

of the purist in the world, and our oil and gas drilling plays a key role in the current energy boom that the country is experiencing.

There is a very long history between potash and drilling operators in the region, and the secretarial order helped to clarify some of those issues. I've spent the better part of my career in Congress working to facilitate an agreement between these two industries to ensure both are able to thrive simultaneously. While some have criticisms of the secretarial order, it is an important step in the process of assuring the safe extraction of mineral resources.

My amendment simply clarifies that the text of the bill cannot be used by the Bureau of Land Management to show favoritism for either potash or oil and gas leases within the area laid out in the secretarial order. It does not affect the underlying bill, and it does not cost the American taxpayers a single dime. It brings economic stability to the Permian Basin and ensures that these two mineral resources can be safely and properly developed side by side.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time that is allotted to the opposition to this amendment, although I do not intend to oppose it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak on this amendment because it makes a point very well that I was making earlier today.

We have criticized this bill because, while it is being sold as necessary for critical and strategic minerals, the definition is so broad that it would cover virtually all mining on public lands. Mr. PEARCE shares our concern. The gentleman is worried that, if H.R. 761 is enacted, the definition is broad enough that it would cover even potash.

Now, potash is important as fertilizer for crops and for other purposes, but let's be clear—it is not used very much in high-tech manufacturing; it is not used in manufacturing items that are important for our national defense; and it is not scarce. It is one of a long list of minerals that produces money for miners, but it should not be covered under this very broad definition in the underlying bill.

I agree with Mr. PEARCE that potash could be covered under this legislation, and we agree that elevating mining for potash on public lands under this bill could impact other uses of those lands, including the development of oil and gas, so I am happy to support this amendment to clarify this overly broad definition.

I would like to note that we had an amendment a few moments ago, offered by our colleague Mr. LOWENTHAL, which would fix the definition in this bill by limiting the bill to truly stra-

tegic and critical minerals determined to be, as the gentleman Mr. LOWENTHAL described, a really thorough and, let's say, academic definition of those minerals. It would address not only Mr. PEARCE's concerns, but it would solve one of the overall problems of this bill.

I am happy to support the amendment, and I thank the gentleman for making our case for us.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to differ with the gentleman from New Jersey, my friend.

He said that potash is not very high-tech. When you use a scoop shovel to follow the cows around and use the by-product from the cattle to fertilize with, potash is extremely high-tech.

So, with that one exception, I yield 30 seconds to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, nothing in this bill impacts the important multiple use mission of our Nation's public lands. One of the great stories of America is that our Nation recognizes the importance of balancing our land use for many different needs, including mineral and oil and gas development, renewable energy projects, grazing, timber harvests, hunting, fishing, recreation, and other important activities that bring economic vitality to our public lands.

This legislation doesn't change that. It simply addresses the long bureaucratic and burdensome permitting timelines required for mineral exploration and mine development by building on executive orders requiring coordination by regulatory agencies to process permits for infrastructure projects in a timely manner and without compromising environmental safeguards.

Mr. HOLT. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I have no other comments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1530

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAMALFA) having assumed the chair, Mr. FORTENBERRY, 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. 761) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1631

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio) at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MINERALS PRODUCTION ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 347 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 761.

Will the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) kindly take the chair.

□ 1631

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 761) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 113-214 offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) had been disposed of.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 113-214 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. LOWENTHAL of California.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. VEASEY of Texas.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 241, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 466]

AYES—187

Andrews	Green, Al	Negrete McLeod
Barber	Green, Gene	Nolan
Bass	Grijalva	O'Rourke
Beatty	Gutiérrez	Pallone
Becerra	Hahn	Pascrell
Bera (CA)	Hanabusa	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Blumenauer	Heck (WA)	Pelosi
Bonamici	Higgins	Perlmutter
Brady (PA)	Himes	Peters (CA)
Braley (IA)	Hinojosa	Peters (MI)
Brown (FL)	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Brownley (CA)	Honda	Pocan
Bustos	Horsford	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Hoyer	Quigley
Capps	Huffman	Rahall
Capuano	Israel	Rangel
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Carney	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Cartwright	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Castro (TX)	Keating	Sánchez, Linda
Chu	Kelly (IL)	T.
Cicilline	Kennedy	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke	Kildee	Sarbanes
Clay	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Kind	Schiff
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Connolly	Kuster	Schrader
Conyers	Langevin	Schwartz
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Costa	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Serrano
Crowley	Levin	Sewell (AL)
Cummings	Lewis	Shea-Porter
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Sherman
Davis, Danny	Loeb sack	Sinema
DeFazio	Lofgren	Sires
DeGette	Lowenthal	Slaughter
Delaney	Lowe y	Smith (WA)
DeLauro	Lujan Grisham	Speier
DelBene	(NM)	Swalwell (CA)
Deutch	Lujan, Ben Ray	Takano
Dingell	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Doyle	Maloney,	Tierney
Duckworth	Carolyn	Tonko
Edwards	Maloney, Sean	Tsongas
Ellison	Matsui	Van Hollen
Engel	McCollum	Vargas
Enyart	McDermott	Veasey
Eshoo	McGovern	Vela
Esty	McNerney	Velázquez
Farr	Meeks	Visclosky
Fattah	Meng	Walz
Foster	Michaud	Wasserman
Frankel (FL)	Miller, George	Schultz
Fudge	Moore	Waters
Gabbard	Moran	Watt
Gallego	Murphy (FL)	Waxman
Garamendi	Nadler	Welch
Garcia	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Grayson	Neal	Yarmuth

NOES—241

Aderholt	Barton	Brady (TX)
Alexander	Benish ek	Bridenstine
Amash	Bentivolio	Brooks (AL)
Amodei	Bilirakis	Brooks (IN)
Bachmann	Bishop (GA)	Broun (GA)
Bachus	Bishop (UT)	Buchanan
Barletta	Black	Bucshon
Barr	Blackburn	Burgess
Barrow (GA)	Boustany	Calvert

Camp	Huizenga (MI)	Radel
Campbell	Hultgren	Reed
Cantor	Hunter	Reichert
Capito	Hurt	Renacci
Carter	Issa	Ribble
Cassidy	Jenkins	Rice (SC)
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Rigell
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Roby
Coble	Jones	Roe (TN)
Coffman	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Cohen	Joyce	Rogers (KY)
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Rogers (MI)
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Collins (NY)	King (NY)	Rokita
Conaway	Kingston	Rooney
Cook	Kinzing er (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cotton	Kline	Roskam
Cramer	Labrador	Ross
Crawford	LaMalfa	Rothfus
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Royce
Cuellar	Lance	Runyan
Culberson	Lankford	Ryan (WI)
Daines	Latham	Salmon
Davis, Rodney	Latta	Sanford
Denham	LoBiondo	Scalise
Dent	Long	Schock
DeSantis	Lucas	Schweikert
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Diaz-Balart	Lummis	Sensenbrenner
Duffy	Maffei	Sessions
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Shimkus
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Shuster
Ellmers	Massie	Simpson
Farenthold	Matheson	Smith (MO)
Fincher	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (NE)
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Smith (TX)
Fleming	McHenry	Southerland
Flores	McIntyre	Stewart
Forbes	McKeon	Stivers
Fortenberry	McKinley	Stockman
Fox	McMorris	Stutzman
Franks (AZ)	Rodgers	Terry
Frelinghuysen	Meadows	Thompson (PA)
Gardner	Meehan	Thornberry
Garrett	Messer	Tiberi
Gerlach	Mica	Tipton
Gibbs	Miller (FL)	Titus
Gibson	Miller (MI)	Turner
Gingrey (GA)	Mullin	Upton
Gohmert	Mulvaney	Valadao
Goodlatte	Gosar	Wagner
Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Walberg
Gowdy	Neugebauer	Walden
Granger	Noem	Walorski
Graves (GA)	Nugent	Weber (TX)
Graves (MO)	Nunes	Webster (FL)
Griffin (AR)	Nunnelee	Wenstrup
Griffith (VA)	Olson	Westmoreland
Grimm	Owens	Whitfield
Guthrie	Palazzo	Williams
Hall	Paulsen	Wilson (SC)
Hanna	Pearce	Wittman
Harper	Perry	Wolf
Harris	Peterson	Womack
Hartzler	Petri	Woodall
Hastings (WA)	Pittenger	Yoder
Heck (NV)	Pitts	Yoho
Hensarling	Poe (TX)	Young (AK)
Holding	Pompeo	Young (FL)
Hudson	Posey	Young (IN)
Huelskamp	Price (GA)	

NOT VOTING—4

Herrera Beutler	Polis
McCarthy (NY)	Rush

□ 1659

Messrs. NEUGEBAUER, POE of Texas, ROKITA, GRIFFIN of Arkansas, BILIRAKIS, BARR, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. MCINTYRE changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. TIERNEY, GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. VEASEY

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HOLDING). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment

offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY) 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 189, noes 237, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 467]

AYES—189

Andrews	Grayson	Negrete McLeod
Barber	Green, Al	Nolan
Bass	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Beatty	Grijalva	Owens
Becerra	Gutiérrez	Pallone
Bera (CA)	Hahn	Pascrell
Bishop (NY)	Hanabusa	Pastor (AZ)
Blumenauer	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Bonamici	Heck (WA)	Pelosi
Brady (PA)	Higgins	Peters (CA)
Braley (IA)	Himes	Peters (MI)
Brown (FL)	Hinojosa	Peterson
Brownley (CA)	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Bustos	Honda	Pocan
Butterfield	Horsford	Price (NC)
Capps	Hoyer	Quigley
Capuano	Huffman	Rahall
Cárdenas	Israel	Rangel
Carney	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Carson (IN)	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Johnson, E. B.	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Keating	Ryan (OH)
Chu	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez, Linda
Cicilline	Kennedy	T.
Clarke	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Cleaver	Kind	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Schiff
Cohen	Kuster	Schneider
Connolly	Langevin	Schrader
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Schwartz
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Costa	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Courtney	Levin	Serrano
Crowley	Lewis	Shea-Porter
Cuellar	Lipinski	Sherman
Cummings	Loeb sack	Sinema
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Sires
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham	Smith (WA)
DeGette	(NM)	Speier
Delaney	Lujan, Ben Ray	Swalwell (CA)
DeLauro	(NM)	Takano
DelBene	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Deutch	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	Carolyn	Tierney
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Doyle	Matsui	Tsongas
Duckworth	McCollum	Van Hollen
Edwards	McDermott	Vargas
Ellison	McGovern	Veasey
Engel	McIntyre	Vela
Enyart	McNerney	Velázquez
Eshoo	Meeks	Visclosky
Esty	Meng	Walz
Farr	Michaud	Wasserman
Fattah	Miller, George	Schultz
Foster	Moore	Watt
Frankel (FL)	Moran	Waxman
Fudge	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Gabbard	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Gallego	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Neal	
Gibson		

NOES—237

Aderholt	Barr	Bishop (UT)
Alexander	Barrow (GA)	Black
Amash	Barton	Blackburn
Amodei	Benish ek	Boustany
Bachmann	Bentivolio	Brady (TX)
Bachus	Bilirakis	Bridenstine
Barletta	Bishop (GA)	Brooks (AL)

Brooks (IN) Holding
Broun (GA) Hudson
Buchanan Huelskamp
Bucshon Huizenga (MI)
Burgess Hultgren
Calvert Hunter
Camp Hurt
Campbell Issa
Cantor Jenkins
Capito Johnson (OH)
Carter Johnson, Sam
Cassidy Jones
Chabot Jordan
Chaffetz Joyce
Coble Kelly (PA)
Coffman King (IA)
Cole King (NY)
Collins (GA) Kingston
Collins (NY) Kinzinger (IL)
Conaway Kline
Cook Labrador
Cotton LaMalfa
Cramer Lance
Crawford Lankford
Crenshaw Latham
Culberson Latta
Daines LoBiondo
Davis, Rodney Long
Denham Lucas
Dent Luetkemeyer
DeSantis Lummis
DesJarlais Maffei
Diaz-Balart Marchant
Duffy Marino
Duncan (SC) Massie
Duncan (TN) Matheson
Ellmers McCarthy (CA)
Farenthold McCaul
Fincher McClintock
Fitzpatrick McHenry
Fleischmann McKeon
Fleming McKinley
Flores McMorris
Forbes Rodgers
Fortenberry Meadows
Foxy Meehan
Franks (AZ) Messer
Frelinghuysen Mica
Garcia Miller (FL)
Gardner Miller (MI)
Garrett Miller, Gary
Gerlach Mullin
Gibbs Mulvaney
Gingrey (GA) Murphy (PA)
Gohmert Neugebauer
Goodlatte Noem
Gosar Nugent
Gowdy Nunes
Granger Nunnelee
Graves (GA) Olson
Graves (MO) Palazzo
Griffin (AR) Paulsen
Griffith (VA) Pearce
Grimm Perlmutter
Guthrie Perry
Hall Petri
Hanna Pittenger
Harper Pitts
Harris Poe (TX)
Hartzler Pompeo
Hastings (WA) Posey
Heck (NV) Price (GA)
Hensarling Radel

NOT VOTING—6

Herrera Beutler Lamborn Polis
Johnson (GA) McCarthy (NY) Rush

□ 1706

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) 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 186, noes 240, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 468]

AYES—186

Andrews Green, Al
Barber Green, Gene
Bass Grijalva
Beatty Gutierrez
Becerra Hahn
Bera (CA) Hanabusa
Bishop (NY) Hastings (FL)
Blumenauer Heck (WA)
Bonamici Higgins
Brady (PA) Himes
Braley (IA) Hinojosa
Brown (FL) Holt
Brownley (CA) Honda
Bustos Horsford
Butterfield Hoyer
Capps Huffman
Capuano Israel
Cárdenas Jackson Lee
Carney Jeffries
Carson (IN) Johnson (GA)
Cartwright Johnson, E. B.
Castor (FL) Kaptur
Castro (TX) Keating
Chu Kelly (IL)
Cicilline Kennedy
Clarke Kildee
Clay Kilmer
Cleaver Kind
Clyburn Kirkpatrick
Cohen Kuster
Connolly Schrader
Conyers Schwartz
Cooper Scott (VA)
Costa Lee (CA)
Courtney Levin
Crowley Lewis
Cummings Lipinski
Davis (CA) Loebsack
Davis, Danny Lofgren
DeFazio Lowenthal
DeGette Lowey
Delaney Lujan Grisham
DeLauro (NM)
DelBene Luján, Ben Ray
Deutch (NM)
Dingell Lynch
Doggett Maloney,
Doyle Carolyn
Duckworth Maloney, Sean
Edwards Matsui
Ellison McCollum
Engel McDermott
Enyart McGovern
Eshoo McIntyre
Esty McNeerney
Farr Meeks
Fattah Meng
Foster Michaud
Frankel (FL) Miller, George
Fudge Moore
Gabbard Moran
Garamendi Murphy (FL)
Garcia Nadler
Grayson Napolitano

NOES—240

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Billirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)

Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maffei
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

NOT VOTING—6

Bachus McCarthy (NY) Polis
Herrera Beutler Pingree (ME) Rush

□ 1712

Ms. ESHOO changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) 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 191, noes 235, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 469]

AYES—191

Andrews	Garcia	Nolan
Barber	Gibson	O'Rourke
Barrow (GA)	Grayson	Pallone
Bass	Green, Al	Pascarell
Beatty	Green, Gene	Pastor (AZ)
Becerra	Grijalva	Payne
Bera (CA)	Gutiérrez	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Peters (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Peters (MI)
Blumenauer	Heck (WA)	Peterson
Bonamicci	Higgins	Pingree (ME)
Brady (PA)	Himes	Pocan
Braley (IA)	Hinojosa	Price (NC)
Brown (FL)	Holt	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Honda	Rahall
Bustos	Horsford	Rangel
Butterfield	Hoyer	Richmond
Capps	Huffman	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Israel	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Ruppersberger
Carney	Jeffries	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
Cartwright	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Sanchez, Loretta
Castro (TX)	Keating	Sarbanes
Chu	Kelly (IL)	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Kennedy	Schiff
Clarke	Kildee	Schneider
Clay	Kilmer	Schrader
Cleaver	Kind	Schwartz
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Kuster	Scott, David
Connolly	Langevin	Serrano
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Shea-Porter
Costa	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Courtney	Levin	Sinema
Crowley	Lewis	Sinema
Cuellar	Lipinski	Sires
Cummings	Loeb sack	Slaughter
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Speier
DeFazio	Lowey	Swalwell (CA)
DeGette	Lujan Grisham	Takano
Delaney	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Luján, Ben Ray	Thompson (MS)
DeBene	(NM)	Tierney
Deutch	Lynch	Titus
Dingell	Maloney,	Tonko
Doggett	Carolyn	Tsongas
Doyle	Maloney, Sean	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Matsui	Vargas
Edwards	McCollum	Veasey
Ellison	McDermott	Vela
Engel	McGovern	Velázquez
Enyart	McNerney	Visclosky
Eshoo	Meeks	Walz
Esty	Michaud	Wasserman
Farr	Miller, George	Schultz
Fattah	Moore	Waters
Foster	Moran	Watt
Frankel (FL)	Murphy (FL)	Waxman
Fudge	Nadler	Welch
Gabbard	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Gallego	Neal	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Negrete McLeod	

NOES—235

Aderholt	Calvert	Dent
Alexander	Camp	DeSantis
Amash	Campbell	DesJarlais
Amodei	Cantor	Diaz-Balart
Bachmann	Capito	Duffy
Bachus	Carter	Duncan (SC)
Barletta	Cassidy	Duncan (TN)
Barr	Chabot	Ellmers
Barton	Chaffetz	Farenthold
Benishek	Coble	Fincher
Bentivolio	Coffman	Fitzpatrick
Bilirakis	Cole	Fleischmann
Bishop (UT)	Collins (GA)	Fleming
Black	Collins (NY)	Flores
Blackburn	Conaway	Forbes
Boustany	Cook	Fortenberry
Brady (TX)	Cotton	Fox
Bridenstine	Cramer	Franks (AZ)
Brooks (AL)	Crawford	Frelinghuysen
Brooks (IN)	Crenshaw	Gardner
Broun (GA)	Culberson	Garrett
Buchanan	Daines	Gerlach
Bueshon	Davis, Rodney	Gibbs
Burgess	Denham	Gingrey (GA)

Gohmert	Matheson	Roskam
Goodlatte	McCarthy (CA)	Ross
Gosar	McCaull	Rothfus
Gowdy	McClintock	Royce
Granger	McHenry	Runyan
Graves (GA)	McIntyre	Ryan (WI)
Graves (MO)	McKeon	Salmon
Griffin (AR)	McKinley	Sanford
Griffith (VA)	McMorris	Scalise
Grimm	Rodgers	Schock
Guthrie	Meadows	Schweikert
Hall	Meehan	Scott, Austin
Hanna	Messer	Sensenbrenner
Harper	Mica	Sessions
Harris	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Hartzler	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Hastings (WA)	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Heck (NV)	Mullin	Smith (MO)
Hensarling	Mulvaney	Smith (NE)
Holding	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Hudson	Neugebauer	Smith (TX)
Huelskamp	Noem	Southerland
Huizenga (MI)	Nugent	Stewart
Hultgren	Nunes	Stivers
Hunter	Nunnelee	Stockman
Hurt	Olson	Stutzman
Issa	Owens	Terry
Jenkins	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (OH)	Paulsen	Thornberry
Johnson, Sam	Pearce	Tiberi
Jones	Perlmutter	Tipton
Jordan	Perry	Turner
Joyce	Petri	Upton
Kelly (PA)	Pittenger	Valadao
King (IA)	Pitts	Wagner
King (NY)	Poe (TX)	Walberg
Kingston	Pompeo	Walden
Kinzinger (IL)	Posey	Walorski
Kline	Price (GA)	Weber (TX)
Labrador	Radel	Webster (FL)
LaMalfa	Reed	Wenstrup
Lamborn	Reichert	Westmoreland
Lance	Renacci	Whitfield
Lankford	Ribble	Williams
Latham	Rice (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Latta	Rigell	Wittman
LoBiondo	Roby	Wolf
Long	Roe (TN)	Womack
Lucas	Rogers (AL)	Woodall
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Yoder
Lummis	Rogers (MI)	Yoho
Maffei	Rohrabacher	Young (AK)
Marchant	Rokita	Young (FL)
Marino	Rooney	Young (IN)
Massie	Ros-Lehtinen	

NOT VOTING—6

Hahn	McCarthy (NY)	Polis
Herrera Beutler	Meng	Rush

□ 1717

Mr. COSTA changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Mr. HOLDING, 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. 761) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness, and, pursuant to House Resolution 347, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CICILLINE. I am opposed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cicilline moves to recommit the bill H.R. 761 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of title I (page 12, after line 2), add the following new sections:

SEC. 105. PROHIBITIONS REGARDING CHINA AND IRAN.

(a) PROHIBITION ON EXPORT.—Each Federal mineral exploration or mine permit issued pursuant to this Act shall include provisions that prohibit export to China or Iran of strategic and critical minerals produced under the permit.

(b) PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—No Federal mineral exploration or mine permit may be issued pursuant to this Act to any company in which China or Iran has an ownership interest.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER OF PROHIBITIONS WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.—The President may waive the prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) with respect to China upon certification that the Government of China has removed its export restraints on strategic and critical minerals.

SEC. 106. PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PERSONS, CORPORATIONS, AND SUBSIDIARIES CONVICTED OF VIOLATING SANCTIONS LAWS.

No Federal mineral exploration or mine permit shall be issued pursuant to this Act to a person, corporation, partnership, trust, or other form of business organization that has been convicted of violating the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.), the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.), or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Mr. AMODEI (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we dispense with the reading of the motion.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill which

will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Much of the debate today has properly focused on the importance of rare-earth elements to our national security and our economic competitiveness.

Globally, the demand for mineral materials continues to grow. These resources are critical for a wide range of products that help ensure the long-term viability of our manufacturing sector, public health, and our defense capabilities.

New technologies and emerging American industries rely on rare minerals. For example, a diverse set of less abundant heavy rare-earth elements are essential to the production of cell phone and laptop screens. Hybrid engines and advanced vehicle technologies similarly rely on these rare minerals. In addition, patients and health care professionals regularly use medical devices and equipment that require rare-earth elements during production.

Finally, our defense capabilities for manufacturers of jet fighter engines to satellite and antimissile systems rely on a consistent supply of rare-earth minerals.

This is an important subject for many business leaders and manufacturers in my home State of Rhode Island and all across our country. In order to plan for the future and to hire additional workers, businesses need to be certain that the supply chain for essential minerals remains consistent and predictable.

So it should be clear that we all understand the strategic and economic importance of these minerals. Some of us disagree on how we should manage the extraction of these elements.

I believe that thoughtful management of these natural resources, instead of undermining important environmental protections, would actually help ensure a supply chain that is sustainable in the long term.

But this amendment addresses a different concern. Today, China has a near-monopoly in the global rare-earth element production market. According to recent estimates from the U.S. Geological Survey, China possesses 97.3 percent of the world's mine production and 55 percent of the world's rare-earth elements reserves.

At the same time, in an attempt to manipulate the world market for minerals and raise prices, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce has established strict export quotas and tariffs. Obviously, this has a real impact on the mineral supply chain for American manufacturers and businesses.

China is not acting alone. Iran is also one of the largest mineral-producing countries in the world. The director of the Persian Gulf Mining and Metal Industries Special Zone in southern Iran has said that China is their largest commercial partner. Recently, according to international reports, senior

Chinese officials have engaged with Iran on various geological research projects as they look to expand this relationship. In other words, China is already stockpiling various minerals upon which American manufacturers and our defense capabilities rely, and they may even be working with Iran to gain a larger market share. This is a real threat to our national security; but it's also a real concern for local businesses and manufacturers, technology companies, and defense contractors who rely on rare-earth elements every day.

Despite these concerns, the underlying bill fails to protect these strategic and critical minerals from exposure to foreign influence or control. That's why I rise today offering an amendment to ensure that minerals produced under this act do not become available to China, Iran, or any entity that has violated existing sanctions laws. Specifically, the amendment would ensure mine permits issued pursuant to this act include provisions prohibiting the export of the strategic and critical materials produced under the permit to China or Iran.

The amendment also prohibits issuance of permits to any company in which China or Iran has an ownership interest.

Finally, the amendment prohibits issuance of permits to any entity that has been convicted of violating the Iran Sanctions Act and related laws.

In the end, the amendment accomplishes three important goals. First, it guarantees that our own domestic resources aren't used to promote or increase Iranian or Chinese business interests at the expense of the American taxpayer. Second, it makes sure we continue pressuring Iran with economic sanctions in a sector critical to their local economy. This is a vital bipartisan national security interest. And, third, it provides more certainty for domestic manufacturers by ensuring that American minerals stay here and help make our domestic supply chain more predictable.

I urge my colleagues to support this simple amendment and to protect our country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nevada is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Rhode Island for the eloquent description of what the underlying bill does. I tend to agree with his description on how critical this legislation is.

I am surprised at the tone, though, when we already have multiple rules, regulations, statutes on the books that talk about import and export.

I am surprised at the tone when we talk about the danger of producing these materials in this country when right now we're not producing many of them, and we are entirely reliant upon

those with whom we compete globally and militarily to attain these.

I would suggest to you that while well-intentioned, that this matter is, in fact, already taken care of under existing law; but let's not forget the underlying purpose of the bill. It's about jobs.

You want to talk about the middle class? You want to talk about the economy? You want to talk about the western half of this country where over 40 percent of many of those States are owned by the Federal Government, where people who are elected by nobody within the State are making decisions about permitting? You want to talk about permitting times and how long it takes to do that? By the way, did you hear that if it isn't grown, it has to be mined?

The purpose of this bill is to put people to work and put us back in control of supplying those minerals for the building industries, the communications industries, the manufacturing industries, all of that. By the way, not that anybody wants to trade with any of the folks mentioned in here specifically and you have the whole executive branch to take care of that, but there is that thing called "balance of trade," which is something we could use some help with.

Mr. Speaker, I urge your vote against the motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1730

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for an electronic vote on the question of passage.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 197, noes 229, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 470]

AYES—197

Andrews	Capps	Cooper
Barber	Capuano	Costa
Barrow (GA)	Cárdenas	Courtney
Bass	Carney	Crowley
Beatty	Carson (IN)	Cuellar
Becerra	Cartwright	Cummings
Bera (CA)	Castor (FL)	Davis (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	Davis, Danny
Bishop (NY)	Chu	DeFazio
Blumenauer	Cicilline	DeGette
Bonamici	Clarke	Delaney
Brady (PA)	Clay	DeLauro
Bralley (IA)	Cleaver	DelBene
Brown (FL)	Clyburn	Deutch
Brownley (CA)	Cohen	Dingell
Bustos	Connolly	Doggett
Butterfield	Conyers	Doyle

Schakowsky	Slaughter	Veasey
Schiff	Smith (WA)	Velázquez
Schneider	Speler	Visclosky
Schrader	Swalwell (CA)	Walz
Schwartz	Takano	Wasserman
Scott (VA)	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Scott, David	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Serrano	Tierney	Watt
Shea-Porter	Tonko	Waxman
Sherman	Tsongas	Welch
Sinema	Van Hollen	Wilson (FL)
Sires	Vargas	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Blumenauer	Jeffries	Polis
Carney	McCarthy (NY)	Rush
Herrera Beutler	Meeks	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1742

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 1507

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 1507, a bill originally introduced by Representative MARKEY of Massachusetts, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. BECERRA. 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. 349

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

(1) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—Mr. Yarmuth.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1745

WATER FOR THE WORLD

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in developing countries, access to clean water isn't as easy as walking over to the kitchen faucet.

Communities suffer and die from diseases they contract from bad water. And in their search for life's basic need, they put themselves in harm's way.

In Third World countries, women walk miles to wells to find clean water; but some wells are controlled by criminals who brutally assault these innocent women right in front of their own kids. And then they must then buy the water.

We have the ability to help these countries that don't have access to clean water. We can help them dig wells, for example. That's why Congressman EARL BLUMENAUER and I have introduced the Water for the World Act. This bill uses existing taxpayer money more effectively by making water available and a priority in Third World countries.

I'd like to thank Congressman BLUMENAUER for his relentless efforts, and the groups who advocate for Water for the World.

No one on Earth should be assaulted just to obtain clean water on a daily basis.

And that's just the way it is.

CUTS TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to point out the near-universal condemnation that the majority's wrong-headed plan to cut \$40 billion from food stamps has received from advocates, researchers, and American families.

The Center for Budget and Policy Priorities has noted how 170,000 veterans could lose access to food aid because of this act.

The National Education Association said this plan will "result in more than 210,000 children losing access to nutritious meals, which help children be more attentive in class."

AARP condemns this bill saying "hungry children, seniors and families cannot and should not have to wait on the economic and political sidelines for access to an effective nutrition safety net."

Homeless organizations have said this act will "worsen the lives of up to 4 million Americans who are either homeless already or whose risk of homelessness would become even more severe."

The Catholic Bishops have said this bill will "harm hungry children, poor families, vulnerable citizens, seniors and workers who are underemployed and unable to find employment."

The list of opposition to tomorrow's bill goes on, even from Republican leaders like Senator Bob Dole.

I urge all members of conscience in the majority to join with us tomorrow to vote down this cruel legislation.

WE MUST REFORM ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS TO SAVE THEM

(Mrs. LUMMIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office informed us again yesterday what we already know about our job here in Congress, which is that we must reform entitlement programs in order to save them.

We must save them so we can save ourselves from this unsustainable debt and deficit which faces us; and further, that if we are to do it by raising taxes, it will erode the economic recovery that we're already just beginning to have.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Senate Democrats to adopt the House Republican budget which will balance in 10 years, which will address our unsustainable debt and deficit, and put us on the road to recovery.

SEQUESTRATION

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

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, because of the proposed sequestration cuts, the Air Force is considering the complete retirement of entire fleets of aircraft, including the A-10 Warthog. The A-10 is unsurpassed in its ability to provide close-air combat support for our troops on the ground.

In Iraq and Afghanistan, the A-10 performed one-third of the combat sorties. One Army commander told me that whenever he heard the Warthogs overhead, he knew that their day was going to get better.

The A-10 is a multi-role plane that assists in combat search-and-rescue operations, escorting helicopters through the toughest combat zones. Its wings and electronics package have been completely refitted so that its mission can continue for at least another 15 years.

Sequestration is a disgrace. I never supported it, and I implore my colleagues to work with me to end it. Our national security and the protection of our servicemembers in combat areas must be paramount as we fund the Department of Defense.

Mr. Speaker, we must stop the irresponsible sequestration cuts and keep the A-10 flying.

BENGAZI ATTACK INVESTIGATION

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, Under Secretary Kennedy made this statement at the House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting today:

The Department has demonstrated an unprecedented degree of cooperation and engagement with the Congress on these issues,