

Pittenger	Schakowsky	Titus
Pocan	Schiff	Tonko
Poe (TX)	Schneider	Torres
Poliquin	Schrader	Trott
Posey	Schweikert	Tsongas
Price (NC)	Scott (VA)	Turner
Quigley	Scott, Austin	Upton
Raskin	Sensenbrenner	Valadao
Ratcliffe	Serrano	Vargas
Reed	Sessions	Veasey
Reichert	Sewell (AL)	Vela
Renacci	Shea-Porter	Velázquez
Rice (NY)	Sherman	Visclosky
Rice (SC)	Shimkus	Wagner
Richmond	Shuster	Walberg
Roby	Simpson	Walden
Roe (TN)	Sinema	Walker
Rogers (AL)	Sires	Walorski
Rogers (KY)	Slaughter	Walters, Mimi
Rohrabacher	Smith (MO)	Walz
Rokita	Smith (NE)	Wasserman
Rooney, Francis	Smith (NJ)	Schultz
Rooney, Thomas J.	Smith (TX)	Waters, Maxine
	Smith (WA)	Watson Coleman
Ros-Lehtinen	Smucker	Weber (TX)
Rosen	Soto	Webster (FL)
Roskam	Speler	Welch
Ross	Stefanik	Wenstrup
Rothfus	Stewart	Westerman
Rouzer	Stivers	Williams
Roybal-Allard	Suozzi	Wilson (FL)
Royce (CA)	Swalwell (CA)	Wilson (SC)
Ruiz	Takano	Wittman
Ruppersberger	Taylor	Womack
Rush	Tenney	Woodall
Russell	Thompson (CA)	Yoder
Rutherford	Thompson (MS)	Yoho
Ryan (OH)	Thompson (PA)	Young (AK)
Sánchez	Thornberry	Young (IA)
Sanford	Tiberi	Zeldin
Sarbanes	Tipton	

NAYS—2

Coffman Poliss

NOT VOTING—11

Brady (TX)	Davis, Danny	Scalise
Brooks (AL)	Jackson Lee	Scott, David
Cicilline	Labrador	Yarmuth
Cummings	Napolitano	

□ 1436

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall Vote No. 384 on H.R. 2786, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “yes.”

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 384.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 18, 2017.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER RYAN: I, John Sarbanes, am submitting my resignation from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform effective immediately. It has been a privilege and honor to have served on this Committee.

Sincerely,

JOHN P. SARBANES,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

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

Mr. CROWLEY. 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. 453

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

- (1) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mr. Gomez.
- (2) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—Mr. Gomez.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OZONE STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 806.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 451 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. 806.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1438

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. 806) to facilitate efficient State implementation of ground-level ozone standards, and for other purposes, with Mr. REED 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.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 806, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2017, is about ensuring effective implementation of our air quality standards.

We have learned that timelines and procedures established almost 30 years

ago can be counterproductive today, resulting in unnecessary costs, regulatory delay, and economic uncertainty.

H.R. 806 ensures we will continue to deliver effective environmental protections, with reforms that will also help expand economic opportunity in communities around the Nation.

H.R. 806 removes barriers to the planning and permitting of new or expanded manufacturing facilities and to related economic activity essential for building out America’s infrastructure.

The bill’s reforms reflect practical improvements to the law suggested by State and local regulators, who have confronted the growing challenges of implementing multiple air quality standards under multiple implementation plans and under tight statutory deadlines. As a result, these challenges have increased, and it has become more difficult for many areas to enable the economic expansion needed for their communities. This bill takes several sensible steps to fix this situation.

First, it extends the date for final designations for the 2015 ozone standards to 2025. This allows States time to implement the 2008 ozone standards and other measures to improve air quality. The provisions align requirements for new source construction permitting with this phased ozone schedule, which will reduce permitting delays and still ensure the use of the best available emissions control technologies. The provisions would require timely issuance of implementation guidelines by EPA so States can plan effectively.

Second, the bill aligns the air quality standard setting with how the process works in practice, and it ensures fuller information about regulatory impacts. For example, it updates the mandatory review of air quality standards to reflect past experience by extending the requirement to 10 years, and preserves the EPA administrator’s discretion to issue revised standards earlier, if necessary. The bill ensures the administrator, prior to revising an air quality standard, obtains advice from the EPA’s Independent Science Advisory Committee about any adverse effects on jobs, welfare, and other economic impacts related to implementing the standards.

Finally, the bill takes several steps to address some of the problems communities face when working to meet the standards. For example, it ensures that, for certain ozone and particulate matter nonattainment areas, States are not required to include economically infeasible measures in their plans; it ensures that States may seek relief with respect to certain exceptional events, including droughts; and it directs EPA to examine the impacts of foreign emissions on standards compliance, ozone formation, and identify effective control strategies, including ways to facilitate EPA review to avoid unnecessary penalties for foreign emissions.