO
 ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ, OF FLORIDA
 ELISABETH MICHORL ROSENSTOCK-SILLER, OF NEW YORK
 EDWIN S. SAEGER, OF MARYLAND
 JUHA P. SALIN, OF WASHINGTON
 CAROLINE J. SAVAGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 MICHAEL J. SCHREUDER, OF MICHIGAN
 NOMI SELTZER, OF NEW YORK
 CHARLES H. SEWALL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 MATTHEW L. SHIELDS, OF VIRGINIA
 DEMIAN SMITH, OF VIRGINIA
 JEFFREY B. SMITH, OF TEXAS
 DIANE L. SOVEREIGN, OF CALIFORNIA

DANIEL M. STOIAN, OF CALIFORNIA
 AMY L. STORROW, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 HARRY ROBERT SULLIVAN, OF NEVADA
 ROGER CHANCE SULLIVAN, OF WASHINGTON
 RAKESH SURAMPUDI, OF PENNSYLVANIA
 INGER A. TANGBORN, OF WASHINGTON
 ALEXANDER J. TITOLO, OF VIRGINIA
 SCOTT C. TURNER, OF NEW YORK
 SCOTT E. URBOM, OF VIRGINIA
 RAJEEV M. WADHWANI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 JOHN K. WATSON, OF VIRGINIA
 CATHERINE J. WESTLEY, OF ILLINOIS
 JOHN W. WHITELEY, OF MARYLAND
 STUART RAYMOND WILSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA
 JOSEPH EDWARD ZADROZNY, OF TEXAS
 MARIKA R. ZADVA, OF VIRGINIA
 MELANIE A. ZIMMERMAN, OF MARYLAND
 THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
 GREGORY M. ANDERSON, OF VIRGINIA
 GREGORY F. BATTISTONE, OF FLORIDA
 FRANCOISE Z. BLAIS, OF VIRGINIA
 ROBERT BENTLEY CALHOUN, OF VIRGINIA
 WILLIAM W. CHANG, OF CALIFORNIA

MICHAEL L. CYGRYMUS, OF FLORIDA
 RALPH E. DELARUE, OF VIRGINIA
 DONNA LYNN EDMONDS, OF NORTH CAROLINA
 BARRY W. FISHER, OF PENNSYLVANIA
 IRVING FONTAINE, OF NEW JERSEY
 SHELLY LYNN GASOW, OF COLORADO
 RICK A. GREGORY, OF VIRGINIA
 YVON GUILLAUME, OF FLORIDA
 CASSANDRA DIONE MARIE HAMBLIN, OF WASHINGTON
 JAMES D. HINE, OF VIRGINIA
 JAMES E. HORNER, OF OKLAHOMA
 BETH J. KING, OF FLORIDA
 OSMAN M. KOCLAR, OF NEW YORK
 CALVIN DEWAYNE LEVO, OF TEXAS
 RAJIV MALIK, OF CALIFORNIA
 TARIK MERGHOUB, OF VIRGINIA
 PATRICK S. MILLS, OF TEXAS
 THOMAS P. NAVE, OF FLORIDA
 FRANCESCO D. PASQUALINO, OF CALIFORNIA
 MATTHEW M. PERCIVAL, OF WASHINGTON
 MAURICE B. PETTIFORD, OF VIRGINIA
 ALSTON A. RICHARDSON, OF VIRGINIA
 BENJAMIN W. SIDES, OF ALASKA
 GLENDA L. SIEBRIST, OF VIRGINIA
 JASON H. SMITH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 SEBRON J. TONEY, OF NEVADA
 MICHAEL F. VANNETT, OF VIRGINIA
 LAURA E. WILLIAMS, OF VIRGINIA

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF BARBARA LACEN KELLER

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of New Orleans culture bearer and activist, Barbara Lacen Keller who passed away following a brief illness at the age of 76. New Orleans has lost one of its greatest champions of culture. Barbara was always leading the fight for the rights of our musicians and culture bearers. She left a legacy worthy to be celebrated and remembered for generations to come. She was also involved in politics, to improve the lives of people in New Orleans and across the country. For many years she worked for the City of New Orleans, as the Director of Constituent Services for Council District B Councilwoman Stacey Head, and later in Mayor LaToya Cantrell's Office of Cultural Economy, where she retired in 2020. She was fondly nicknamed "the Mayor of Central City", for all her work in that neighborhood. In 2012 she proudly served as a Barack Obama delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Charlotte, NC. She was a Mellon Community Fellow at Tulane University, mentoring graduate students in community relations.

Barbara was a very active figure in New Orleans' cultural community, including serving on the boards for the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans and the Dryades YMCA, where she was currently serving as President of the Board of Dryades YMCA, New Orleans, Louisiana, leading the transition and operational restructuring of 115-year-old community anchor organization. She was an original member of the Lady Buckjumpers, and a founding member of the New Orleans Social Aid & Pleasure Club Task Force. Barbara was a charter member of the Femme Fatale Mardi Gras krewe, serving as one of the first float captains, and was currently serving as chaplain.

She had been a valued member of the Board of Directors of WWOZ since 2021 where she will be remembered as a Guardian Angel overlooking the Guardians of the Groove, advocating for culture bearers and musicians in our city; and of the New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Foundation, where she was elected to the Advisory Council in 2016, and onto the Board of the Foundation in 2019, serving as Chair of the Advocacy and Equity Committee and its Gala Committee.

Barbara's mother was Augustine "Miss Teen" Germaine Lewis, who in the 1940s was the only Spy Girl Mardi Gras Indian in New Orleans. In the 1950s, Barbara herself masked as the Little Queen of the Cheyenne tribe.

Barbara was raised on Villere Street in Tremé, and attended Joseph A. Craig Elementary School, Andrew J. Bell Junior High School, and Joseph S. Clark Sr. High School,

followed by Southern University at New Orleans. She was also a proud honorary member of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc. Barbara's Honors, Awards and Appointments are beyond numerous to mention them all.

Other civic involvement included:

Israelite Baptist Church, Pastor Support & Youth Ministries, Governmental Liaison, Mass Choir

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Member

Black Organization for Leadership Development, Member

Great Expectations Inc., Past Board Member and Treasurer

City of New Orleans Enterprise Congress, Member

National Council of Negro Women, Member
New Orleans Social Aid and Pleasure Club Task Force, Founder

Central City Partnership, Co-Founder and Chairperson

Café Reconcile, New Orleans Board of Directors, Past Chair

New Orleans Council on Aging, Board of Directors

Gathering of the Sisters, Founder

City of New Orleans, Master Plan Advisory Committee, Districts 25 & 26, Subcommittee Chairperson

Armstrong Family Services, Board of Directors, Past Chair

Urban League, Member

Independent Women's Organization, Membership & Endorsement Committees

Orleans Parish Democratic Executive Committee, Member

Democratic State Central Committee, District 103, Member

National Slave Ship Museum, Vice Chair

Top Ladies of Distinction, Inc., Member

Original New Orleans Lady Buck Jumpers, Member

American Heart Association, Go Red Women Luncheon, 2011 Co-Chair

Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, Co-Chair

Tremé/7th Ward Cultural District, Sponsorship Coordinator, Festival Co-Producer

Preservation Resource Committee, Board of Directors, Chair of Multicultural Heritage Committee, Chair

The "Lacen" part of her name came from her marriage to Anthony "Tuba Fats" Lacen, one of New Orleans' most famous musicians, who was also Wild Man of the Wild Magnolias Mardi Gras Indian Tribe. Their August 1980 wedding in Armstrong Park was the first wedding to take place in the park. Tuba Fats passed in 2004.

Barbara's 1 son, Gene Bentley predeceased her in November of 2022. She is survived by the gems of her eyes, 3 daughters—Dawn Bentley-Johnson, Kelly Bentley Dixon and Cantina Rankins; 4 beautiful grandchildren—Zihara Rankins, Michael Brooks, Jr., Jelani Robinson, and Alicia Green; and 1 adorable great-grandchild.

I am humbled to have personally known such a great culture bearer and fighter for all, who has done so much to improve the lives of countless residents across my district. So many people's lives are enriched because of the love and passion she expressed in touching them along the way. While the grieving

process never truly ends, I pray that the day will come when her memory brings a smile to her family and friends' faces before it brings a tear to their eyes.

REMEMBERING LEROY ELFMAN

HON. TOM EMMER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of LeRoy Edwin Elfmann, who passed away on January 6th of this year.

From humble beginnings on a dairy farm in Maple Lake, Minnesota, LeRoy set out to live a life of service. After graduating from Maple Lake High School in 1968, he enlisted in the United States Army. LeRoy served in the Army for more than 20 years, and his service took him all over the world. After serving his country on deployment in Guam, Cambodia, Hungary, and Finland, he was honorably discharged after rising to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 3.

However, LeRoy's service to his country did not end after his military career did. After more than 20 years in the armed forces, LeRoy joined the Defense Intelligence Agency. While there, he served as a trusted representative of the United States, advocating for our great nation around the world on intelligence and security concerns.

LeRoy was involved in many high-profile intelligence operations, including the capture of Ana Montes, a spy who infiltrated the Defense Intelligence Agency and spied on behalf of the Cuban government for 17 years. With LeRoy's help, Ms. Montes was arrested in September of 2001 and charged with conspiracy to commit espionage. She eventually pled guilty and was sentenced to a 25-year prison term. In recognition of his more than 36 years of service to the agency, LeRoy was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Director of National Intelligence.

His distinguished career with the Defense Intelligence Agency took him to more than 67 countries. During one of these trips, he met his beloved wife, Mary. They were married in Singapore, where they met, in February 1977.

Between overseas trips, the couple made their home in Arlington, Virginia until their retirement in 2011. During retirement, Mary and LeRoy were heavily involved in their community and stayed active through their membership in a square-dancing club in Monticello, the County Line Squares. Together, they participated in many square-dancing events in Minnesota and attended numerous square-dancing conventions around the United States. LeRoy also held multiple leadership positions in the state-wide organization, Square Dance Minnesota.

When they weren't square dancing or traveling together, Mary and LeRoy enjoyed spending time on the farm, planting and harvesting crops with their nephews. LeRoy also

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

spent free time organizing and tracing his family's genealogy.

LeRoy dedicated his life to the service of his country and leaves behind a tremendous legacy. He will be dearly missed. We offer our sincerest condolences to Mary and the rest of the Elfmann family, and pray LeRoy's memory will comfort them during this difficult time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today regarding votes I missed on January 24 and 25, 2023. I was not in Washington, D.C. on these dates due to the death of my father and subsequent mourning period. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll Call No. 32 on H.R. 159, the Chance to Compete Act of 2023, I would have voted yes. The bill enjoys strong bipartisan support to make our federal government more efficient.

Roll Call No. 33 on H.R. 300, the Settlement Agreement Information Database Act of 2023, I would have voted yes. The bill enjoys strong bipartisan support to make our federal government more transparent.

Roll Call No. 34 on H.R. 346, the NOTAM Improvement Act of 2023, I would have voted yes. The bill enjoys strong bipartisan support to make American aviation stronger, safer, and more reliable.

Roll Call No. 35 on H.R. 400, the Investing in Main Street Act of 2023, I would have voted yes. The bill enjoys strong bipartisan support to make American businesses stronger.

Lastly, Roll Call No. 36 on H. Con. Res. 7, Commending the Bravery, Courage, and Resolve of the Women and Men of Iran Demonstrating in More Than 133 Cities and Risking Their Safety to Speak Out Against the Iranian Regime's Human Rights Abuses, I would have voted yes. I am a cosponsor of the resolution, which enjoys strong bipartisan support.

HONORING 'ALFIE' ALVARADO-RAMOS

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my sincerest congratulations and to wish a happy retirement to one of my constituents and a longtime friend, 'Alfie' Alvarado-Ramos. Alfie is celebrating her retirement after a lifetime of service.

Alfie was born in Puerto Rico and served 22 years on active duty retiring as the Command Sergeant Major of Madigan Army Medical Center and Troop Command, Joint Base Lewis McChord.

Alfie Alvarado-Ramos joined the Washington State Department of Veteran Affairs (WDVA) in 1993 as the Associate Superintendent of the Washington Soldiers Home. She then became the Superintendent of the Washington Veterans Home, where she later served as the agency's Assistant Director and Deputy Director before Gov. Jay Inslee appointed her as Director in 2013.

She established new programs and services to meet the needs of Washington's veterans and their families—from opening the new State Veterans Home in Walla Walla in 2017 to creating new programs to serve military spouses and LGBTQ+ veterans. In recent years, Alvarado-Ramos worked with state elected officials and leaders to create a framework for suicide prevention efforts statewide, and most recently unveiled a 988-suicide prevention emblem to generate awareness for the 988 Crisis Lifeline.

Alfie is the recipient of the Army Legion of Merit Medal and Military Order of Medical Merit and state and national awards that include the Governor's Distinguished Management Leadership Award and the Department of Veterans Affairs Secretary's Leadership Award. She is currently serving as executive member of the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs and National Association of State Veterans Home.

In addition to her work in our community, Alfie's passion for ensuring women veterans have a voice in the veteran's community has resulted in annual women veterans' conferences, monthly learning sessions, and Washington State's participation in the I Am Not Invisible Campaign.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor today to celebrate Alfie Alvarado-Ramos on her retirement. Her extraordinary leadership and love for her community has never wavered. She has made a tremendous difference in the state of Washington. Her service to our country and community is greatly appreciated and will be long remembered.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER AND SERVICE OF SHERIFF MARK WIEGERT

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the career of retiring Calumet County Sheriff Mark Wiegert. Throughout Sheriff Wiegert's 31 years in law enforcement, he has proven to be a remarkable leader and mentor to those in his department. Beginning as a part-time officer in Brillion and Valders, Sheriff Wiegert has obtained immense knowledge while serving in different capacities and departments in law enforcement, including as a sergeant in the investigative division and a lieutenant managing the jail and investigations. The many positions he held along the way surely played a role in obtaining his most recent leadership position, Sheriff of Calumet County. I commend Sheriff Wiegert's unwavering service for the past 31 years to the people of Calumet County and Northeast Wisconsin.

During his time leading the Calumet County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff Wiegert was committed to ensuring that the department expand while also identifying ways to better serve the community. While in office, Sheriff Wiegert oversaw the \$35 million project to build the new sheriffs office and jail. In addition to the building expansion, the department added new positions, a swearing-in ceremony for officers, and a wellness committee that assists officers in navigating mental health challenges. In recognition of Sheriff Wiegert's efforts, he has re-

ceived several awards, including the Wisconsin Officer of the Year Award and the Outstanding Victim Advocate Award from the Wisconsin Association of Homicide Investigators. It is evident through these many accolades that Sheriff Wiegert has committed himself to serving the people of Calumet County with a sense of duty and integrity.

Mr. Speaker, today the people of Northeast Wisconsin thank Sheriff Wiegert for his extraordinary service and commitment to his community. Sheriff Wiegert will surely be missed, but I wish him all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

GUAM-NORTHERN MARIANAS EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Guam-Northern Marianas Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) for 25 years of valued service supporting our islands' service men and women seeking civilian employment. Since 1997, the Guam-Northern Marianas ESGR has been instrumental in connecting our islands' National Guard and Reserve members with employers that understand and cooperate with one's commitment to military service. Supportive employers are critical to maintaining the strength and readiness of our Nation's Guard and Reserve units, should they be called upon for duty or disaster emergencies.

The Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve are on the frontlines of securing our Nation from threats around the world. In fact, the National Guard and Reserve forces comprise nearly half of our U.S. military strength. Recently, Reserve Component forces have been activated across America to assist efforts to respond to, mitigate, and control the COVID-19 pandemic. And, with more than 2,700 service members on Guam, Saipan, Rota, and Tinian, Guam and the Marianas enjoy the highest Reserve membership per capita anywhere in the United States.

That is why the work of Guam-Northern Marianas ESGR is so important to supporting the well-being of our islands and our Nation. Our service men and women make tremendous sacrifices answering the call to serve, as do their employers whose deployed Guard and Reserve members can no longer offer their skills and services for months at a time. Yet because of ESGR, these service members are comforted by the knowledge of job security upon returning home and their employers are rewarded with a uniquely dedicated workforce.

I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking and celebrating Guam-Northern Marianas ESGR for their exceptional service and commitment to our islands' service men and women.

HONORING FOUR CHAPLAINS
SUNDAY

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Four Chaplains Sunday.

February 3, 2023 will mark the 80th anniversary of the sinking of troopship *USAT Dorchester*, which carried to their deaths 672 men, including 4 United States Army chaplains of 3 faiths who stood united in prayer as the ship went down.

These 4 chaplains, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant, gave their life jackets to 4 soldiers and thus sacrificed their own lives to save the lives of others.

The heroic deeds of Chaplains Lt. George L. Fox, Lt. Alexander D. Goode, Lt. Johnny P. Washington, and Lt. Clark V. Poling, and their combined act of supreme devotion and sacrifice for American liberty and human freedom, are an inspiring and shining example of real brotherhood for all time to the people of the world.

In 1944, the Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart were awarded posthumously to the chaplains' next of kin, and in 1961, President Eisenhower awarded a special Medal for heroism, a one-time award authorized by Congress and intended to have the same weight and importance as the Medal of Honor.

We must all see to it that their supreme sacrifice to the common cause of human freedom and justice for all shall not have been in vain. May their memory be everlasting.

RECOGNIZING SARTELL POLICE
CHIEF JIM HUGHES

HON. TOM EMMER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, Sartell Police Chief Jim Hughes. Chief Hughes is retiring this March after more than 32 years of service to the Sartell community.

Chief Hughes began his career as a patrol officer in Kasson, Minnesota, and later served as the interim Chief of Police for the City of Claremont, Minnesota. He began his career in Sartell in 1991, holding key positions in nearly every area of the department. Chief Hughes served as a field training officer, a sergeant, and a lieutenant before being appointed chief in 2004. He also currently serves as the Chair of the Central Minnesota Violent Offender Task Force and Chair of the State of Minnesota Violent Crime Coordinating Council.

After more than 30 years in Sartell, Jim has seen the city grow from a few thousand to nearly 20,000 residents. This increase has resulted in both a shift in the needs of the community and the responsibilities of the department, which Chief Hughes has handled masterfully.

In his resignation letter, Chief Hughes described the importance of connecting with and being engaged in the community. "My favorite part of being with the Sartell Police Depart-

ment is that we've remained committed to our community via outreach programs and the interaction we have with residents on a daily basis," he said. Clearly, Chief Hughes understood what it meant to not only protect his community but truly serve them.

I thank Chief Hughes for the incredible impact he has had on the Sartell Police Department and the community of Sartell at large. Congratulations, and we hope he enjoys his well-deserved retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present during Roll Call vote Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 on January 24–25, 2023, due to the shooting in Half Moon Bay, California in my Congressional District. I would have voted as follows:

Had I been present, on Roll Call No. 32, I would have voted YES; on Roll Call No. 33, I would have voted YES; on Roll Call No. 34, I would have voted YES; on Roll Call No. 35, I would have voted YES; and on Roll Call No. 36, I would have voted YES.

CELEBRATING ROBERT "BOB"
WIECKOWSKI

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. SWALWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize former California State Senator Robert "Bob" Wieckowski, who left office Monday, December 5, 2022, after 12 years serving in the California State Legislature.

Bob was born in San Francisco and grew up in Fremont, California. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley in 1977 and moved to Washington, D.C. to serve as staff for Congressman Don Edwards until 1982. He returned to school and received a Juris Doctor from Santa Clara University Law School in 1985. From 1986 until 1988, Bob studied Polish in Krakow, Poland.

While practicing bankruptcy law, Bob began his political career serving on Fremont's City Council from 2004 to 2010 and served as vice mayor from 2008 to 2010. From there, Bob was elected to the California State Assembly to serve District 25 in 2010. He served as the Chair of the Judiciary Committee, Insurance Committee, Health Committee, Public Employment and Retirement Committee, and Social Security Committee. He also launched his "Made in California Jobs Initiative" in 2011.

In 2014, Bob was elected to the California State Senate to represent District 10. In that chamber he served on the Judiciary Committee, Transportation Committee, Appropriations Committee, Budget, and Fiscal Review Committee, Housing Committee, and Chaired the Environmental Quality Committee. Notably, Bob passed legislation that expanded housing by removing barriers and allowing residents to construct accessory dwelling units through, in-

creased wage garnishment restrictions, and pushed for more robust climate adaptation.

For 12 years, Bob Wieckowski diligently served in the California State Legislature, serving our mutual constituents. His work has left a lasting impact on the Tri-City community and California more broadly. I wish him well-deserved rest and relaxation with his wife, Sue, and son, Luke, as he enters this new chapter.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
KITTY HAWK POLICE CHIEF
JOEL JOHNSON

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Representative GREG MURPHY, to honor the 30 years of service of Kitty Hawk Police Chief Joel Johnson to the Town of Kitty Hawk and the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

Chief Johnson started his career with the Kill Devil Hills Police Department in North Carolina in 1989 and served there until 1993 when he decided to attend a school of higher education. He then served in Wrightsville Beach from 1997 to 1998. Soon after, he began his service with the Kitty Hawk Police Department in September 1999 as a Patrol Officer. He briefly moved to the private sector in 2004 before returning to the Kitty Hawk Police Department in 2006. He then worked his way up to Patrol Sergeant, and ultimately up to Police Chief.

Chief Johnson accomplished a great deal as Police Chief. Some of his many accomplishments include successfully applying for over \$400,000 in federal and state grant funds, creating and implementing a new Field Training Officer Manual for rookie officers, creating and hiring the first Narcotics Officer for the Kitty Hawk Police Department, and installing an RX Drug box in the department's lobby for people to discard their prescription medications.

Chief Johnson frequently went above and beyond his expected duties. He conducted ride-alongs, served as part of the Nags Head Police Chief Assessment Board and the Kitty Hawk Fire Chief selection committee—and even changed a distressed tourist's flat tire.

Throughout his career, Chief Johnson helped a countless number of people, who described him as compassionate, professional, and dedicated—the ideal Police Chief. Under his command, the department excellently served and built a strong, trusting relationship with the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me and countless others in honoring the service of Kitty Hawk Police Chief Joel Johnson. May God bless Chief Johnson and his family.

HONORING JACK GIBSON

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Jack Gibson's 28 years of service as Marin Municipal Water District's (Marin Water) Division I Director.

A longtime resident of Sleepy Hollow, Mr. Gibson is a proud graduate of the University of San Francisco School of Law and has worked as an attorney since 1971. In this capacity, he has spent countless hours sharing his professional expertise with his community, providing pro bona legal services to several local nonprofit organizations and serving on their boards of directors. He owns his own practice in Marin County, where he specializes in business, estate planning, and real estate law. In 1994, Mr. Gibson was elected to serve as a Marin Municipal Water District director.

Throughout his tenure on Marin Water, Director Gibson distinguished himself as a stalwart advocate for the communities of Marin Water Division I, including Gallinas Valley, Sleepy Hollow, Marinwood, and the coast north of McNears Beach to John F. Mcinnis Park. He worked productively on many district committees, including Watershed, Finance, Communications & Water Efficiency, and others. He was known for his open-minded approach toward problem solving and never shying away from developing and considering innovative solutions.

In addition to his service as a director, Mr. Gibson developed a renowned legacy for building alliances with other resource agencies and government partners. During his extensive tenure on the Marin Water Board of Directors, he was a key advocate for cooperative efforts and coordination between water managers and staff in the North Bay. Toward this end, he faithfully represented Marin Municipal Water District on multiple regional committees, including the North Bay Watershed Association, the North Bay Water Reuse Authority, the Mayors and City Councils of Marin Group, the Sonoma County Water Association Contractor's Water Advisory Committee, the Community Choice Aggregation, and OneTam.

Mr. Gibson is both a teacher and student of history. Prior to his law and water district careers, he taught history in San Francisco. Later, drawing on his extensive knowledge and research skills, he went on to author Mount Tamalpais and the Marin Municipal Water District, a comprehensive history of Mount Tamalpais and its adjacent watersheds, and of the water district formed to preserve natural sites and resources for community use.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gibson exemplifies what it means to be a community-minded public servant and environmental steward. His dedicated service to the Marin Water and to the people of Division I has played a significant role in resource conservation and land management in Marin County. Therefore, please join us in congratulating him for decades of inspiring work.

RECOGNIZING ESTHER GEORGE'S
RETIREMENT FROM THE FEDERAL
RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS
CITY

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of gratitude that I rise today to celebrate the decades-long career of Esther George, who has served as the President and

CEO of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City since October 2011. Having made the Federal Reserve Bank her professional home since 1982, Esther has dedicated 40 years to helping ensure the financial well-being of the United States. With her retirement nearing, let us take a moment to reflect on Esther's illustrious career and her efforts to steer our country's economy through periods of historic uncertainty.

Born on January 15, 1958, in Faucett, Missouri—a rural farming community in the northwestern part of the state—Esther remembers getting paid 25 cents an hour while working on her family's plot of land. After learning about an opportunity for high school students to study abroad in France, Esther secured a loan from a bank in St. Joseph, Missouri to cover the costs of the foreign exchange program. Representing her first meaningful visit to a local bank, this experience sparked Esther's lifelong interest in banking, and she soon began working at the institution while still in high school. While earning her degree in Business Administration from Missouri Western State University, Esther continued to work at the bank that had helped facilitate her trip to France, thereby expanding her knowledge of community banking while gaining an even deeper appreciation for the ways in which well-run banks can empower everyday people. Making use of another bank loan, Esther returned to Europe during her college years to study the finer points of international banking.

Made aware of job openings at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City through a newspaper ad, Esther joined the Bank on April 5, 1982, as a bank examiner trainee. At the time of her hiring, the banking industry was going through a period of relative stability. This smooth sailing, however, gave way to rough and stormy seas when the failure of a bank in Oklahoma City initiated a financial crisis whose waves of volatility crashed most violently against the Federal Reserve's 10th District, where Esther had begun working just 3 months earlier. This baptism by fire made clear the importance of the Federal Reserve's role in safeguarding America's financial system, and Esther quickly began rising up the ranks. Promoted 3 times by 1984, the young banker worked tirelessly to lessen the impacts of this financial storm.

Esther went on to earn an MBA from the University of Missouri-Kansas City in addition to graduating from the American Bankers Association Stonier Graduate School of Banking and the Stanford Graduate School of Business. Esther held leading positions within the Bank's research, public affairs, and human resources departments before taking the reins of the Bank's Division of Supervision and Risk Management in August 2001, making her the chief regulator of the Federal Reserve's 10th District. In this role, Esther oversaw the regulation of the District's 200 state-chartered member banks along with 1000 bank and financial holding companies. Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, Esther's responsibilities took on even greater significance as our country's financial system was made to appear vulnerable. Once again, Esther rose to the occasion and did her part in minimizing the harm inflicted to America's economy.

In 2009, Esther became the Bank's Chief Operating Officer and assumed additional duties as the Director of the Federal Reserve's

Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation at the Board of Governors in Washington, D.C. With the United States in the grips of the Great Recession, Esther answered the call to offer her wisdom and expertise to a weary nation. And in 2011, Esther was appointed President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In this position, Esther has overseen the 10th District of the Federal Reserve, which includes western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, and northern New Mexico. Leading a team of over 2000 employees at the Bank's Kansas City office and Branch offices in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Omaha, Esther has helped shape our country's monetary policy, supervised financial institutions, and provided payment and financial services to depository institutions and the U.S. Treasury. Notably, the 10th District's workforce has more than doubled since Esther took command in 2011—a testament to her vision and leadership capabilities. Moreover, as a voting member of the Federal Open Market Committee, Esther has consistently stood out as an independent voice of reason during monetary policy deliberations.

Esther has participated in the Bank for International Settlements' Financial Stability Institute programs in countries all around the world, and as the host of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's annual Jackson Hole Economic Symposium, Esther has used her influence to ensure that women are afforded equal opportunities to offer their insights on pressing economic matters.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in applauding Esther George in recognition of 40 years of public service at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. On behalf of the 118th Congress, I wish Esther a joyous retirement.

RECOGNIZING CAROL BUSH

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the life and legacy of a remarkable woman, Mrs. Carol Bush. Carol was born in 1926 in Milwaukee, and her family moved to the Green Bay area in 1942. Carol began her notable legacy of volunteerism while she attended East Green Bay High School, where she would read to other local school students. Following her graduation from Beloit College and after years as an instructor at Wayland Academy, Carol married the love of her life, Robert Bush. While Carol and Robert dedicated numerous hours to making Northeast Wisconsin a great place to raise a family, they raised a family of their own welcoming Tracy, Terry, Thomas, and Toni into the world.

Given Carol's eagerness to help others throughout her community, she utilized her strengths in leadership and communication skills and became the first female president of Curative Workshop and the first woman to serve on the YMCA Board of Directors. Throughout her decades of service, Carol led and was involved with several initiatives that supported individuals and families in Northeast Wisconsin. Among the many notable organizations, Carol was an active member of the St. Norbert Board of Trustees, a member of the Heritage Hill Foundation, and founder of the

Unity Hospice Development Council. I commend Carol for her decades of service and commitment to bettering the world around her with her infectious smile and care for others.

While Carol's efforts included hours of hard work and commitment, she always found time to make a personal connection with everyone she met. Specifically, Carol and her family became season ticket holders for the UW Green Bay Women's Basketball Team. As a committed fan and patron, the team dedicated the women's court as "Carol's Court." It is quite evident through these many initiatives that Carol truly was committed to serving those in her community. Given her tireless efforts, Carol received many notable accolades along the way including the United Way DeTocqueville Award, Saint Norbert College President's Medal, U-W Green Bay Chancellor's Award, the Key to the City of Green Bay and the Seal of the City of Green Bay, just to name a few.

Carol's dedication to our community, to making Northeast Wisconsin the best place to work, play, live and raise a family will truly be missed. However, her legacy and the difference she made in our community will live on for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to thank Carol Bush for her years of service and extraordinary dedication to the people of Northeast Wisconsin. My sincere thoughts and prayers go out to Carol's family during this time and to all of the lives she touched along the way.

REMEMBERING MAYOR DICK
CHURCH OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO

HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of my dear friend, Dick Church Jr., who passed away last month at the age of 81. Dick was a dedicated public servant who served for 28 years as Mayor of the City of Miamisburg, Ohio.

Dick Church spent most of his adult life serving the people of Ohio's "Star City." He was a member of the commission that wrote the city's charter in the 1960s, and served for 13 years on the Miamisburg Parks and Recreation Board. He was elected Mayor in 1991 after serving a single term on the city council. No one loved Miamisburg more, or worked so passionately to make "great things happen" for the city and the people who live there than Dick Church.

During his time as mayor, Dick Church provided the community with solid leadership, and enabled the city to prosper and grow in both size and population. His successful management of the cleanup of the Mound Laboratory facility in Miamisburg, and its redevelopment into a world-class business park was among his most important achievements.

Dick Church was a close friend and mentor to me during my 8 years as Mayor of the City of Dayton. We shared similar ideas about urban revitalization and redevelopment, and I benefited from his wisdom and experience. Dick worked tirelessly to make the City of Miamisburg a better place to live, work, and raise a family. He retired in 2019 as the longest-serving Mayor in Miamisburg's 205-year history.

Dick Church will be dearly missed by all of us who had the pleasure of knowing him. My prayers are with his wife Judi, his family, his many friends, and the community he served.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF PRO
BONO

HON. MARY GAY SCANLON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, pro bono work is a professional responsibility and an ethical commitment expected and often required of all lawyers. Every October since 2009, legal organizations nationwide have participated in the American Bar Association (ABA) Standing Committee on Pro Bono and Public Service's National Celebration of Pro Bono to recognize the increasing need for pro bono services during harsh economic times and the unprecedented voluntary response of attorneys to meet this demand. Legal services and pro bono programs across the country have held over 12,000 events in the 13 years since the National Celebration began.

A justice gap has long existed in this country between those who can afford to hire a lawyer to help them with their civil legal needs and those who cannot. To help reduce this gap, in 2016, the Committee launched ABA FreeLegalAnswers.org—the first and only online national pro bono legal advice portal—providing modest-means individuals with access to quality legal advice from pro bono attorneys licensed in their state. This access is often the only resource available to those unable to use traditional legal aid due to income, geographic or physical limitations have. Typically offering brief advice and information online in areas such as family law, housing, and consumer rights, Free Legal Answers' pro bono attorneys are able to respond quickly to questions and prevent larger legal crises from developing. ABA Free Legal Answers providers also respond to questions arising from disasters, including hurricanes, wildfires and the COVID pandemic, and help eligible individuals with an internet connection or mobile phone, including disaster survivors, veterans, and other vulnerable populations.

Since its launch, over 11,000 pro bono attorneys have registered to respond to the nearly 250,000 civil legal questions that have been posted on ABA Free Legal Answers from over 40 states. While this milestone is a sobering testament of the overwhelming need for pro bono legal services, I hereby applaud the tremendous impact made by ABA Free Legal Answers' pro bono attorneys and ask all licensed attorneys to register as volunteers with ABA FreeLegalAnswers.org during our ongoing celebration of critical pro bono services.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETE AGUILAR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I wasn't present for Roll Call No. 345 on agreeing to the amendment introduced by Rep. JOE NEGUSE on H.R. 7900.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 345 on H.R. 7900.

CELEBRATING THE WORK OF MR.
BRADY GLEN WHITE

HON. AARON BEAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the work of Mr. Brady Glen White, a senior at Fleming Island High School and one of two high school students selected for the United States Senate Youth Program representing State of Florida.

Every year, two students from each state are selected to be part of the national student delegation that travel to Washington, D.C. to attend meetings and briefings to better understand our exemplary system of government. Additionally, those selected will receive a \$10,000 undergraduate college scholarship provided by The Hearst Foundations.

To be eligible, students must rank in the top one percent of all juniors and seniors in their states while displaying remarkable leadership and commitment to volunteer work. Students are nominated by teachers and principals, and all nominations are confirmed by the chief state school officer for each jurisdiction.

A Clay County native and member of Florida's Fourth Congressional District, Brady has proven to not only excel as student, but he has emerged as a servant leader in his community. While ranking in the top one percent of all high school juniors and seniors in Florida, Brady serves as the elected chairman of the Clay County Superintendent's Advisory Council.

In addition, he is the only student on the board of the Clay Education Foundation nonprofit. Upon graduating Fleming Island High School, Brady plans to pursue both a study in political science and a law degree. Furthermore, he hopes to join the Armed Services as a JAG officer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in Congress join me in celebrating and congratulating the work of Brady Glen White, a true leader with an incredibly bright future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NORTHERN
MARIANA ISLANDS LEGAL RESI-
DENTS RELIEF ACT

**HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO
SABLAN**

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Northern Mariana Islands Population Stabilization Act. The bill is intended to bolster our nation's strategic interests in the Western Pacific by maintaining the population and prosperity of the Marianas, the district I represent.

The Marianas is part of the chain of U.S. and U.S.-affiliated islands that faces Chinese expansion in the region. Through the Marianas, the U.S. controls an ocean area of 289,000 square miles, greater than the size of Texas.

Yet, the U.S. presence here is at risk. According to the 2020 decennial census the population of the Marianas declined by 12.2 percent since the 2010 census. This is the second largest decline among all states and non-state areas of our Nation over that 10-year period.

This population erosion—and the loss of economic viability that results—occurs against the backdrop of increased competition with China in the Western Pacific, a time when the United States needs to be strengthening our position in the region, not shrinking in significance.

There are many reasons why people are leaving the Marianas. There are better public services and greater economic opportunity in the mainland United States. The anxiety stemming from the repeated and hyperdestructive typhoons associated with accelerating climate change also factors in the decision to leave. I refer Members to the article “People are fleeing Puerto Rico, Guam and every other U.S. territory. What gives?” in the Washington Post edition of September 23, 2022, for a discussion of population loss in all the U.S. insular areas. The article, “Perfect Storm. When is it time to abandon a place to climate change?” in *Harpers Magazine’s* October 2022 edition tracks the decision of one family in the Marianas to leave their home to escape the impacts of climate change.

Population decline, whether in the islands or in rural areas of the continental United States, creates a negative feedback loop. Reduced tax revenues limit the ability of local governments to improve services. And the reduced consumer base and labor pool throttle business. You can see this affect in the drop in Gross Domestic Product in the Marianas. GDP fell 11.2 percent in 2019, the most recent available data, a decline that would have been even more severe but for the COVID-related relief that Congress provided.

The Northern Mariana Islands Population Stabilization Act builds on several laws enacted during the Trump administration and on previous action by the House.

In the 116th Congress, we passed this same legislation by voice vote without dissent. It allows certain longterm foreign workers and investors already lawfully present in the islands to apply for permanent status in the Marianas-only. Previously, President Trump had approved USPL 115–218, defining these long-term workers, and signed USPL 116–24, creating the Marianas-only resident status.

The Marianas-only resident status that President Trump sanctioned provides no eligibility for public assistance. It bars entry into any other part of the United States except for purpose of transit through Guam to a non-U.S. destination. The status President Trump approved is revocable in case of communicable disease, criminal conviction, or terrorist activity.

Making this Marianas-only status available simply encourages continued residence and employment by people already lawfully present and gainfully employed; and doing so would help to stabilize the population in our islands.

After the House approved the legislation I have introduced today in the 116th Congress, the Senate took no action. In the intervening years, the population eligible for Marianas-only status—which by definition cannot increase—has shrunk from 2,600 to 1,600, underscoring

the continuing flight and the urgent need for us to act.

In this time of heightened concern about spending, I do want to remind the House that the Congressional Budget Office determined in 2019 this legislation has negligible effect on direct spending. That assessment must remain the same in 2023, as the number of affected individuals has only declined.

I ask all Members to support this simple, straightforward response to the problem of population loss in the Marianas. It is not a total solution, but acknowledgement a problem exists and must be addressed.

I ask, too, that Members see the Northern Mariana Islands Population Stabilization Act as an important component of our larger national response to the continuing Chinese expansion occurring throughout the Pacific.

HONORING CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT EVA M. APPIAH

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my former United States Air Force fellow, Eva M. Appiah, on her promotion to Chief Master Sergeant.

Born and raised in Ghana, Eva moved to the United States at 14 years of age, living and studying in Alabama before moving to Georgia for her university studies. She successfully graduated from Columbus State University with both her Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees. Eva began her distinguished career in the Air Force Reserve in May 2002. She attended Basic Military Training and Materiel Management Apprentice training at Joint Base San Antonio Lackland, Texas, graduating in March 2003. Throughout her career, she has served in various capacities within the logistics community. Serving as a First Sergeant at Maxwell Air Force Base, she was the principal advisor to the Commander, and the liaison to other senior officers, noncommissioned officers, and base agencies where she was responsible for advising on personnel programs, ensuring welfare, morale, and readiness. In her most recent deployment, she served as the First Sergeant for the 746th Expeditionary Airlift Squadron, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar in support of Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL and INHERENT RESOLVE.

As the Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) Enlisted Legislative Fellow and a treasured member of my team, Eva provided unparalleled support in managing the defense priorities of my office, advising me in these matters, and extending the essential perspective that a member of the armed services offers to those in Congress. As a member of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations, it was a privilege having Eva in my office in 2022. She is sharp, passionate, eager to assist, and a true patriot. My staff and I valued having her on the team, and we are proud to celebrate this important milestone with her.

Mr. Speaker, this is an impressive accomplishment. Chief Master Sergeant is the highest enlisted rank in the Air Force, and I hope Eva’s promotion is an inspiration for young women who are interested in a career in our

treasured Armed Forces. She has shown that with dedication, hard work, and perseverance, even the loftiest of dreams can be achieved.

It has been an honor to work with Chief Master Sergeant Eva M. Appiah, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of this outstanding individual on the occasion of her well-deserved promotion.

CELEBRATING DR. WILLIAM “BILL” QUIRK, PhD

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. SWALWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize former California State Assemblymember Bill Quirk, who retired Wednesday, November 30, 2022, after 10 years serving our community in the California State Assembly.

Bill was born in Summit, New Jersey, and moved to the Bay Area when he was 15 years old. He received a Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Applied Physics in 1967 and a Ph.D. in Astrophysics in 1970 from Columbia University. He then moved back to California to work as a postdoctoral fellow at the California Institute of Technology.

Bill continued his work as a research scientist at NASA’s Goddard Institute for Space Studies. In 1973, he supervised the first global three-dimensional model of the earth’s climate. Bill then moved to Hayward in 1978 and began his work at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, where he contributed his talents for 26 years. He specialized in foreign nuclear programs until his retirement in 2005. His expertise was vital in negotiating the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1996.

In 2004, Bill began his political career when he was elected to the Hayward City Council. During that time, he also served on the board of the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency and the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency.

In 2012, Bill ran and was elected to represent California’s 20th Assembly District and was re-elected 4 times before announcing his retirement. During his tenure, he served on the Assembly Rules Committee, Appropriations Committee, Public Utilities and Commerce Committee, Agriculture Committee, Public Safety Committee, and chaired the Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee. Bill and his team prioritized legislation that addressed issues related to energy, climate change, transportation, and public safety. He helped pass numerous critical bills, including one that made it easier to request restraining orders to prevent repeated episodes of domestic violence, and another that increased resources for testing lead levels in drinking water.

For 10 years, Bill Quirk has diligently served our mutual constituents. His work has left a lasting impact on the community in Alameda County and California more broadly. I wish him well-deserved rest and relaxation with his wife, Laurel, children, Ian and Zephyr, and grandchildren, Rory and Emily, as he enters this new chapter.

RECOGNIZING DIANNE REESE

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Dianne Reese for receiving the New Holstein Chamber of Commerce's 2022 Distinguished Person of the Year Award.

Dianne was born and raised in Marytown, WI, and was 1 of 9 children born to August and Isabella Sippel. Having been raised on the family farm, Dianne grew up knowing the true meaning of hard work as she would help bale hay and pick up stones. From an early age, Dianne began volunteering and working to serve others in her community. For many years to come, Dianne would build a lengthy resume consisting of public service and volunteerism that is truly remarkable.

Throughout her decades of service, Dianne held several positions, including leadership in the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Mayor of New Holstein, and member of both the Legion Auxiliary and the New Holstein Kiwanis Club. During Dianne's tenure as Mayor of New Holstein, she worked to streamline government to increase efficiency and worked diligently to improve awareness of the prairie area in Kiwanis Park. I commend Dianne's 12 years of service as the Mayor of New Holstein and thank her for her outstanding leadership.

It is clear that wherever Dianne turns she leaves a lasting positive impact on those

around her. She is a true asset to our community and all of Northeast Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Mrs. Dianne Reese for receiving the New Holstein Chamber of Commerce's 2022 Distinguished Person of the Year Award. Dianne's service and commitment to New Holstein and Northeast Wisconsin is deserving of the highest degree of recognition.

RECOGNIZING DR. LILY P. HUSSEIN ON 55 YEARS OF SERVICE
AT JOHN H. STROGER, JR. HOSPITAL OF COOK COUNTY

HON. DARIN LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 2023

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a fellow Illinoisan, Dr. Lily P. Hussein, a physician who recently marked her 55th year of service at Chicago's John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County, making her the longest serving physician in that hospital's 190-year history. In addition, Dr. Hussein is the nation's longest serving physician at one hospital and one of the nation's longest serving female physicians.

Dr. Hussein was born in Mosul, Iraq in 1937, the oldest of six children, five of whom would go on to become physicians. Dr. Hussein is a fifth-generation physician, whose father, grandfather, great grandmother and great-great grandmother all practiced medi-

cine. Her father, Dr. Malcolm Parhad was a pioneer in neurosurgery who trained at The Yale School of Medicine.

In 1964, Dr. Hussein graduated first in her class from the University of Baghdad College of Medicine—a feat that was personally recognized by Iraq's President. Upon graduation, she immigrated to the U.S. to continue her medical career. After a year of training in Danbury, Connecticut, she arrived as a Medical Resident at the Cook County Hospital in 1965. She began as a Family Medicine Resident but soon discovered the field of Oncology and dedicated her career to fighting cancer. In 1967, she married a fellow Cook County Hospital resident, Dr. Jaafar Hussein, to whom she has been married for 55 years. Together they have five children, four of which are in the field of medicine.

Dr. Hussein is most proud of the relationships she has built with her thousands of patients over the past seven decades. Notably, Dr. Hussein has stayed at Stroger Cook County Hospital because its mission of serving the poor is aligned with her belief that every human being deserves world-class medical care. To this day, Dr. Hussein cites those famous words on the Statue of Liberty as inspiration to continue her public service: "give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore."

Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to recognize a trailblazer and someone who embodies the best of America.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S105–S135

Measures Introduced: Thirty-seven bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 91–127, S. Res. 15–18, and S. Con. Res. 2. **Pages S120–21**

Measures Passed:

National Stalking Awareness Month: By a unanimous vote of 94 yeas (Vote No. 2), Senate agreed to S. Res. 13, raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by designating January 2023 as “National Stalking Awareness Month”. **Pages S108–16**

Congratulating the University of Georgia Bulldogs Football Team: Senate agreed to S. Res. 16, congratulating the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team for winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship. **Pages S127–28**

Catholic Schools in the United States: Senate agreed to S. Res. 17, supporting the contributions of Catholic schools in the United States. **Page S128**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Liliana Ayalde, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring June 26, 2026.

Marcela Escobari, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 2026.

Julio Guity-Guevara, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2028.

Maria Fabiana Jorge, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 2028.

Brian A. Nichols, of Rhode Island, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 2024.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Pages S129–35**

Messages from the House: **Page S118**

Measures Referred: **Page S118**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Pages S118–19**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S119**

Executive Communications: **Pages S119–20**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S121–22**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S122–26**

Additional Statements: **Page S118**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S126**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S126**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—2) **Page S116**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:09 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, January 30, 2023. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S128.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

COUNTERING RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine countering Russian aggression, focusing on Ukraine and beyond, after receiving testimony from Victoria Nuland, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Erin E. McKee, Assistant Administrator for Europe and Eurasia, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Celeste Wallander, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 56 public bills, H.R. 530–585; 2 private bills, H.R. 586–587; and 9 resolutions, H.J. Res. 22; and H. Res. 60–67, were introduced. **Pages H426–28**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H430–31**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Recess: The House recessed at 11:19 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. **Page H348**

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 60, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Page H351**

Strategic Production Response Act: The House considered H.R. 21, to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Further consideration is expected tomorrow, January 27th. **Pages H351–H421**

Agreed to:

Gaetz amendment (No. 1 printed in the Record) that adds a new section stating that nothing in the Act or amendments made by the Act shall affect the Presidential memorandum titled “Memorandum on the Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition”; **Pages H362–63**

LaLota amendment (No. 143 printed in the Record) that adds a new section at the end of the bill titled No Effect on Existing Leasing Restrictions; **Pages H366–67**

Clyde amendment (No. 91 printed in the Record) that inserts language stating the Secretary submit the developed plans to Congress; **Page H367**

Boebert amendment (No. 32 printed in the Record) that adds a new paragraph stating the Secretaries of various agencies shall submit to certain committees in Congress plans for Federal lands; **Page H368**

Boebert amendment (No. 137 printed in the Record) that adds a paragraph that the Secretary shall identify areas to lease within the approximately 224,793.73 acres, including approximately 200,518.28 acres of National Forest System lands, approximately 15,464.99 acres of public lands, and approximately 8,810.46 acres of reserved Federal

mineral interest within the Thompson Divide area in Colorado; **Pages H371–72**

Perry amendment (No. 41 printed in the Record) that adds a paragraph at the end of the bill that the plan required by paragraph (1) shall include a list of parcels planned to be offered for lease; **Pages H372–73**

Mace amendment (No. 133 printed in the Record) that adds a new section that nothing in this Act, shall affect any statutory or regulatory restrictions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act (including any withdrawal of Federal land) that may prohibit oil and gas leasing within the area designated as the South Atlantic Planning Area (by a recorded vote of 389 ayes to 42 noes, Roll No. 41); **Pages H363–64, H387–88**

Boebert amendment (No. 33 printed in the Record) that reduces the 10 percent leased for oil and gas production and increase it to 15 percent (by a recorded vote of 220 ayes to 212 noes, Roll No. 44); **Pages H369–70, H389–90**

Gottheimer amendment (No. 85 printed in the Record) that adds sundry amendments to the bill (by a recorded vote of 419 ayes to 13 noes, Roll No. 57); **Pages H382–83, H398–99**

Gottheimer amendment (No. 86 printed in the Record) that requires the Secretary to consult with certain Secretaries about the plan and ensure such plan will not result in the sale of petroleum products drawn down from the Reserve to Iran, China, North Korea, or Russia (by a recorded vote of 418 ayes to 12 noes, Roll No. 58); **Pages H383, H399**

Rejected:

Cleaver amendment (No. 8 printed in the Record) that sought to add the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the list of officials to be consulted in the Compensatory Production Increase Plan; **Page H367**

Cleaver amendment (No. 9 printed in the Record) that sought to add an additional limitation to when the Secretary may execute the first drawdown of petroleum products in the reserve; **Pages H367–68**

Tlaib amendment (No. 11 printed in the Record) that sought to add the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality to the list of officials to be consulted in the Compensatory Production Increase Plan (by a recorded vote of 205 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 37); **Pages H373, H385**

Blunt Rochester amendment (No. 71 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new section at the end Rule of Construction with Respect to Greenhouse Gas Emissions to provide that this Act not

controvert United States commitment under the Paris Agreement (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 218 noes, Roll No. 38); **Pages H366, H386**

Castor (FL) amendment (No. 3 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph within section 2 pertaining to offshore exclusions; (by a recorded vote of 214 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 39); **Pages H364–65, H386–87**

Pallone amendment (No. 104 printed in the Record) that sought to add a paragraph Offshore Exclusions to exclude oil and gas leasing located in the North Atlantic Planning Area (by a recorded vote of 214 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 40); **Pages H363, H387**

Greene (GA) amendment (No. 2 printed in the Record) that sought to make a technical correction to section 2, Compensatory Production Increase Plan (by a recorded vote of 14 ayes to 418 noes, Roll No. 42); **Pages H365–66, H388–89**

Soto amendment (No. 44 printed in the Record) that sought to change the effective date to be the date the Secretary submits a certification to Congress that the price of gasoline and diesel fuel will not increase in any Petroleum Administration for Defense District (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 218 noes, Roll No. 43); **Pages H368–69, H389**

Spanberger amendment (No. 29 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph entitled Offshore Exclusion which shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located off the coast of Virginia (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 218 noes, Roll No. 45); **Pages H370–71, H390–91**

Huffman amendment (No. 15 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph, Offshore Exclusions which shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Northern California planning area (by a recorded vote of 212 ayes to 218 noes, Roll No. 46); **Pages H373–74, H391**

Huffman amendment (No. 65 printed in the Record) that sought to exclude any tract of Federal land where oil and gas leasing would decrease land and water available for outdoor recreation from the total increase in the percentage of Federal lands described in paragraph (1) leased for oil and gas production (by a recorded vote of 205 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 47); **Pages H374–75, H391–92**

Panetta amendment (No. 26 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph, Offshore Exclusions, which shall not include oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Central California planning area (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 218 noes, Roll No. 48); **Pages H375, H392–93**

Levin amendment (No. 18 printed in the Record) that sought to exclude oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Southern California planning area (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 218 noes, Roll No. 49); **Pages H375–76, H393**

DelBene amendment (No. 7 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph within section 2 excluding oil and gas leasing in any tract located in the Washington/Oregon planning area (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 50); **Pages H376–77, H393–94**

Levin amendment (No. 21 printed in the Record) that sought to limit Federal land from the plan if it would not provide a fair return taxpayers (by a recorded vote of 210 ayes to 222 noes, Roll No. 51); **Pages H378, H394–95**

Grijalva amendment (No. 55 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph at the end of the bill requiring a plan to consult with Tribal governments and other government officials to be included in the plan required by paragraph (1) (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 52); **Pages H378–79, H395**

Grijalva amendment (No. 56 printed in the Record) that sought to exclude any oil and gas leasing on any Federal land where oil and gas leasing would result in or exacerbate disproportionate burdens on certain communities from the plan required by paragraph (1) (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 53); **Pages H379, H395–96**

Grijalva amendment (No. 57 printed in the Record) that sought to exclude oil and gas leasing on any Federal lands that are viable for renewable energy production from the plan required in paragraph (1) (by a recorded vote of 197 ayes to 235 noes, Roll No. 54); **Pages H379–80, H396–97**

DeGette amendment (No. 89 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new subparagraph only allowing for a lease or permit if accompanied by a certification to the Secretary that it would not excessively increase the sales price of any petroleum products during a severe energy supply interruption or any period of decreased supply of petroleum products (by a recorded vote of 212 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 55); **Pages H380–81, H397**

Torres (CA) amendment (No. 50 printed in the Record) that sought to change the effective date to be the date the Secretary certifies that the oil and gas leasing on Federal lands is necessary to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to the amount held on February 23, 2022 (by a recorded vote of 204 ayes to 228 noes, Roll No. 56); **Pages H381–82, H397–98**

Cohen amendment (No. 129 printed in the Record) that sought to add additional limitations to the plan (by a recorded vote of 199 ayes to 232 noes, Roll No. 59); **Pages H383–84, H399–H400**

Robert Garcia (CA) amendment (No. 53 printed in the Record) that sought to insert a new effective date of paragraph (1) to not take effect until a certification is submitted to Congress that any increase

in the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas production will not result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions (by a recorded vote of 199 ayes to 230 noes, Roll No. 60);

Pages H384–85, H400–01

Takano amendment (No. 80 printed in the Record) that sought to add a paragraph stating the Secretary shall provide an opportunity of public comment on the plan for a period of at least 90 days;

Pages H416–17

Takano amendment (No. 82 printed in the Record) that sought to make sundry amendments to the limitation paragraph and add at the end of the bill, a new section titled Effective Date; and

Pages H417–18

Tlaib amendment (No. 14 printed in the Record) that sought to reduce the 10 percent limitation to 0.1 percent leased for oil and gas production.

Page H421

Point of Order sustained against:

Tlaib amendment (No. 10 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new paragraph within section 2 titled “Environmental Reviews”;

Page H372

Barr amendment (No. 48 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new section at the end of the bill Temporary Suspension of Certain Financial Regulations to limit access to financing for oil and gas companies until the date the amount of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is equal to or greater than the amount on the day before the drawdown;

Pages H377–78

Thompson (CA) amendment (No. 23 printed in the Record) that sought to change the short title to Strategic Production and Conservation Response Act and add conservation requirements to the plan;

Page H380

Goldman (NY) amendment (No. 16 printed in the Record) that sought to add certification language to the bill;

Pages H404–05

Quigley amendment (No. 125 printed in the Record) that sought to change the date of enactment to be the date on which the Secretary certified that Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has ended; and

Page H416

Tlaib amendment (No. 13 printed in the Record) that sought to add a new section requiring a report on campaign donations from the oil and gas industry.

Page H421

Proceedings Postponed:

Lee (CA) amendment (No. 84 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a new paragraph titled Effective Date, stating that the plan will take effect on the date the Secretary certifies that any increase in the percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas

production would not perpetuate environmental injustice;

Pages H401–02

Payne amendment (No. 76 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a new section at the end Rule of Construction with Respect to Environmental Justice relating to communities of color and low-wealth communities which face the greatest harms due to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions;

Pages H402–03

Magaziner amendment (No. 59 printed in the Record) that seeks to exclude anything in section 2 from being construed as an impact to the authority of the President or Secretary of Energy to initiate a drawdown of petroleum products from the Reserve in order to lower gas prices;

Page H403

Magaziner amendment (No. 58 printed in the Record) that seeks to insert a new effective date of paragraph (1) to not take effect until the date on which the Secretary determines that implementation of paragraph (1) will not negatively affect consumers homes that are heated using heating oil or other petroleum-based fuels;

Pages H403–04

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 74 printed in the Record) that seeks to limit the plan to include the lease of any land for oil or gas production to a company that has purchased an equity security of the company listed on a national securities exchange;

Page H405

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 72 printed in the Record) that seeks to limit the plan that, if leased for oil and gas production, to not increasing net carbon emissions;

Pages H405–06

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 73 printed in the Record) that seeks to limit the plan where oil and gas leasing would be inconsistent with the goals of the Paris Climate Accords;

Pages H406–07

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 35 printed in the Record) that seeks to include additional language excluding instances when the Secretary may not execute the first drawdown of petroleum products in the Reserve and changes the effective date of the bill;

Page H407

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 36 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a paragraph within Section 2 that paragraph (1) shall not take effect until the Secretary submits to Congress a report on the necessity of acting under the authority of this section to refill the Reserve;

Pages H407–08

Ross amendment (No. 70 printed in the Record) that seeks to add an exclusion paragraph stating that the plan in paragraph (1) shall not include any tracts where oil or gas production would harass or take a North Atlantic Right Whale;

Pages H408–09

Casten (IL) amendment (No. 66 printed in the Record) that seeks to add make sundry amendments

to the bill and add a subparagraph titled “Participation by Fossil Industry Entities”; **Pages H409–10**

Casten (IL) amendment (No. 67 printed in the Record) that seeks to make sundry amendments to the bill; **Page H410**

Casten (IL) amendment (No. 68 printed in the Record) that seeks to remove the word “gas” from the leasing of oil and gas production; **Pages H410–11**

Wasserman Schultz amendment (No. 75 printed in the Record) that seeks to exclude the Big Cypress National Reserve; **Page H411**

Schneider amendment (No. 131 printed in the Record) that seeks to exclude oil and gas leasing in the Great Lakes from the plan; **Pages H411–12**

Manning amendment (No. 27 printed in the Record) that seeks to exclude the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf from the plan; **Page H412**

Scholten amendment (No. 60 printed in the Record) that seeks to add certification language to the bill; **Pages H412–13**

Lee (NV) amendment (No. 25 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a new subsection within paragraph (2) to increase in Federal lands described in paragraph (1) that have no or low potential for oil and gas development; **Page H413**

Porter amendment (No. 45 printed in the Record) that seeks to provide that the plan shall not provide financial benefit to any entity which is allowed any allowance for depletion which is determined under section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; **Pages H413–14**

Vasquez amendment (No. 63 printed in the Record) that seeks to add at the end of the bill an effective date section stating that it shall not take effect until the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, publishes a report on the number, location, and owner of all unused permits to drill for oil and gas on Federal land; **Page H414**

Vasquez amendment (No. 64 printed in the Record) that seeks to strike all after the enacting clause and insert a section titled Domestic Oil and Gas for the SPR; **Pages H414–15**

Cicilline amendment (No. 135 printed in the Record) that seeks to add additional limitations to the plan; **Page H415**

Takano amendment (No. 81 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a consideration paragraph stating the Secretary shall consider the number of inactive but approved Federal oil and gas leases and permits to drill issued before the date of enactment of the subsection; **Page H417**

Castro (TX) amendment (No. 4 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a new subparagraph within paragraph 2 to provide for oil and gas leasing of any Federal lands that have a high concentration of orphaned oil and gas wells; **Pages H418–19**

Barragán amendment (No. 24 printed in the Record) that seeks to exclude any Federal land a boundary of which is within 3,200 feet of a residence, school, or hospital; **Page H419**

Plaskett amendment (No. 43 printed in the Record) that seeks to add a new section at the end of the bill Prohibition on Raising Energy Prices which will not increase the average price of energy for American consumers; **Pages H419–20**

Perez amendment (No. 79 printed in the Record) that seeks to limit leasing in the Washington/Oregon Planning Area if the lease would adversely impact coastal fisheries; and **Page H420**

Bowman amendment (No. 92 printed in the Record) that seeks to authorize the participation, including in any lease auction that occurs pursuant to such plan, by any corporation or entity that the Secretary determines contributed to price gouging in the oil and gas sector in 2022. **Pages H420–21**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty-four recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H385, H386, H386–87, H387, H387–88, H388–89, H389, H389–90, H390–91, H391, H391–92, H392–93, H393, H393–94, H394–95, H395, H395–96, H396–97, H397, H397–98, H398–99, H399, H399–H400, and H400–01.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:01 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, January 30

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, January 27

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

Senators should expect a roll call vote at 5:30 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 21—Strategic Production Response Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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