

As we put it back, I would ask each of the Members who considered not voting for it a year ago to reconsider, to consider that every piece of every objection, other than that small one, has been taken care of.

The Tribe will be a better steward of the land than it is now. The land will be better preserved and will be used in a way that—certainly, if you can't qualify as a landfill, it is not exactly the land everybody is looking for.

The reality is the Pala Band has taken what they have earned over the years in agriculture and from their gaming concession and are putting it back into their ancestral land.

I have another Tribe that we are working on that is trying to simply get their graveyard back into trust. We will have the same challenge. They will say: But the graveyard might have an economic cost when it goes into Federal land.

Madam Speaker, I expect this bill to pass—it passed in the last Congress—but I would hope that all my colleagues would look very carefully and say not all transfers are the same. None of them are the same as naming a post office, although naming a post office after a fallen hero is not without its own merit.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member. I hope that my thoughts, in addition to the kind words said by both sides, will convince us to be united this year. This is an important piece of legislation for a people who have done everything we have asked them to do and more.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his tireless advocacy on behalf of his constituents, and particularly the Pala Band in this instance. I know he has worked on this more than just this year.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative ISSA for that great summary of the importance of this land to the Pala Band, and the fact that we will actually probably see some economic benefit because they know how to be good stewards of the land. They know what they are going to be doing with the land, rather than letting it sit in the condition it does now.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, H.R. 423 is commonsense legislation, just like the previous bill that we looked at. It will enable the Pala Band of Mission Indians to protect their sacred land and ensure the protection of the Tribe's timeless heritage, culture, tradition, and history.

I thank my colleague, Mr. ISSA, for his leadership and for fulfilling a vital constituent service.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 423, the Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2023, which will take certain land located in San Diego County, California into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

H.R. 423 directs the Department of the Interior to take 721.12 acres of tribal land in San Diego County, California, into the trust in order to preserve and protect the part of the Pala Band's reservation land.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and any other federal statute are both prohibited by H.R. 423 from being used to allow gambling on the land.

The Pala Band, whose reservation it adjoins, currently owns the land in fee simple.

The land is significant because it contains Chokla, a peak that is extremely holy to the Pala Band and many other tribes in Southern California.

Since at least 1903, the Pala Band, which consists of both Cupeo and Luiseo ancestors, has used Chokla as a location for prayer and fasting.

In addition, the land has the remains of an ancestral village, drawings on rocks, relics, and a variety of culturally significant flora and animals.

In an attempt to prevent the construction of a landfill at the base of Chokla in Gregory Canyon, the Pala Band bought the property in 2016.

The Pala Band aims to protect this holy area in its original state after it is placed in trust, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior.

A tribe's belief systems frequently have a physiological basis in sacred sites.

These stories serve as a link between successive generations and their predecessors, weaving them into the fabric of tribal identity and culture.

The preservation and transmission of the unique identities, traditions, and histories of Native peoples from one generation to the next depends on the protection of Native sacred places and the defense of the right to perform rites and ceremonies at these sites in secrecy and without interference.

It goes beyond just being a matter of culture or religion for sacred locations to be used and protected.

It is a recognized and safeguarded human right under international law.

According to Article 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People states that, "Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their obligations to future generations in this regard."

It is important that we uphold the laws passed in the past to preserve Indigenous peoples' traditions and cultures.

I strongly urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 423, which enables the Pala Band tribes to secure their sacred place in order to preserve their traditions and culture for future generations.

The bill will also restrict any gaming on Pala Band's land by putting in the trust so tribes can peacefully perform and enjoy their rituals at the sacred land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 423.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2023

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 302) to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 302

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 "Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In coordination with the activities authorized under title VIII of division Z of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), the Secretary of Energy shall support the development of a next-generation energy-specific cybersecurity workforce by—

(1) providing financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(2) providing graduate students and postdoctoral researchers with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(3) conducting outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the implementation of the activities described in subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term "historically Black college and university" has the meaning given the term "part B institution" in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(3) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term "minority-serving institution" means

an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(4) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(5) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 302, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 302, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023 led by Representative ROSS and Representative CAREY.

Cyberattacks from foreign adversaries on the U.S. energy sector present a major and constantly evolving threat to our national security, energy independence, and global competitiveness.

Multiple attacks over the past few years have shown us that whether it is our liquefied natural gas industry, our electric grid, or even our national laboratories, all critical U.S. energy assets can be attractive targets for adversarial cyber campaigns.

Troublingly, many of these cyberattacks are just preparations for future operations. As the FBI, CISA, and other security agencies have warned, the CCP is using smaller attacks now to provide inroads so they can inflict major damage to our energy infrastructure in the future.

The threats to our energy cybersecurity have only increased recently due to several factors such as the war in Ukraine, increased aggression from the CCP, and the development of new energy technologies and grid modernization practices.

To protect our energy sector, we need to take a whole-of-government approach, and the Department of Energy plays a central role in planning for and countering these attacks.

H.R. 302 is one way to support the DOE's energy cybersecurity mission. This is important, bipartisan legislation that will help address expanding vulnerabilities in our energy sector by strengthening the next generation of our energy cybersecurity workforce.

I thank my colleague, Representative ROSS, for reintroducing this timely bill

and Representative CAREY for joining her as the Republican lead of this bipartisan effort.

On the Science Committee, energy cybersecurity initiatives have long been a bipartisan priority. H.R. 302 is just the beginning of our work on this issue in the 118th Congress.

I pledge to continue working with all Members to pass legislation that will keep the U.S. energy sector safe, reliable, and competitive for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023—a reintroduced version of this bill brought by myself along with Representative CAREY. The House passed this bill overwhelmingly in a bipartisan fashion during the 117th Congress.

As all Members know, the United States has witnessed an alarming rise in cybersecurity threats and attacks against our energy infrastructure.

My home State of North Carolina is no exception. In May of 2021, a disastrous cyberattack on the Colonial pipeline caused the company to halt all pipeline operations, leading to panic buying of gasoline and diesel fuels across my home State. Roughly two-thirds of North Carolina's gas stations ran out of fuel, including 70 percent of gas stations in Raleigh, the largest city in my district.

Our constituents rely on dependable energy sources for their lives and their livelihoods, and we cannot afford continued exposure to these types of attacks. The Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act, a bipartisan bill I co-led with Congressman CAREY—and I am pleased to do again—will help address this vulnerability.

Our bill will confront growing cyber threats against our country's critical energy infrastructure by making real investments in a strong and diverse workforce that is ready to meet the challenges we face. It will provide financial assistance to support graduate students studying the convergence of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure in addition to providing hands-on traineeship experience at our national laboratories and utilities. It will also expand the Department of Energy's outreach to HBCUs, minority-serving institutions, and Tribal colleges.

I represent much of the Research Triangle, home to institutions and universities that are propelling our Nation's innovation in cybersecurity and clean energy. From NC State to UNC-Chapelotte to the west, to Shaw, St. Augustine's, and Wake Tech, this legislation will better equip our brilliant students and researchers in North Carolina and beyond to tackle the changing cybersecurity landscape.

I thank Ranking Member LOFGREN and Chairman LUCAS for their leader-

ship in bringing forth this bill not just this session but the session before.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 302, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CAREY).

Mr. CAREY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 302, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2023.

Reliable energy infrastructure is critical to our national security and our economic well-being. With the rising number of threats and attacks on our energy grid, this bipartisan, commonsense legislation will help our country avoid large-scale power outages due to cyberattacks on our critical infrastructure.

The Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act directs the Secretary of Energy to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying the convergence of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

This financial assistance in the form of fellowships, scholarships, and research and development projects will prepare the next generation to address the cyberattacks on our energy infrastructure that our Nation will inevitably face.

These graduate students and postdoctoral researchers will have the opportunity to study and train at our national laboratories, giving them the proper experience and tools to be successful in protecting our energy grid as they enter the workforce.

With the war in Europe, the rising threat of China, and the record-high energy prices over the last couple of years, it is more important than ever to invest in the protection of energy infrastructure, and this legislation is a step in the right direction.

I thank Congresswoman ROSS for her work on this important legislation as well as Chairman LUCAS and Ranking Member LOFGREN for bringing the bill to the floor for consideration.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this important bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank Chairman LUCAS for his leadership and my colleague, Congressman CAREY, for his support of this. We have worked very closely together, again in the last Congress and early in this Congress, on this priority issue. This is a commonsense, bipartisan bill that will address critical vulnerabilities in our national energy infrastructure.

We need a strong workforce that is ready to protect our existing energy infrastructure and build a safe, resilient energy infrastructure of the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, there has never been a more critical issue than to ensure the cybersecurity of our Nation's energy sector. H.R. 302 will help develop the most important long-term weapon we have in our arsenal against cyberattacks: a highly skilled and informed American workforce.

It is bipartisan, forward-looking legislation, which is why it passed the House on suspension last year.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, once again, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 302, "To Direct the Secretary of Energy to Establish a Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Graduate Students and Postdoctoral Researchers Pursuing Certain Courses of Study Relating to Cybersecurity and Energy Infrastructure, and for Other Purposes."

H.R. 302 is an important contribution to and necessary investment in future generations of scientists and researchers, critical for our new age of digitization and increased security threats nationally and internationally.

This effort will support the fundamental development of a robust and resilient cybersecurity workforce to help address the unique challenges of recruiting and retaining cybersecurity professionals for careers serving in local, state, federal or tribal governments.

As such, this bill is vital for the state of our future economies, safety, and sovereignty as a nation.

Specifically, H.R. 302 will put forth the necessary funding through the Secretary of Energy to strategically investment in our students pursuing advanced studies in the fields of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

For years, government officials and industry executives have run elaborate simulations of a targeted cyberattack on the power grid or gas pipelines in the United States, imagining how the country would respond.

However, on May 6, 2021, we were attacked through a ransomware attack by a criminal extortion ring that caused long lines of nervous motorists at gas stations—stemming not from a government response but from a unilateral decision by Colonial Pipeline, which controls nearly half the gasoline, jet fuel and diesel flowing along the East Coast, to turn off the spigot.

The lessons are clear and demonstrate how far the government and private industry must go in preventing and dealing with cyberattacks and in creating rapid backup systems for when critical infrastructure goes down.

Furthermore, Russian hackers have been probing Texas' energy infrastructure for weak points in digital systems that would allow them to steal sensitive information or disrupt operations, according to interviews with energy companies, state officials and cybersecurity experts.

We must invest in our educational institutions and our student's ability to hone the necessary skills to not only work in the digital age but to become the cybersecurity leaders of the future.

Texas is already deemed to be the hub of science and technology innovation and the center of cybersecurity development.

This bill will further support and uplift the potential of Texas and other states to not only prepare students for cybersecurity careers but also to raise awareness and protect against cyberthreats across our nation.

Additionally, in supporting our economy this investment recognizes the incredible value and revenue streams afforded through the cybersecurity market.

This market is projected to reach \$64.86 billion this year alone, according to data provider Statista. And by 2027, that number is expected to climb to \$116.3 billion.

In line with that projected revenue growth, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts the number of information security analysts in the U.S. will rise 35 percent between 2021 and 2031. And the bureau lists the median pay for an information security analyst as \$102,600 per year.

We must continue to invest in the future of our cybersecurity education and careers to support and uphold our future economies, safety, and sovereignty as a nation.

Simply stated, this bill is smart policy moving us in that right direction, and its passage will certainly help to keep our Nation strong and competitive.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 302.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 302, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 302; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

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

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 302) to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 357, nays 56, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 107]

YEAS—357

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