

homes and businesses. Furthermore, because nuclear emits zero CO<sub>2</sub>, it is also America's largest source of clean and efficient energy.

Most current-generation and legacy nuclear reactors in use today operate on a fuel that is generally enriched below 5 percent. The next generation of advanced nuclear reactors currently under development vary in size and technology compared to current reactors, and they would require a new type of advanced fuel.

This fuel known as high-assay low-enriched uranium, or HA-LEU for short, is enriched at higher levels than what is available in the current commercial market. The bipartisan Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act establishes a public-private partnership through the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy to support the availability of HA-LEU for domestic commercial use.

A March 2017, survey of advanced reactor developers based in the U.S. found that the lack of availability of advanced fuel is the foremost factor that would impede the development and deployment of advanced nuclear technologies.

Simply put, H.R. 1760 would ensure that a supply of advanced fuel is available for our domestic commercial industry to purchase and to power the advanced reactors of tomorrow.

Global energy demand will continue to increase and zero-emissions nuclear power is the ultimate green source to meet future generations' needs. It is important to pass this bill to give American innovators a competitive edge in designing and deploying the reactors of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCNERNEY again for coleading H.R. 1760 with me, as well as our committee leadership and staff for their assistance in bringing this legislation forward.

I, again, urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill so we can power the 21st century economy in an environmentally friendly, zero emissions manner for hardworking American families.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, H.R. 1760, the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act, is, in fact, another bipartisan bill sponsored by Mr. FLORES, who just spoke, along with JERRY MCNERNEY from California.

At the end of the last Congress, the House passed the identical bill on suspension and also on a voice vote after the Energy and Commerce Committee had reported the bill favorably and also on a voice vote.

Nuclear innovators face a critical challenge as they work to bring several promising advanced nuclear technologies to the market. These new designs require fuels that have different attributes than what is used in today's fleet of nuclear reactors, but the fuels are not commercially available.

So this bill ensures nuclear innovators will, in fact, have the advanced fuels needed to develop and demonstrate their products commercially. The bill provides a direct path to align advanced nuclear fuel supply with initial demand for the deployment of next generation nuclear technologies. It provides for the development of the technical information necessary to assist the creation of the regulatory licensing framework for these fuels.

The bill also directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a temporary program, operating to support a public-private partnership that is going to make what is known as high-assay low-enriched uranium available for use in the first-of-a-kind advanced nuclear reactor designs.

It is going to provide for the information necessary to inform the new-market developments and cost recovery for any initial Federal investment.

So, in short, the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act takes the necessary steps to ensure that the infrastructure will be in place in time to enable the development and deployment of a new generation of nuclear technologies across the U.S.

It is an important bill for ensuring the Nation's international leadership on nuclear technology to ensure that our energy security and achieving our clean-energy goals are, in fact, done.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and when it passes, I urge our Senate colleagues to adopt it as well. It is a bipartisan bill and, again, I congratulate the leadership on both sides of the aisle for bringing this bill to the floor for debate in a vote this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I, again, associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1760.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 1420; and

H.R. 1768.

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

#### ENERGY EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1420) to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to promote energy efficiency via information and computing technologies, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 23, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 515]

YEAS—384

Adams	Carter (GA)	Demings
Aderholt	Carter (TX)	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Cartwright	DesJarlais
Allen	Case	Diaz-Balart
Allred	Casten (IL)	Dingell
Amodei	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Armstrong	Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael
Arrington	Chabot	F.
Axne	Cheney	Duffy
Babin	Chu, Judy	Duncan
Bacon	Cicilline	Dunn
Baird	Cisneros	Emmer
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Engel
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Barr	Clay	Eshoo
Barragán	Cleaver	Espallat
Bass	Cloud	Estes
Beatty	Cohen	Evans
Bera	Cole	Ferguson
Bergman	Collins (NY)	Finkenauer
Beyer	Conaway	Fitzpatrick
Billirakis	Connolly	Fleischmann
Bishop (GA)	Cook	Fletcher
Bishop (UT)	Cooper	Flores
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Fortenberry
Bonamici	Courtney	Foster
Bost	Cox (CA)	Foxx (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Craig	Frankel
F.	Crawford	Fudge
Brady	Crenshaw	Gabbard
Brindisi	Crist	Gaetz
Brooks (IN)	Crow	Gallagher
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Gallego
Brownley (CA)	Cunningham	Garamendi
Buchanan	Curtis	Garcia (IL)
Buck	Davidson (KS)	Garcia (TX)
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	Gianforte
Budd	Davis, Danny K.	Gibbs
Burgess	Davis, Rodney	Golden
Bustos	Dean	Gomez
Butterfield	DeFazio	Gonzalez (OH)
Calvert	DeGette	Gonzalez (TX)
Carbajal	DeLauro	Gottheimer
Cárdenas	DelBene	Granger
Carson (IN)	Delgado	Graves (GA)