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 COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. Espaillat, 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 gentlewoman 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 mismanaging 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, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR RODGERS AND RANKING MEMBER 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 Energy's serious concerns about H.R. 21, the Strategic Production Response Act. From responding swiftly to natural disasters to executing a historic release of oil in response to Putin's invasion of Ukraine, the Administration's use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) has been critical to ensuring adequate oil supply and lowering gasoline prices for American families. This bill would significantly weaken this critical energy security tool, resulting in more oil supply shortages in times of crisis and higher gasoline prices for Americans.

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.

And Americans see the results for themselves 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 invasion. That was far from a foregone conclusion a year ago. The Treasury Department estimates that the Administration's SPR actions reduced prices for American consumers at the pump by as much as 40 cents per gallon. 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 significantly interfere with the United States' ability 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 disasters 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 running. 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 emergencies. Arbitrarily requiring the completion of reports related to energy production on 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. 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 approximately 9,000 approved but unused permits 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 productivity, 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 people, 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 critical 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 lowering 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 coordination with historic releases from allies and partners. The results speak for themselves: 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 reduced 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 decisive action to increase supply and lower prices in times of crisis. Putin has tried to use energy supply and high prices as a strategy to weaken the United States and Europe's resolve to defend Ukraine. By interfering with the United States' ability to release, 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 Federal lands, H.R. 21 makes it harder to provide relief to Americans during energy disruptions 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 opposes 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 Republicans' first bills this Congress is a proposal that would seriously undermine both.

The truth is that Republicans' decades-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 companies 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 nonemergency 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 gentlewoman from Washington has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman 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 drawdown 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 nonemergency 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 hardworking Texans, the 10 million hardworking 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 actual 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 depend 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 permit 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 coastal 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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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 Florida 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 nonemergency 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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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.

□ 1445

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.

□ 1500

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 back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment even though I am not opposed to it.

The ACTING CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, 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, and 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 gentlewoman'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 companies 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 overarching 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 claim time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The ACTING CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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 longstanding 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 noes 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.

□ 1600

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 noncompetitive 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 noncompetitive 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 noes 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.

□ 1630

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.

□ 1645

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 politics. 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
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)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
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
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
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)

NOES—220

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
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
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
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
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
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—15

Bonamici
Cherfilus-McCormick
Garcia (IL)
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
LaMalfa
McClain
McHenry
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube
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
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)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
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
Pappas
Pascrell
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
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
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
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
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
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
Steil
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—9

Bonamici
García (IL)
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
McHenry
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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
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
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gaetz
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)
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
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
Pascrell
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—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
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
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
McCarthy
McCaul
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
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (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.

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

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
Espaillat
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)
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
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
Pascrell
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 (NJ)
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—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
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
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
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
McCarthy
McCaul
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)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (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
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—42

Aderholt
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Buck
Cárdenas
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Davis (NC)
Duarte
Duncan
Fallon
Fletcher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Loudermilk
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (WI)
Norman
Perry
Plaskett
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Stauber
Tiffany
Waters

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hudson
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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)
Brecheen
Burlison
Cloud
Gaetz
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Massie
Miller (IL)
Ogles
Perry
Roy
Santos
Tiffany

NOES—418

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson

Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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 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. 43]

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)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
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)
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
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
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
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
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
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
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
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
Steil
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
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Porter
Radewagen
Steube

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
Allen
Allred
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
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Costa
Crane
Crawford
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
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
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
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
McCaul
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
Peltola
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
Steil
Stewart
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

NOES—212

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
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
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
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)
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
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
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
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
Strong
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)

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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 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. 45]

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
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
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)
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
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
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
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
Costa
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
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
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
McCaul
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
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
Steil
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
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Jordan
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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 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 212, noes 218, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

AYES—212

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
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
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)
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
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
Pascrell
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
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
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
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
McCaul
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
Steil
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—9

Bonamici
García (IL)
Garcia, Robert
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Johnson (OH)
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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 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 205, noes 225, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

AYES—205

Adams
Aguilar
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
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
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
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
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
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—225

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Bonamici
Costa
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Nunn (IA)
Radewagen
Steube

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
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
Espaillat
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)
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
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
Pascrell
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
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
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
McCaul
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
Steil
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
García (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 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. 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
Espaillat
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)
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
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
Pascrell
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
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
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
McCaul
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)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
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
García (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 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 219, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

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
Espaillat
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)
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
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
Pascrell
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—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
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
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
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
McCaul
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
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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
Aguilar
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)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
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
Pappas
Pascrell
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—222

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
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
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann

Fletcher
Flood
Foxx
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (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. GRIJALVA) 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 213, noes 219, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

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
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
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)
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
Pappas
Pascrell
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—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
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
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
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
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
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
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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. GRIJALVA) 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 213, noes 219, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 53]

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)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
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)
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
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
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—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
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
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
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
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
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Perez
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
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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. GRIJALVA) 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 197, noes 235, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

AYES—197

Adams
Aguilar
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bush
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
Courtney
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
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
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—235

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Costa
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Deluzio
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
Golden (ME)
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Pappas
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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 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 212, noes 220, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

AYES—212

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)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
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)
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
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
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—220

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
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
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
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
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Peltola
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
Steil
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—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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 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 204, noes 228, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

AYES—204

Adams
Aguilar
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
Courtney
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
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)
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
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
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
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—228

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
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
Costa
Craig
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
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
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
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moskowitz
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Peltola
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
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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 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 419, noes 13, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

AYES—419

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls

Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—13

Bowman
Bush
Casten
Huffman
Kamlager-Dove
Lee (PA)
Massie
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Santos
Schakowsky
Underwood
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—7

Bonamici
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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:

[Roll No. 58]

AYES—418

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Goldman (NY)
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—12

Bowman
Bush
Casten
Gomez
Grijalva
Huffman
Kamlager-Dove
Lee (PA)
Massie
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Schweikert

NOT VOTING—9

Barragán
Bonamici
García (IL)
Golden (ME)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube

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
Aguilar
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Courtney
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gomez
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
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
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
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—232

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
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)
Cartwright
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Costa
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Deluzio
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
Golden (ME)
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moskowitz
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Peltola
Pence
Perez
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
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Bonamici
García (IL)
Goldman (NY)
González-Colón (PR)
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
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
Aguilar
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
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
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
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
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
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
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)
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOES—230

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
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
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Costa
Courtney
Craig
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
Golden (ME)
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McCaul
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
Perez
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
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—10

Bonamici
Crane
García (IL)
González-Colón (PR)
Grijalva
Hunt
Moylan
Radewagen
Steube
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 City–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 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. 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.

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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 nonemergency 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.

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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 utilization 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 nonemergent 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 nonemergency 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 lawmaking 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 superpollutant 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 security. 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 CO_2 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 hardworking 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.

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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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

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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 Island'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 nongermane 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 nonemergency 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 nonemergency 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 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 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 prohibitions 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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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 nonemergency 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 gentlewoman 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 gentlewoman 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 Parliamentarian 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 protem, 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-somethousand 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.