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No. 90

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 8, 2016.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE BOST to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

Reverend Brian Britton, The Dwelling Place Churches, Williamsburg, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, today we are thankful for Your great grace and faithfulness toward our Nation and its leaders.

It is my prayer that You would continue to bless this Congress with Your wisdom, insight, and increased revelation of Your will for this land and its people.

May Your holy spirit guide us into a greater unity with You and with each other. Shed Your light on the pressing issues of this day in such a way that Your glory would increase in the Earth.

Open eyes to see what needs to be seen, ears to hear what needs to be heard, and grant each leader here the courage to do what needs to be done and to say what needs to be said.

Today I declare that this Nation will continue to be a beacon of light, hope, prosperity, justice, and liberty to all the peoples of the Earth.

In Jesus' name, amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HURT of Virginia led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### WELCOMING REVEREND BRIAN BRITTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize today's guest chaplain, Reverend Brian Britton, and thank him for delivering this morning's invocation.

Reverend Britton serves as the senior pastor of The Dwelling Place Church in Williamsburg, Virginia, where he lives with his wife, Valerie, and daughter, Anastasia. In addition to his work in the First District, Reverend Britton pastors a church in Richmond, Virginia, and travels internationally to act as a missionary to communities in Africa, South America, and Central Asia. Pastor Britton will be leaving tomorrow to pursue his work in Africa.

Our Nation was built on a foundation of faith. Through Reverend Britton, we can all see firsthand how God uses his ministry to eternally impact the lives of men, women, and children of his church, of his community, of his Commonwealth, and of this world.

Thank you, Reverend Britton, for your prayer this morning, and for acting as a spiritual leader to those of the First District. May God continue to bless the Britton family, our Commonwealth, and our country.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, June 8, 2016.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,

The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 8, 2016 at 9:27 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 119.

That the Senate passed S. 2487.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H3505

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet in joint meeting to hear an address by His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, May 26, 2016, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly, (at 10 o'clock and 6 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1050

## JOINT MEETING TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY NARENDRA MODI, PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

During the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 10 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Narendra Modi into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE);

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS);

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN);

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER);

The gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS);

The gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE);

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE);  
The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON);

The gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY);

The gentleman from California (Mr. BERA);

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT);

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE);

The gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD);

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY);

The gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN); and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Narendra Modi into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN);

The Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH);

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT);

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO);

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER);

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR); and

The Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Her Excellency Hunaina Sultan Ahmed Al Mughairy, the Sultanate of Oman.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for her.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 11 o'clock and 13 minutes a.m., the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable Paul D. Irving, announced His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Prime Minister MODI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of the U.S. Congress, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply honored by the invitation to address this joint meeting of the U.S. Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for opening the door of this magnificent Capitol. This temple of democracy has encouraged and empowered other democracies the world over.

It manifests the spirit of this great Nation which, in Abraham Lincoln's words, "was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

In granting me this opportunity, you have honored the world's largest democracy and its 1.25 billion people. As a representative of the world's largest democracy, it is, indeed, a privilege to speak to the leaders of its oldest.

Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago I began my visit by going to the Arlington National Cemetery, the final resting place of many brave soldiers of this great land. I honored their courage and sacrifice for the ideals of freedom and democracy.

It was also the 72nd anniversary of the D-day. On that day, thousands from this great country fought to protect the torch of liberty. They sacrificed their lives so that the world lives in freedom. I applaud, India applauds the great sacrifices of the men and women from the land of the free and the home of the brave in service of mankind.

India knows what this means because our soldiers have fallen in distant battlefields for the same ideals. That is why the threads of freedom and liberty form a strong bond between our two democracies.

Mr. Speaker, our nations may have been shaped by differing histories, cultures, and faiths. Yet, our belief in democracy for our nations and liberty for our countrymen is common.

The idea that all citizens are created equal is a central pillar of the American Constitution. Our founding fathers, too, shared the same belief and sought individual liberty for every citizen of India. There were many who doubted India when, as a newly independent nation, we reposed our faith in democracy. Indeed, wagers were made on our failure. But the people of India did not waver.

Our founders created a modern nation with freedom, democracy, and

equality as the essence of its soul. And, in doing so, they ensured that we continued to celebrate our age-old diversity.

Today, across its individuals and institutions, in its villages and cities, in its streets and states, anchored in equal respect for all faiths, and in the melody of hundreds of its languages and dialects, India lives as one; India grows as one; India celebrates as one.

Mr. Speaker, modern India is in its 70th year. For my government, the constitution is its real holy book. And, in that holy book, freedom of faith, speech and franchise, and equality of all citizens, regardless of background, are enshrined as fundamental rights. Eight hundred million of my countrymen may exercise the freedom of franchise once every 5 years. But all the 1.25 billion of our citizens have freedom from fear, a freedom they exercise every moment of their lives.

Distinguished Members, engagement between our two democracies has been visible in the manner in which our thinkers impacted one another and shaped the course of our societies. Thoreau's idea of civil disobedience influenced our political thoughts. And, similarly, the call by the great sage of India, Swami Vivekananda, to embrace humanity was most famously delivered in Chicago.

Gandhi's nonviolence inspired the heroism of Martin Luther King. Today, a mere distance of 3 miles separates the Martin Luther King Memorial at the Tidal Basin from the statue of Gandhi at Massachusetts Avenue. This proximity of their memorials in Washington mirrors the closeness of ideals and values they believed in.

The genius of Dr. Bhimrao "Babasaheb" Ambedkar was nurtured in the years he spent at the Colombia University a century ago. The impact of the U.S. Constitution on him was reflected in his drafting of the Indian constitution some three decades later.

Our independence was ignited by the same idealism that fueled your struggle for freedom. No wonder, then, that former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, called India and the U.S. "natural allies." No wonder that the shared ideals and common philosophy of freedom shaped the bedrock of our ties. No wonder, then, that President Obama has called our ties the defining partnership of the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, more than 15 years ago, Prime Minister Vajpayee stood here and gave a call to step out of the "shadow of hesitation" of the past. The pages of our friendship since then tell a remarkable story.

Today, our relationship has overcome the hesitations of history. Comfort, candor, and convergence define our conversations. Through the cycle of elections and transitions of administrations, the intensity of our engagements has only grown. And, in this exciting journey, the U.S. Congress has acted as its compass. You helped us turn barriers into bridges of partnership.

In the fall of 2008, when the Congress passed the India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, it changed the very colors of leaves of our relationship. We thank you for being there when the partnership needed you the most.

You have also stood by us in times of sorrow. India will never forget the solidarity shown by the U.S. Congress when terrorists from across our border attacked Mumbai in November of 2008. And for this, we are grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the working of the U.S. Congress is harmonious. I am also told that you are well known for your bipartisanship. Well, you are not alone. Time and again, I have also witnessed a similar spirit in the Indian Parliament, especially in our upper House. So, as you can see, we have many shared practices.

Mr. Speaker, as this country knows well, every journey has its pioneers. Very early on, they shaped a development partnership, even when the meeting ground was more limited. The genius of Norman Borlaug brought the Green Revolution and food security to my country. The excellence of the American universities nurtured institutions of technology and management in India. And I could go on, but fast forward to the present.

The embrace of our partnership extends to the totality of human endeavor, from the depths of the oceans to the vastness of the space. Our science and technology collaboration continues to help us in cracking the age-old problems in the fields of public health, education, food, and agriculture.

Ties of commerce and investment are flourishing. We trade more with the U.S. than with any other nation. And the flow of goods, services, and capital between us generates jobs in both our societies.

As in trade, so in defense. India exercises with the United States more than we do with any other partner. Defense purchases have moved from almost zero to \$10 billion in less than a decade. Our cooperation also secures our cities and citizens from terrorists, and protects our critical infrastructure from cyber threats. Civil nuclear cooperation, as I told President Obama yesterday, is a reality.

Mr. Speaker, our people-to-people links are strong, and there is a close cultural connect between our societies.

Siri—you are familiar with the Siri. Siri tells us that India's ancient heritage of yoga has over 30 million practitioners in the U.S. It is estimated that more Americans bend for yoga than to throw a curve ball.

And, no, Mr. Speaker, we have not yet claimed intellectual property right on yoga.

Connecting our two nations is also a unique and dynamic bridge of 3 million Indian Americans. Today, they are among your best CEOs, academics, astronauts, scientists, economists, doctors, even spelling bee champions.

They are your strength. They are also the pride of India. They symbolize the best of both of our societies.

Mr. Speaker, my understanding of your great country began long before I entered public office. Long before assuming office, I traveled coast to coast, covering more than 25 States of America.

I realized then that the real strength of the U.S. was in the dreams of its people and the boldness of their ambitions.

Today, Mr. Speaker, a similar spirit animates India. Our 800 million youth are especially impatient. India is undergoing a profound social and economic change.

A billion of its citizens are already politically empowered. My dream is to economically empower them through many social and economic transformations and do so by 2022, the 75th anniversary of India's independence.

My to-do list is long and ambitious but, you will understand, it includes: a vibrant rural economy with a robust farm sector; a roof over each head and electricity for all households; to skill millions of our youth; build 100 smart cities; have broadband for a billion, and connect our villages to the digital world; and create a 21st century rail, road, and port infrastructure.

These are not just aspirations; they are goals to be reached in a finite time frame, and to be achieved with a light carbon footprint, with greater emphasis on renewables.

Mr. Speaker, in every sector of India's forward march, I see the U.S. as an indispensable partner. Many of you also believe that a stronger and prosperous India is in America's strategic interest.

Let us work together to convert shared ideals into practical cooperation. There can be no doubt that, in advancing this relationship, both nations stand to gain.

As the U.S. businesses search for new areas of economic growth, markets for their goods, a pool of skilled resources, and a global location to produce and manufacture, India could be their ideal partner.

India's strong economy and growth rate of 7.6 percent per annum is creating a new opportunity for our mutual prosperity.

Transformative American technologies in India and growing investment by Indian companies in the United States both have a positive impact on the lives of our citizens. Today, for their global research and development centers, India is the destination of choice for the U.S. companies.

Looking eastward from India, across the Pacific, the innovation strength of our two countries comes together in California. Here, the innovative genius of America and India's intellectual creativity are working to shape new industries of the future.

Mr. Speaker, the 21st century has brought with it great opportunities, but it has also come with its own set of challenges.

While some parts of the world are islands of growing economic prosperity,

others are mired in conflicts. In Asia, the absence of an agreed security architecture creates uncertainty. Threats of terror are expanding, and new challenges are emerging in cyber and outer space.

And global institutions conceived in the 20th century seem unable to cope with new challenges or take on new responsibilities. In this world full of multiple transitions and economic opportunities, growing uncertainties and political complexities, existing threats and new challenges, our engagement can make a difference by promoting: cooperation, not dominance; connectivity, not isolation; inclusive, not exclusive, mechanisms; respect for global commons; and, above all, adherence to international rules and norms.

India is already assuming her responsibilities in securing the Indian Ocean region. A strong India-U.S. partnership can anchor peace, prosperity, and stability from Asia to Africa and from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific. It can also help ensure security of the sea lanes of commerce and freedom of navigation on the seas. But the effectiveness of our cooperation would increase if international institutions, framed with the mind-set of the 20th century, were to reflect the realities of today.

Mr. Speaker, before arriving in Washington, D.C., I had visited Herat, in western Afghanistan, to inaugurate the Afghan-India Friendship Dam, built with Indian assistance. I was also there on Christmas Day last year to dedicate to that proud nation its Parliament, a testimony to our democratic ties.

Afghans naturally recognize that the sacrifices of Americans have helped create a better life, but your contribution in keeping the region safe and secure is deeply appreciated even beyond.

India, too, has made an enormous contribution and sacrifices to support our friendship with the Afghan people. A commitment to rebuild a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan is our shared objective.

Yet, distinguished Members, not just in Afghanistan, but elsewhere in south Asia and globally, terrorism remains the biggest threat. In the territory stretching from west of India's border to Africa, it may go by different names, from Lashkar-e-Taiba, to Taliban, to ISIS, but its philosophy is common: of hate, murder, and violence. Although, its shadow is spreading across the world, it is incubated in India's neighborhood.

I commend the Members of the U.S. Congress for sending a clear message to those who preach and practice terrorism for political gains. Refusing to reward them is the first step towards holding them accountable for their actions.

The fight against terrorism has to be fought at many levels, and the traditional tools of military, intelligence, or diplomacy alone would not be able to win this fight.

Mr. Speaker, we have both lost civilians and soldiers in combating terrorism. The need of the hour is for us to deepen our security cooperation and base it on a policy that isolates those who harbor, support, and sponsor terrorists; that does not distinguish between "good" and "bad" terrorists; and that delinks religion from terrorism.

Also, for us to succeed, those who believe in humanity must come together to fight for it as one, and speak against this menace in one voice. Terrorism must be delegitimized.

Mr. Speaker, the benefits of our partnership extend not just to the nations and regions that need it most. On our own, and by combining our capacities, we are also responding to other global challenges, including when disaster strikes and where humanitarian relief is needed. Far from our shores, we evacuated thousands from Yemen—Indians, Americans, and others. Nearer home, we were the first responders during Nepal's earthquake, in the Maldives water crisis, and, most recently, during the landslide in Sri Lanka.

We are also one of the largest contributors of troops to U.N. peace-keeping operations. Often, India and the U.S. have combined their strengths in science, technology, and innovation to help fight hunger, poverty, diseases, and illiteracy in different parts of the world. The success of our partnership is also opening up new opportunities for learning, security, and development from Asia to Africa.

And the protection of the environment and caring for the planet is central to our shared vision of a just world. For us in India, to live in harmony with Mother Earth is part of our ancient belief, and to take from nature only what is most essential is part of our Indian culture.

Our partnership, therefore, aims to balance responsibilities with capabilities, and it also focuses on new ways to increase the availability and use of renewable energy.

A strong U.S. support for our initiative to form an International Solar Alliance is one such effort. We are working together not just for a better future for ourselves, but for the whole world. This has also been the goal of our efforts in G20, East Asia Summit, and climate change summits.

Mr. Speaker, as we deepen our partnership, there would be times when we would have differing perspectives; but since our interests and concerns converge, the autonomy in decisionmaking and diversity in our perspectives can only add value to our partnership.

So, as we embark on a new journey and seek new goals, let us focus not just on matters routine, but also transformational ideas, ideas which can focus not just on creating wealth, but also creating value for our societies; not just on immediate gains, but also long-term benefits; not just on sharing

best practices, but also shaping partnerships; and not just on building a bright future for our peoples, but in being a bridge to a more united, humane, and prosperous world.

And important for the success of this journey would be a need to view it with new eyes and new sensitivities. When we do this, we will realize the full promise of this extraordinary relationship.

Mr. Speaker, in my final thoughts and words, let me emphasize that our relationship is primed for a momentous future. The constraints of the past are behind us, and foundations of the future are firmly in place.

In the lines of Walt Whitman: "The orchestra have sufficiently tuned their instruments; the baton has given the signal." And to that, if I might add, there is a new symphony in play.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, and distinguished Members, for this honor.

Thank you very much.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m., His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

#### JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1246

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 12 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4775, OZONE STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2016; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 89, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A CARBON TAX WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 112, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS OPPOSING THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED \$10 TAX ON EVERY BARREL OF OIL

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 767 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 767

*Resolved.* That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4775) to facilitate efficient State implementation of ground-level ozone standards, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House any concurrent resolution specified in section 3 of this resolution. All points of order against consideration of each such concurrent resolution are waived. Each such con-

current resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in each such concurrent resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on each such concurrent resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

SEC. 3. The concurrent resolutions referred to in section 2 of this resolution are as follows:

(1) The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 89) expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy.

(2) The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 112) expressing the sense of Congress opposing the President's proposed \$10 tax on every barrel of oil.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 767 provides a structured rule for the consideration of three bills. You heard the reading Clerk read them, but I will read them again: H.R. 4775, Ozone Standards Implementation Act; H. Con. Res. 89, Expressing the Sense of Congress that a Carbon Tax would be Detrimental to the United States Economy; and, H. Con. Res. 112, Expressing the Sense of Congress Opposing the President's Proposed \$10 Tax on Every Barrel of Oil.

It is a little unusual that we put three different bills into a single rule, but today has been a bit of an unusual day. It has been a bit of an unusual day.

Mr. Speaker, it is no surprise to you, standing not 3 feet from where you were just 30 minutes ago was the leader of a democracy of 1.3 billion people. That is 1.3 billion people. In the midst of his remarks, he commented on the reputation of the United States Congress, known far and wide around the globe. He commented on the comity—that is with an i-t-y, not an e-d-y—that we have been known for. And I hope this rule will be no exception, Mr. Speaker.

We are not going to agree on all the underlying bills, all the underlying policy, but what we can agree on is that this Congress needs to have its voice heard.

If we approve this rule today—and I recommend to all of my colleagues

that we do approve this rule today—we will be able to get to the underlying debate. And in the underlying debate, Mr. Speaker, we have two senses of Congress and a piece of legislation—a piece of legislation for which amendments were submitted to the Rules Committee to say that we have ideas as Members of this body about how we can improve the underlying bill.

One of them came from my friend from Colorado. I don't particularly support the idea that he is pushing, but I support his right to have the idea heard on the floor of the House. This rule makes the Polis amendment in order, along with every other non-duplicative amendment submitted. I add non-duplicative because virtually the same amendment was submitted by two different Members and we decided to debate it once instead of twice, as is customary.

We are going to disagree, but we are going to have the debate over those disagreements. And my great hope is that the work product we produce will be a stronger work product because we have had an opportunity to discuss it here on the floor. My great hope is that, after we have had a chance to perfect that work product, we will send it on to the Senate with a big bipartisan vote from both parties.

Mr. Speaker, it is easy to talk about taxes as if they don't come from someone. When we have an academic conversation about tax policy, what is the saying? Don't tax him, don't tax me, tax the man behind that tree.

I have heard folks say: You are always trying to put the tax burden on somebody else.

What the President proposed was \$10 a barrel on every barrel of oil consumed in America. Now, historically, we have had some low oil prices of late. That \$10 a barrel tax would have amounted to almost a 50 percent increase in the cost of a barrel of oil. Today it is going to be closer to a 20 percent increase in the cost of a barrel of oil.

This tax is implemented in the name of what, Mr. Speaker?

It is in the name of improving our failing infrastructure because we do need to improve our failing infrastructure. We do have to have a conversation about user fees in this country and how it is we are going to build the best logistical system the world has ever known. But that is not what this tax would do.

This is a tax that is part of what has been a long campaign against the consumption of any fossil fuels whatsoever. My great frustration, Mr. Speaker, is that if your goal is to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, we have a lot of ways we can do that. We have a lot of very reasonable ways we can do that. And this proposal makes no effort to try to find the most efficient way to make that happen. It is a blanket \$10 a barrel tax across the board.

If you are using that barrel of oil to generate space-age plastics, Mr. Speaker, and you are going to use those

space-age plastics to build the most efficient photovoltaic cell array the world has ever known, such as is going on in my district, there is no special dispensation for you.

In the name of trying to create a better environment, we will tax the very inputs that we are encouraging folks to use in order to create a better environment. It doesn't make sense, Mr. Speaker. Folks use it as a bumper sticker line. It is a campaign year.

That uncertainty has an impact on job creation. That uncertainty has an impact on where these funds around the globe go toward trying to create a better environment for us all—where those funds land, where those jobs are created.

Today this House takes a stand. Today this House makes it clear, even in an election year, even in the uncertainty of a political season, even in this time of conflict on policy, that we can provide some certainty out there for not just the American business community, but the international business community.

There is one thing I think that we can all agree on, Mr. Speaker, and that is that America has the most productive workforce the world has ever known. If given a level playing field, there is not a single opportunity that we cannot succeed in. If we commit ourselves to it, we can succeed.

Lower-paying jobs, cheaper finger jobs are always going to go overseas, but the higher-paying jobs, the higher-skilled jobs, the energy-intensive jobs, those jobs can come here.

We have an extraordinary disadvantage in this country in that we have the single worst Tax Code in the world. The single worst. If you want to create a business, if you want to grow jobs, don't come to America is the tag line that the Tax Code suggests. No one punishes productivity more than we do in America. It is nonsense. We can absolutely fix it. The Speaker and our Ways and Means Committee chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), are working incredibly hard to make that happen.

If we go from worst to first in terms of a competitive job code, we bring more jobs to this country. But number two, we have an advantage that no one else does, in that we have gone from being worried during the Carter administration that we would exhaust all of our energy reserves to having the largest energy reserves this Nation has ever known.

If you need to produce a product that requires high energy inputs, I challenge you to find a better location than the United States of America. Those jobs are coming here. We have an advantage for job creators here. And what the President would do in his budget is to give that advantage away. And for what? Not because of a coherent energy policy designed to make the world a better place, make the environment a better environment, and the health of American citizens better, but

in the name of pursuing an agenda of no fossil fuels—nowhere, nohow.

I am glad we are down here having this conversation today, Mr. Speaker. It is one that needs to be had. It is one that has been a long time coming. But we have an opportunity today to speak with one voice in this body. I hope we will speak with one voice in supporting this rule and speak with one voice in supporting the three underlying resolutions.

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am excited to be here today discussing one of these resolutions because it really means something when Members of Congress see fit—and I am talking about the Scalise resolution, H. Con. Res. 89, to say they are against a particular proposal.

Quite honestly, this is the first sign of momentum for a carbon tax cut. And you will hear me referring to it as a “carbon tax cut” because that is essentially what it is. It is using carbon tax revenues to cut taxes for the American people, for American businesses.

□ 1300

You don't see these kinds of resolutions if a concept and an idea don't have momentum.

For instance, my good friend from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) has long been a champion of a proposal to create a sales tax here in our country, a national sales tax of 19, 20 percent, and he is welcome to talk about it on his own time.

But I think the gentleman will acknowledge, much to his frustration, that that idea does not seem to be advancing. Now, were it advancing, you might very well see this kind of resolution saying it is not a good idea.

There are other Republicans who have ideas to raise the tax rates on low-income Americans or Americans that are so low-income they might not even be paying a Federal income tax yet. Again, those ideas don't generally have momentum, so you don't see this kind of resolution coming forward to try to stop it.

This is the first real chance that Congress has had to vote, in many ways, on the merits of a carbon tax cut and, frankly, I think that this discussion moves us forward, because I fully expect there will be bipartisan opposition to this resolution which opposes, presumably, any and all carbon tax cuts, because what you see is, the oil and gas lobby or, I should say, some segments of the oil and gas lobby because, quite frankly, many international oil and gas industry players actually support a carbon tax cut as a way of their, therefore, getting around this kind of regulatory uncertainty that they see, like, in fact, the ozone rules itself. They see it better to simply establish a price for carbon.

But let's say, of course, there are also those in the oil and gas industry who oppose this carbon tax cut. They are trying to run a strategy to try to lock people down, where, yes, maybe, 10, 5, 12 Republicans will vote for this, whatever it is; but they want to be able to go back and remind Republicans who vote for this now that, in the future, when we are actually moving forward with the carbon tax cut proposal, that they were already on the Record in a particular way.

That means they are worried, frankly. That is what that means in “inside the Beltway speak” and “Washington speak.”

What does that mean? It means I am excited because I ran for Congress, in part, to pass a carbon tax cut.

Let me quote some of the many prominent conservatives that have caused this resolution to come forward in many ways because of the great momentum that a carbon tax cut has.

Former Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of State under Ronald Reagan, said: “A carbon tax, starting small and escalating to a significant level on a legislated schedule, would do the trick. I would make it revenue-neutral, returning all net funds generated to taxpayers.”

That is Former Secretary of State George Shultz.

Jerry Taylor, of the Niskanen Center, formerly of the Cato Institute, said: “A carbon tax at the levels presently discussed in Washington would not unduly burden the economy, and that's particularly true once we consider the non-climate environmental benefits that would follow from the tax as well as the benefits of any offsetting tax cuts.”

So in a moment you will hear me talk about the many benefits of this carbon tax cut concept. But what Jerry Taylor at the Niskanen Center has rightfully latched onto is the economic stimulus that can actually be generated by lowering taxes on American businesses, on job creators, on middle-income families as an offset from the carbon tax cut.

Peter Van Doren of the Cato Institute says: “The obvious lesson from economics is to increase fossil fuel prices enough through taxation to account for these effects.”

My good friend, and a personal mentor of mine, Dr. Arthur Laffer, former Economic Adviser under President Reagan, said: “When you add the national security concerns, reducing our reliance on fossil fuels becomes a no-brainer.” And he has spoken out in support of, again, a carbon tax cut.

Greg Mankiw, the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to George Bush, said: “I will tell the American people that a higher tax on gasoline is better at encouraging conservation than are heavy-handed CAFE regulations,” and “I will advocate a carbon tax as the best way to control global warming.”

So, I mean, what you have is many conservatives, free market conservatives lining up to say yes, let's cut

taxes and let's do it by passing a carbon tax cut.

I have a letter, Mr. Speaker, that I will include in the RECORD, signed by Niskanen Center, Republican, American Enterprise Institute, R Street Institute, Evangelical Environmental Network in opposition to this resolution by Representative SCALISE.

In fact, in part, this letter says, which will be available in the RECORD: "The least burdensome, most straightforward, and most market-friendly means of addressing climate change is to price the risks imposed by greenhouse gas emissions via a tax."

JUNE 7, 2016.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE, Later this week Congress will take up a resolution sponsored by Congressman Scalise (R-LA1) that expresses the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the economy of the United States. We are concerned that this resolution offers a limited perspective on carbon taxes and is blind to the potential benefits of market-based climate policy. Legislation that incorporates a carbon tax could include regulatory and tax reforms to make the United States economy more competitive, innovative, and robust, benefiting both present and future generations.

We recognize that a carbon tax, like any tax, will impose economic costs. But climate change is also imposing economic costs. This resolution falls short by recognizing the cost of action without considering the cost of staying on our present policy course. There are, of course, uncertainties about the future cost of climate change and, likewise, the cost associated with a carbon tax (much would depend on program design and the pace and nature of technological progress). The need for action, however, is clear. A recent survey of economists who publish in leading peer-reviewed journals on these matters found that 93% believe that a meaningful policy response to climate change is warranted.

The least burdensome, most straightforward, and most market-friendly means of addressing climate change is to price the risks imposed by greenhouse gas emissions via a tax. This would harness price signals, rather than regulations, to guide market response. That is why carbon pricing has the support of free market economists, a majority of the global business community, and a large number of the largest multinational private oil and gas companies in the world (the corporate entities among the most directly affected by climate policy).

In reaching a conclusion, this resolution neglects the fact that the United States already has a multiplicity of carbon taxes. They are imposed, however, via dozens of federal and state regulations, are invisible to consumers, unevenly imposed across industrial sectors, unnecessarily costly, and growing in size and scope. The policy choice is not if we should price carbon emissions, but how.

Unfortunately, this resolution also fails to differentiate between proposals that would impose carbon taxes on top of existing regulations (chiefly the Obama Administration's Clean Power Plan), and proposals that would impose carbon taxes in place of those existing regulations. Conservatives and free market advocates should embrace the latter, regardless of how they view climate risks.

An economy-wide carbon tax that replaces existing regulatory interventions could reduce the cost of climate policy and deregulate the economy. It could also provide revenue to support pro-growth tax reform, in-

cluding corporate income or payroll tax cuts, which could dramatically reduce overall costs on the economy. Revenues could be applied to compensate those who suffer the most from higher energy costs; the poor, the elderly, and individuals and families living on fixed incomes.

Unfortunately, none of those options are presently available because Members of Congress have neglected opportunities to design and debate market-friendly climate policies in legislation. Instead, they have yielded authority in climate policy design to the Executive Branch. By discouraging a long-overdue discussion about sensible carbon pricing, this resolution frustrates the development of better policy.

Sincerely,

JERRY TAYLOR,  
*President, Niskanen  
Center.*

BOB INGLIS,  
*Executive Director,  
RepublicEn.*

APARNA MATHUR,  
*Resident Scholar,  
American Enterprise  
Institute.*

ELI LEHRER,  
*President, R Street In-  
stitute.*

THE REV. MITCHELL C.  
HESCOX,  
*President, Evangelical  
Environmental Net-  
work.*

ALAN VIARD,  
*Resident Scholar,  
American Enterprise  
Institute.*

Mr. POLIS. Now, let's take this back to basic economics. The Supreme Court itself said something along the lines of: power to tax is the power to destroy. That is from an early 19th century case.

Whatever you tax, you discourage in the economy. Whatever you don't tax, you encourage. So you have to look at what you tax. It's important.

Let's take an example from corporations. We tax corporate profits. Well, it turns out corporate profits are a good thing. We tax individual income. It turns out individual income is a good thing.

As policymakers, we shouldn't seek to discourage activities that help people earn money or help companies earn money. That is exactly what we want people to do. That is exactly what we want companies to do on behalf of their shareholders and their stakeholders.

So why not take something that, regardless of what with you think of the science on climate change—and that is not central to this debate on a carbon tax cut. So let's even start from the assumption that you don't want to look at the science. You have turned a blind eye to it. You are not at all concerned about climate change, or you don't think it is manmade.

Let's look, again, at carbon usage in our economy and the negative consequences of it: pollution, meaning air quality—not talking climate change—air quality, increased asthma, increased cancer risk.

National security's concerns, reliant on importing it from foreign companies or, if we are producing it domestically,

utilizing a resource that we know will return out in the very best-case scenario. It is a perishable resource. Once you take it out of the ground, it is gone.

So if we can find a way to say, you know what? We would rather have income. We would rather have Americans of all income levels—whether they are earning \$1 million a year, or \$20,000 a year—we would rather have them keep more of their hard-earned money. We would rather have companies keep more of their money to re-invest in job growth here, rather than seek elaborate tax shelters overseas, or inversions, where they move their corporate headquarters overseas because we have one of the highest corporate tax rates in the world.

The carbon tax cut presents us with the opportunity for pro-growth economic policies that make America more competitive and lets Americans keep more of their hard-earned money.

That is what excites so many free-market conservatives and centrists about the concept of a free market, of a carbon tax cut. That is, frankly, why this great momentum, coming from the American Enterprise Institute, from Cato, from R Street, all of this intellectual fuel, intellectual fuel for a carbon tax cut, that is why, sensing that, some Republicans—in this case, Mr. SCALISE and his cosponsors—have brought forward as a response. This kind of thing only happens in Washington when an idea has momentum.

I couldn't have been more excited when I was back home recently to talk to several of my constituents who are strongly dedicated to a bipartisan solution on climate change.

Former Representative Bob Inglis actually came to my district and met with me, met with some of the leadership folks in my district about how we can do something to act on climate from a Republican perspective. And I am firmly of the belief that any action has to be bipartisan.

Just looking at the way our country is balanced, I mean, certainly, if the Democrats were in a position where we had 60 seats in the Senate, where we had a majority in the House, where we had the President, I would certainly encourage us to move forward and implement some kind of carbon tax cut; but, frankly, that is an unlikely scenario.

It is more likely that a solution will require support from both sides of the aisle, so we should be talking about what it takes to get that kind of support. That is the discussion, the national discussion that former Representative Bob Inglis has dedicated himself to and, frankly, it is the fear of that kind of discussion that has led this body to consider this resolution in opposition to a carbon tax cut that, I am proud to say, will likely have bipartisan opposition; meaning, there will be some Republicans, I hope, I expect, who will stand up and say, wait a minute. I don't want to go on the

RECORD saying I am against any kind of carbon tax cut because of the great benefit that this can provide to the American economy.

As articulated by Arthur Laffer, as articulated by R Street Institute, we have the ability, with some of that revenue, to really pass pro-growth tax cuts to offset the income and the revenue from the carbon tax cut.

So the carbon tax cut can reduce the income tax for American families of all income levels. I should point out, Democrats care that lower-income families spend a higher percentage of their income on fuel, on energy. And we have, in many of the bipartisan concept proposals that are out there, tracked tax credits and tax refunds for low-income families to make sure that anything we do is not regressive. I think that is a given.

I think, obviously, in the same week that the Speaker of the House put out his agenda on poverty, I am sure that he, and many others—the last thing they would want to do is burden lower-income Americans with any kind of additional tax. So of course we want to take care of that.

The good news is that is only a small fraction of the windfall from the carbon tax cut. It also provides sufficient revenue to reduce corporate tax rates currently among the highest in the world. Of all the developed countries, a 35 percent corporate tax rate. The developed country average is somewhere in the 18, 20 percent range last time I checked. It is one of the reasons that corporations are moving overseas. They are not repatriating their earnings because they don't want to pay that American income tax.

In a global economy, you have to be competitive. It doesn't mean we have to be the lowest. That is not the value proposition of our country. We have the rule of law. We have a highly educated workforce, but we have to be competitive.

So if we can find a way to reduce that corporate tax rate to 25 percent or 20 percent—I applaud the work of Dave Camp, the former Ways and Means chair last session, who boldly proposed a 25 percent income tax rate. The President of the United States, Barack Obama, has proposed a 28 percent corporate income tax rate. So in that range. And that is, by the way, without a carbon tax cut.

With a carbon tax cut you can go lower on the corporate income tax. You could run the numbers. You could probably get down to 20 percent. Maybe you could get down to 15 percent. It depends how you allocated it. But that is one of the things that excites many of the strong free market advocates of the carbon tax cut.

You could also reduce the individual tax burden for families across all income levels, after we make darn sure that low-income families are not in any way disproportionately hit. And in no way is this regressive. In fact, Democrats' preference would prefer

this to be accretive for low-income families, and maybe that is something we can come together around. Certainly something that Democrats and Republicans care about are those who live in poverty and making sure that they, too, see the benefits of the windfall from the carbon tax cut.

But, of course, we are also very open—I am, and my Democratic colleagues—to sharing the benefits of the carbon tax cut across the entire spectrum of income earners, with a focus, we hope, on the middle class, with a focus, we hope, on those in poverty.

But it does provide an opportunity for Republicans who come to the table around climate, around carbon tax cut to say, you know what? Our priorities include job creators and others which, of course, we all care about job creators, we all about care about S Corps, we all care about all those things.

It is simply a matter of priorities. You have to get the revenues to run the government from somewhere. And, separately, we have the discussion about what those appropriation levels are, how much we spend; we have that discussion.

Then we have to, somehow, get so much in taxes. It is a question of where it is from. And I believe it should be from things that, regardless of what you believe on climate, we want to discourage, rather than things that we want to encourage.

So if we can stop discouraging people from earning money and income, stop discouraging corporations from domiciling their earnings here, from growing, from expanding and, instead, discourage something that, even if you throw out the science on climate, is polluting, and runs out, and is a national security danger because it forces us to rely on other countries, that is something that we should discourage in our economy.

So, look, I join George Shultz, Jerry Taylor, Peter Van Doren, Dr. Arthur Laffer, Greg Mankiw, the American Enterprise Institute, and so many others, in saying: the time is now to have this discussion.

I applaud Representative SCALISE for initiating this discussion. This is the first sign of momentum that this bill has. And the day that this body considers a bill condemning my friend from Georgia's national sales tax proposal, I will actually start worrying about it. I will actually start saying wait a minute.

I have had many discussions with him, and I have to say it does have its merits. My issues and concerns with it have been around whether or not we can make it progressive rather than regressive and, of course, the potential for black market transactions when you have that level of taxation. It's a hypothetical discussion at this point.

But the day that a resolution comes forth like H.R. 89 around the national sales tax, I will know that that discussion has become a serious one. And I couldn't be more proud and excited

that the discussion around a national carbon tax cut has now become a serious one, a bipartisan one, an inevitable one, one that we will see through with the next President of the United States into law.

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, with that level of agreement, I am prepared to tell my friend I don't have any speakers remaining, and if he is prepared to close, we will get right to the underlying bill and exercise that enthusiasm.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any other speakers, so I will be happy to close.

I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to address some of the issues in this rule and in this bill. This rule, which I oppose, and I also oppose all three underlying bills, contain a number of concepts that aren't going to move forward into law, that are put there for political reasons and, again, very excitingly, the first real discussion of a national carbon tax cut, because that idea has so much bipartisan momentum from the left and the right.

□ 1315

Many of these ideas are simply recycling old ideas, the same ideas that we have discussed before, that they have complained about before that if somehow they were to make it out of the Senate, the President would veto them, particularly, obviously, one that undoes what the President wants to do, so we are simply going through the motions on a lot of these bills. The most notable one is truly the resolution on a carbon tax cut because what this means is that idea has scared enough people, presumably, who oppose it that it is moving forward in some form and some discussion, which is exciting.

So let's start with discussing the proposed \$10-per-barrel fee on oil. Now, this is, again, kind of a reaction to something that isn't happening. It is not going to change any current policy. There is no \$10-per-barrel fee on oil. This is simply about a Chamber saying that they disapprove of something that Obama has said and wants to do.

We all agree our country has serious problems with transportation and infrastructure funding. There are many different ways that we can meet the needs to fund those. If people don't like a per-barrel fee on oil, there are plenty of other ways to do it.

The real discussion should be about how do we fund transportation?

I am a fan of our bipartisan proposal to allow a repatriation window for funds that corporations have income overseas which they have not brought back to our country because they effectively face another tax with that and a one-time window for doing that. We can create a national infrastructure bank to fund infrastructure.

There are a lot of great ideas. It is clear—and this will probably pass—the Republicans don't like a \$10-per-barrel tax on oil, and that is fine.

If you don't like it, what do you like? How do we want to fund infrastructure?

This proposal and this concept came from the administration's 2017 budget. Frankly, there are probably a lot of things in the President's budget that my Republican friends don't like. They could probably run a resolution every week, they could probably run 10 resolutions every week about things that they don't like in the President's budget, but that is not really a productive use of this Chamber's time. That budget didn't pass. As far as I know, I don't think that budget got a single vote.

It wasn't put up this year because Republicans haven't even put up any budgets for our body. They haven't offered a budget. The last time the Republicans put budgets forward—and I believe the last budget, if I am not mistaken, did not contain the \$10-per-barrel tax on oil. That was in the President's budget for fiscal year 2017, but the prior one did not receive any votes from Democrats or Republicans.

So this vote, at best, is repetitive because already this body has rejected the President's last budget. Were the Republicans to bring forward the President's budget for 2017, they would likely—again, as has traditionally occurred, as far as I know, throughout history—overwhelmingly reject that budget.

So, in part, let me be clear, that is because we believe, I believe as a Member of Congress, that the budget is a legislative prerogative. I don't think there has been a Presidential budget that has been passed. In fact, I and, I think, most, if not all, of my Democratic colleagues joined in opposing the President's budget because we had our own congressional Democrats' budget. Not only one, there were two or three congressional Democratic budgets, and there were several Republican budgets, but that is a matter of legislative prerogative. We, of course, want to hear ideas from the chief executive, whoever she is, but we also want to implement our own budget because it is our prerogative as the United States Congress with the power of the purse to do that.

But considering the fact that Big Oil and Gas get huge tax subsidies every year, I personally believe that this kind of modest oil fee is a reasonable way to look at and have in the mix when talking about how to fund infrastructure.

If there are other ideas—people have talked about vehicle miles driven, people have talked about a number of different ways. There is no Republican or Democratic road. We all drive on roads. We all need roads. We all need bridges. I know the Republicans in good faith, along with Democrats, know we need to fund our national infrastructure. And if you don't like a particular way of doing that, by all means, put other ideas on the table. But it isn't produc-

tive, and it doesn't move anything forward just to take one item from a President's budget that you didn't even allow to have a vote and that very few people support and say: We don't like that.

I think we knew that before you had the vote. I think we knew you didn't like the President's budget overall. You are welcome to have the vote. It isn't going anywhere. It won't pass the Senate. It isn't a matter for actual consideration.

Next, we have the sense of Congress on the carbon tax cut. Again, I couldn't be more excited. I have been feeling from my friends on the right that there has been more interest in this concept of a carbon tax cut. I really see that coming to fruition that it is actually serious enough and mainstream enough that those who don't like the concept are putting up some kind of proactive defense. So I really think it is a matter of time. I think it is going to be great for our economy that we can cut taxes for American businesses, for job creators, and for middle income. We can make sure it is progressive and doesn't additionally burden many of those in poverty. It can be a net benefit to incomes of individuals below the poverty line. I couldn't be more excited about this concept of a carbon tax cut.

Frankly, it is the first discussion on the floor of that concept, I believe, since Republicans have taken control of this body, and I think it is a harbinger of many things to come on something that can be great and, frankly, supported from across the ideological spectrum to make our country more competitive.

Finally, I want to move to what is being called the Ozone Standards Implementation. Now, this also feels like we have been here before and done that before. It feels a little bit like *deja vu* because this bill essentially repackages a bunch of bills attacking Ozone Standards and the Clean Air Act that we have seen here and voted on over the last several years.

Again, this bill won't pass the Senate. It certainly wouldn't be signed by the President. It is not clear why we are doing it. It seems to be filling our time, but I would hope that we have more important issues to work on on behalf of the American people. Like, for instance, the public health threat of the Zika virus is one.

How about bringing up a bipartisan constitutional amendment that will help us move towards a balanced budget? How about improving our entitlement programs to make sure they are there for the next generation of Americans? How about passing comprehensive immigration reform to restore the order of law and allow 10 million people to come out of the shadows and work legally and abide by their responsibilities under American law that we can enforce going forward?

I am glad that one of my amendments to the ozone bill was made in order. My colleague from Georgia men-

tioned that. He said he may not personally be supportive of it. I will certainly be making the case for my fourth time and hoping to gain his support, because what my amendment does is it would close an oil and gas industry loophole to the Clean Air Act's aggregation requirement, which I will be talking more about today.

Currently, under current law, the oil and gas industry doesn't have to aggregate its small air pollution sources, even though cumulatively they release large amounts of air pollutants. Again, what that means in a district like mine where there are many fracking pads, there is, of course, an emission profile to each of these, but because they are small sites, they are not aggregated. We happen to have a county, Weld County, Colorado, with over 20,000 operating wells. When you get up to that kind of number, you can no longer round down to zero. In the aggregate, those wells look a lot more like a number of large, industrial plants that otherwise would fall under the Clean Air Act than simply small sites that can be rounded down to zero.

I couldn't be more excited to have the opportunity to finally bring up my amendment and hopefully adopt it so we can improve the Clean Air Act instead of many of the other provisions of the bill which would eviscerate the Clean Air Act.

This is a serious issue. Between 1980 and 2014, emissions of six air pollutants controlled by the Clean Air Act have dropped by 63 percent. That is good news. We should be doing more, not less, to encourage clean air with the long-term savings of the health of the American people as well as a reduction of costly diseases like asthma.

A recent peer-reviewed study estimates that the Clean Air Act will save more than 230,000 lives and will prevent millions of cases of respiratory problems. But instead of strengthening that act, the provisions of the bill will delay the implementation of the updated 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards by States, a position that is opposed by a broad coalition of scientists and many other groups that care about public health.

The connection between air quality and asthma, of which our country has 25 million sufferers, is well established. Clean air is integral to quality of life, and the last thing we should do is tear down the protections that allow kids to play outside, and that allow adults to recreate outside and enjoy themselves while continuing to breathe clean air.

Again, I am not worried about this bill becoming law. It won't pass the Senate, and, obviously, since it undoes some of President Obama's actions somehow were it to reach his desk, I am confident that it would be vetoed.

The problems go on and on with this bill. I do hope that my amendment passes. It is the first opportunity that I have had to bring forward my BREATHE Act, which has over 50 co-sponsors to actually bring it forward

for a vote and a discussion. We haven't been able to get that floor time until now.

So, all in all, I think this is an encouraging week. On the one hand, we finally get to discuss a carbon tax cut—how exciting—and also, we finally realize that people are actually worried enough about this happening that they are running some kind of proactive strategy to try to lock people down. Wow. This is happening. We are going to have a carbon tax cut sometime in the next few years. This is great.

Second, I finally get the BREATHE Act, for it is an amendment to close a loophole for oil and gas in the Clean Air Act. Again, I don't expect that to pass. I hope to have good support, and, of course, I call upon my friends to reject the underlying bills.

Instead of continuing the climate-denying work of the majority that these three bills kind of double down on, we should be focusing on creating jobs, tax reform, which, again, a carbon tax cut would allow us a foray into cutting taxes for corporations, cutting taxes for individuals. And yet again, instead of focusing on the needs of middle class Americans, instead of focusing on shrinking the deficit, instead of focusing on reducing subsidies for oil and gas companies, we are furthering our reliance on legacy, dirty energy systems to power what we hope is an economy of the future. It is the wrong way to go.

I encourage Members to look in the mirror, think about the health of themselves, of their children, of their parents, the elderly, and those most at risk and ask about how those bills would impact them. The answer is obvious, and I think that, hopefully, the answer that this body gives to these bills will also be obvious.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up legislation that fully funds the administration's effort to mount a robust and long-term response to the growing Zika crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD along with extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" and defeat the previous question so we can focus this body on Zika and the public health risk to the American people, to vote "no" on the rule, to vote "no" on the underlying bills, but, frankly, to move forward with the door having been opened for this discussion and this coalition between left and right on a carbon tax cut proposal. Let's take advantage of that door being opened a crack, and let this be the start of something really great and the start of something really special that can help launch the next decade and more of stronger, pro-

growth economic policies letting American families keep more of their hard-earned income and encouraging American companies to stay put rather than move overseas.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, when you turn on the television, when you open up a newspaper here in the election season, it seems like folks are pretty angry. I enjoy coming down to the floor on rules to work with my friend from Colorado because I genuinely enjoy him. If we are going to get anything done across the aisle, I have no doubt that he is going to be a part of that solution. As you listen to his words down here today, you heard that. Time and time again, there are things we can do together, there are ways we can be better together. Let's find some common-sense alternatives.

Sadly, in an election year like this, oftentimes that is as far as the conversation goes. If you can't fit it on a bumper sticker, you don't have that conversation. You heard the gentleman say—for example, with respect to my own tax bill, H.R. 25, the FairTax, the most widely cosponsored fundamental tax reform bill in the entire United States Congress, he had favorable things to say. But if you look at any Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee-run advertisement, they skewer the men and women who take a chance on growing the economy with the FairTax. They skewer the men and women who take a chance on repealing the taxes, the most burdensome tax on the 80 percent of American working families who have to pay it. In the name of politics, folks don't get past the bumper sticker to the real substance.

I listen to my friend from Colorado. He gives me hope. He gives me hope that we are going to be able to get over that line, Mr. Speaker. But the truth is, we have to get past the bumper sticker slogan. My friend from Colorado is going to be part of whatever fundamental tax reform change is made here. But we ought to be able to agree that just adding more taxes to an already broken system—as the President proposes—can't possibly be the right answer.

My friend is absolutely right that we need to fund American infrastructure, and I would argue the user-fee system is the way to do it. Not repatriation, which takes completely unconnected dollars, but user fees which say that, if you are on the roads, you should pay for the roads. But that is a discussion we will have to have.

□ 1330

This is the right place to have that discussion. We will have that discussion, and I hope that we will come to a conclusion.

My friend says that job creation is job one, but supports complete re-regu-

lation of industries which is destroying jobs across this country. I will give you an example, Mr. Speaker, and it is what is so frustrating to folks back home.

Again, Prime Minister Modi stood where you are standing. He spoke for 1.3 billion people. I only speak for about 700,000. But those 700,000 open up the newspaper when they get into their office on a Monday morning, trying to comply with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, the ozone stand-

ards. Those standards, released in 2008, finally got around to having the regulations for how to comply with them finalized in March of 2015. I will say that again. This crisis of human health that my friend has described, we identified in 2008, and the administration got around to telling folks what the rules were by March of 2015.

So all the job creators across the country began to scramble to comply with those rules, Mr. Speaker. And then in October of 2015, the administration says: Oh, no, wait. We have a much better idea. Now let's do ozone compliance, part two.

In 2008, we decided we had an issue we wanted to address. In March of 2015, the administration finally got around to addressing it. As soon as folks began to spend the money and the intellectual effort to comply with those rules, by October of that same year, the administration says: Oh, no. We have got a better idea. Scrap that.

When my friend reads from all of the conservative economists, the libertarian economists, the folks who care about making sure our limited resources do the most good for the American people and those folks support a carbon tax, they don't support a carbon tax in addition to the nonsensical regulatory structure that I have just described. They support a carbon tax instead of that structure.

If we monetize harms in this country, we don't have to have a bureaucracy that guesses at what the issues are; we don't have to have a bureaucracy that moves not in a day or a week or a month, but takes years, almost decades, to move in the marketplace. We move quickly, and we maximize. For every dollar that compliance costs, for every dollar that environmental stewardship costs, for every dollar that NG exploration costs, we get the maximum return for every American family.

I think there is a pathway there. I think there is a pathway there. But understand, more of the same won't get us there. The power to tax is the power to destroy. Stop destroying job creation. The power to tax is the power to destroy. Stop destroying American corporations and moving them overseas.

Golly, we have got opportunity to come together. I believe these three provisions before us, Mr. Speaker, are going to move us in that direction.

Make no mistake; our ozone bill that we have before us today makes every amendment from this body in order—

save one that was virtually exactly the same as another, and we didn't want to be duplicative here of the Members' time—made every discussion in order, including the one from the gentleman from Colorado.

The sense of Congress today says we don't need to tax fossil fuels as an answer to anything, that taxes are just taxes; and in the absence of a coherent environmental policy, in the absence of a coherent stewardship policy, in the absence of men and women on the ground who are balancing the needs of jobs and the needs of community, it is just a bumper sticker slogan.

Let's reject bumper sticker slogans today. Let's take advantage of the serious men and women that serve in this institution, like the gentleman from Colorado. Let's get together and do the heavy lifting.

Mr. Speaker, if it were easy, they would have done it already. The reason you are here, the reason my friend from Colorado is here, and the reason I am here is not to do the easy things; it is to do the hard things.

What I have come to know in my 5½ years in this institution is I have not met a man or a woman who is serious about making a difference for the country who wouldn't take their voting card and turn it in tomorrow if they could make that kind of lasting difference that would serve not just this generation, but generations to come. We have that opportunity, Mr. Speaker. It is an election year, but let's not squander it. We can make these next 8 months count for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge strong support for the rule. I urge support for the underlying resolutions as well, but I urge strong support for the rule that will begin this discussion.

The material previously referred to by Mr. POLIS is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 767 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC. 4. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5044) making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2016 to respond to Zika virus. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without in-

structions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 5044.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

The Republican majority may say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: "Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy impli-

cations. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. WOODALL. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on adoption of the resolution, if ordered; the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3826; and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 163, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

YEAS—230

Abraham	Fleischmann	Latta
Aderholt	Fleming	LoBiondo
Allen	Flores	Long
Amash	Forbes	Loudermilk
Amodei	Fortenberry	Love
Babin	Fox	Lucas
Barletta	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Barr	Frelinghuysen	Lummis
Barton	Garrett	MacArthur
Benishek	Gibbs	Marchant
Bilirakis	Gibson	Marino
Bishop (MI)	Gohmert	Massie
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	McCaul
Blackburn	Gosar	McClintock
Blum	Gowdy	McHenry
Bost	Granger	McKinley
Boustany	Graves (GA)	McMorris
Brady (TX)	Graves (LA)	Rodgers
Brat	Graves (MO)	McSally
Bridenstine	Griffith	Meadows
Brooks (AL)	Grothman	Meehan
Brooks (IN)	Guinta	Messer
Buchanan	Guthrie	Mica
Buck	Hanna	Miller (MI)
Bucshon	Harper	Moolenaar
Burgess	Harris	Mooney (WV)
Byrne	Hartzler	Mullin
Calvert	Heck (NV)	Mulvaney
Carter (GA)	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)
Carter (TX)	Hice, Jody B.	Neugebauer
Chabot	Hill	Newhouse
Chaffetz	Holding	Noem
Clawson (FL)	Hudson	Nugent
Coffman	Huelskamp	Nunes
Cole	Huizenga (MI)	Olson
Collins (GA)	Hultgren	Palazzo
Collins (NY)	Hurd (TX)	Palmer
Comstock	Issa	Paulsen
Conaway	Jenkins (KS)	Pearce
Cook	Jenkins (WV)	Perry
Costello (PA)	Johnson (OH)	Pittenger
Cramer	Johnson, Sam	Pitts
Crawford	Jolly	Poe (TX)
Crenshaw	Jones	Poliquin
Curberson	Jordan	Posey
Curbelo (FL)	Joyce	Price, Tom
Davis, Rodney	Katko	Ratcliffe
Denham	Kelly (MS)	Reed
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Reichert
DeSantis	King (IA)	Renacci
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Ribble
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger (IL)	Rice (SC)
Dold	Klaine	Rigell
Donovan	Knight	Roby
Duncan (SC)	Labrador	Roe (TN)
Duncan (TN)	LaHood	Rogers (AL)
Emmer (MN)	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)
Farenthold	Lamborn	Rohrabacher
Fitzpatrick	Lance	Rokita

Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Russell  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)

Smith (TX)  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski

Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

NAYS—163

Adams  
Aguilar  
Ashford  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Eshoo  
Esty

Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Graham  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Hastings  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Sarbanes  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
Loebsock  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Lujan, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
Lynch  
Maloney,  
Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng

Moore  
Moulton  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (IN)  
Neal  
Nolan  
Norcross  
O'Rourke  
Pascarell  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrader  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—40

Black  
Cárdenas  
Cummings  
Deutch  
Duffy  
Ellison  
Ellmers (NC)  
Engel  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fincher  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn

Hardy  
Herrera Beutler  
Huffman  
Hunter  
Hurt (VA)  
Jeffries  
Lee  
Lieu, Ted  
McCarthy  
Miller (FL)  
Nadler  
Pallone  
Payne  
Pompeo

Rooney (FL)  
Royce  
Rush  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Scott, David  
Sires  
Smith (NJ)  
Takai  
Walters, Mimi  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters, Maxine

□ 1357

Mr. COOPER changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. RIGELL changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 273, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. HURT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 273 on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 767, Providing for consideration of H.R. 4775, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016; providing for consideration of H. Con. Res. 89, expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy; and providing for consideration of H. Con. Res. 112. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 163, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 274]

AYES—235

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Babin  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Benishek  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bost  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Clawson (FL)  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Cook  
Costello (PA)  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis, Rodney  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dold  
Donovan

Price, Tom  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Rigell  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Royce  
Russell  
Salmon  
Sanford

Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao

Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

NOES—163

Adams  
Aguilar  
Ashford  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty

Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Graham  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Hastings  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
Loebsock  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Lujan, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
Lynch  
Maloney,  
Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Moulton

Murphy (FL)  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nolan  
Norcross  
O'Rourke  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrader  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—35

Black  
Cárdenas  
Conyers  
Cummings  
Duffy  
Ellison  
Ellmers (NC)  
Engel  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fincher  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez

Hahn  
Hardy  
Herrera Beutler  
Huffman  
Hunter  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Lee  
Lieu, Ted  
Luetkemeyer  
McCarthy  
Nadler  
Payne

Pittenger  
Rush  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sires  
Takai  
Lee  
Walters, Mimi  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters, Maxine  
Payne

□ 1403

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 274.

**MOUNT HOOD COOPER SPUR LAND EXCHANGE CLARIFICATION ACT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3826) to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to modify provisions relating to certain land exchanges in the Mt. Hood Wilderness in the State of Oregon, 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 Nevada (Mr. HARDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 2, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 275]

YEAS—401

Abraham	Carter (TX)	Dingell
Adams	Cartwright	Doggett
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Dold
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Donovan
Allen	Chabot	Doyle, Michael
Amodעי	Chaffetz	F.
Ashford	Chu, Judy	Duckworth
Babin	Cicilline	Duncan (SC)
Barletta	Clark (MA)	Duncan (TN)
Barr	Clarke (NY)	Edwards
Barton	Clawson (FL)	Emmer (MN)
Bass	Clay	Engel
Beatty	Cleaver	Eshoo
Becerra	Clyburn	Esty
Benishkek	Coffman	Farenthold
Bera	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Beyer	Cole	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Collins (GA)	Fleming
Bishop (GA)	Collins (NY)	Flores
Bishop (MI)	Comstock	Forbes
Bishop (UT)	Conaway	Fortenberry
Blackburn	Connolly	Foster
Blum	Conyers	Foxx
Blumenauer	Cook	Frankel (FL)
Bonamici	Cooper	Franks (AZ)
Bost	Costa	Frelinghuysen
Boustany	Costello (PA)	Fudge
Boyle, Brendan	Courtney	Gabbard
F.	Cramer	Gallego
Brady (PA)	Crawford	Garamendi
Brady (TX)	Crenshaw	Garrett
Brat	Crowley	Gibbs
Bridenstine	Cuellar	Gibson
Brooks (AL)	Culberson	Gohmert
Brooks (IN)	Curbelo (FL)	Goodlatte
Brown (FL)	Davis (CA)	Gosar
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Danny	Gowdy
Buchanan	Davis, Rodney	Graham
Buck	DeFazio	Granger
Bucshon	DeGette	Graves (GA)
Burgess	Delaney	Graves (LA)
Bustos	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Butterfield	DelBene	Grayson
Byrne	Denham	Green, Al
Calvert	Dent	Green, Gene
Capps	DeSantis	Grothman
Capuano	DeSaulnier	Guinta
Carney	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Carson (IN)	Deutch	Hanna
Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Harper

Harris	McCaul	Ruppersberger	Sánchez, Linda	Sires	Wasserman
Hartzler	McClintock	Rush	T.	Takai	Schultz
Hastings	McCollum	Russell	Sánchez, Loretta	Walters, Mimi	Waters, Maxine
Heck (NV)	McDermott	Ryan (OH)			
Heck (WA)	McGovern	Salmon			
Hensarling	McHenry	Sanford			
Hice, Jody B.	McKinley	Sarbanes			
Higgins	McMorris	Scalise			
Hill	Rodgers	Schakowsky			
Himes	McNerney	Schiff			
Hinojosa	McSally	Schrader			
Holding	Meadows	Schweikert			
Honda	Meehan	Scott (VA)			
Hoyer	Meeks	Scott, Austin			
Hudson	Meng	Scott, David			
Huelskamp	Messer	Sensenbrenner			
Huizenga (MI)	Mica	Serrano			
Hultgren	Miller (FL)	Sessions			
Hurd (TX)	Miller (MI)	Sewell (AL)			
Hurt (VA)	Moolenaar	Sherman			
Israel	Mooney (WV)	Shimkus			
Issa	Moore	Shuster			
Jackson Lee	Moulton	Simpson			
Jenkins (KS)	Mullin	Sinema			
Jenkins (WV)	Mulvaney	Slaughter			
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (FL)	Smith (MO)			
Johnson (OH)	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NE)			
Johnson, E. B.	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)			
Johnson, Sam	Neal	Smith (TX)			
Jolly	Neugebauer	Smith (WA)			
Jones	Newhouse	Speier			
Jordan	Noem	Stefanik			
Joyce	Nolan	Stewart			
Kaptur	Norcross	Stivers			
Katko	Nugent	Stutzman			
Keating	Nunes	Swalwell (CA)			
Kelly (IL)	O'Rourke	Takano			
Kelly (MS)	Olson	Thompson (CA)			
Kelly (PA)	Palazzo	Thompson (MS)			
Kildee	Pallone	Thompson (PA)			
Kilmer	Palmer	Thornberry			
Kind	Pascrell	Tiberi			
King (IA)	Paulsen	Tipton			
King (NY)	Pearce	Titus			
Kinzinger (IL)	Pelosi	Tonko			
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	Torres			
Kline	Perry	Trott			
Knight	Peters	Tsongas			
Kuster	Peterson	Turner			
Labrador	Pingree	Upton			
LaHood	Pittenger	Valadao			
LaMalfa	Pitts	Van Hollen			
Lamborn	Pocan	Vargas			
Lance	Poe (TX)	Veasey			
Langevin	Poliquin	Vela			
Larsen (WA)	Polis	Velázquez			
Larson (CT)	Pompeo	Visclosky			
Latta	Pompeo	Posey			
Lawrence	Price (NC)	Wagner			
Levin	Price, Tom	Walberg			
Lewis	Quigley	Walden			
Lipinski	Rangel	Walker			
LoBiondo	Ratcliffe	Walorski			
Loeb sack	Reed	Walz			
Lofgren	Reichert	Watson Coleman			
Long	Renacci	Weber (TX)			
Loudermilk	Ribble	Webster (FL)			
Love	Rice (NY)	Welch			
Lowenthal	Rice (SC)	Wenstrup			
Lowe y	Richmond	Westerman			
Lucas	Rigell	Westmoreland			
Luetkemeyer	Roby	Whitfield			
Lujan Grisham	Roe (TN)	Williams			
(NM)	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (FL)			
Lujan, Ben Ray	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (SC)			
(NM)	Rohrabacher	Witman			
Lummis	Rokita	Womack			
Lynch	Rooney (FL)	Woodall			
MacArthur	Ros-Lehtinen	Yarmuth			
Maloney,	Roskam	Yoder			
Carolyn	Ross	Yoho			
Maloney, Sean	Rothfus	Young (AK)			
Marchant	Rouzer	Young (IA)			
Marino	Roybal-Allard	Young (IN)			
Massie	Royce	Zeldin			
Matsui	Ruiz	Zinke			

NAYS—2

Griffith  
NOT VOTING—30

Amash	Black	Fincher
	Cárdenas	Grijalva
	Cummings	Gutiérrez
	Duffy	Hahn
	Ellison	Hardy
	Elmers (NC)	Herrera Beutler
	Farr	Huffman
	Fattah	Hunter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE  
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1411

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent in the House chamber for votes on Wednesday, June 8, 2016. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall votes 273 and 274, and “yea” on rollcall vote 275.

**THE JOURNAL**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

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

□ 1415

**OZONE STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2016**

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 4775.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEWHOUSE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 767 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. 4775.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1415

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. 4775) to

facilitate efficient State implementation of ground-level ozone standards, and for other purposes, with Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD).

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Chairman, jobs, the economy, and public health all are very critical priorities for the American people. It is possible, in fact, to pursue policies that simultaneously protect all three of them. Today we have a balanced approach in the Ozone Standards Implementation Act, and it does exactly that.

Addressing ozone levels has been one of the major successes of the 1970 Clean Air Act. Across the country, ozone levels, in fact, have declined dramatically, having declined nearly one-third since 1980. The EPA's 2008 ozone standard would have continued that success by setting out a program to achieve further reductions for many years to come.

But the EPA failed to finalize the implementing regs and guidance for the 2008 rule until just last year, and as a result, States are currently still in the process of implementing the rule. Although EPA had difficulty finalizing the 2008 regs, the Agency had no such problems coming up with a new ozone standard so unworkable for certain areas of the country that even the Agency itself concedes the technologies to fully implement and to comply still don't exist. And now, States are stuck with the impossible task of applying both standards concurrently.

In my district in southwest Michigan, in Allegan County, you could, in fact, remove every piece of human activity—roads, barbecues, jobs, move everybody out—and the region still would be in nonattainment because of the ozone that is generated from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Gary, Indiana. The new standard would result in potentially hundreds of counties across the Midwest—certainly a good number of them in Michigan—that would be designated as nonattainment, resulting in fewer new businesses or expansions of existing ones, and even fewer major construction and other infrastructure projects.

The threat of future nonattainment designation has a chilling effect and encourages employers to move someplace else, even out of the United States to relocate abroad. So it is essentially often a kiss of death for economic growth, and it comes at a time when our fragile economy can least afford it.

This thoughtful solution, this bill, retains the 2008 standard—yes, it does—but it provides additional time for States to comply with the new standard until after the current one has been fully implemented. It is common sense. Under this bill, we will have in place a more streamlined and effective schedule to ensure continued improvements in air quality in the years ahead.

The bill also has a number of sensible provisions to address practical implementation challenges that States face under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards program. It extends the mandatory review process from 5 years to a more workable 10, while allowing the EPA Administrator the discretion to review and revise standards earlier if circumstances warrant. It requires that EPA's implementing regs and guidance come out along with a new standard so that States and affected entities will have the direction that they need to comply.

The good news is, under this bill, ozone levels continue their long-term downward trend, and we can accomplish that goal without jeopardizing jobs.

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

Mr. Chairman, here we go again. We should be addressing our failing infrastructure, funding the National Institutes of Health or the Centers for Disease Control to control Zika, helping the people of Flint who were exposed to lead in the drinking water, investing in clean energy, mitigating the risks of climate change, and fulfilling our constitutional responsibility to fund our government. Instead of attending to the many important challenges we face, we are here to consider yet another bill that will undermine our Clean Air Act.

Consideration of this bill is a waste of time. No wonder people across the country are frustrated and disappointed with Washington. We are not doing the things that will create opportunities to inspire our young people and fully employ everyone who wants and needs to work. Instead of doing something to improve public health and our environment, we are trying to undermine those dynamics.

H.R. 4775 is a bill that will do nothing to further improve our air quality. It offers no assistance to State and local governments. It offers no assistance to businesses that want to do the right thing and find ways to improve our environmental and social performance of their operations.

This bill creates new loopholes through which polluters will add toxic substances to our air and erode the substantial gains we have made in public health under the Clean Air Act.

H.R. 4775 has taken many approaches to undermining the Clean Air Act: it doubles the NAAQS review cycle from 5 to 10 years, which will prevent standards from being set using the most up-to-date science; it delays the implementation of the 2015 ozone NAAQS up

to 8 years; and it alters the criteria for establishing a NAAQS from one based solely on protecting public health to one that would include considerations of affordability and current technical feasibility. These are just a few among many harmful changes in this bill.

That is why this bill has inspired such opposition. We have received letters of opposition signed by more than 130 environmental and public health organizations as well as a veto threat from the President's administration.

There is nothing new here. Once again, we hear the false choice presented: jobs or clean air. But that is not the choice, and we have decades of experience with local and Federal policy to regulate air pollution as proof that we do not have to choose between being employed and being healthy.

This false choice is even more absurd when you consider that there is one choice we must make every day about 20,000 times to stay alive: the choice to breathe. That is the average number of breaths that each adult takes every day of his or her life. Children, whose lungs are smaller average more breaths than that; and if you are exercising, that number will understandably be higher as well. That is a lot of exposure. So it is vitally important that the air we take in some 20,000 times per day is as clean as possible.

Ozone is extremely harmful. We have known this for about 70 years. We did not know the precise chemical nature of ozone back in 1947 when the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established the Nation's first air pollution control program. Back then it was called smog. In the middle of a heat wave, the smog that formed over L.A. caused people's eyes to burn and a scraping sensation in their throats. It literally became painful to breathe.

Although Los Angeles has long been recognized as a location with special challenges in air pollution due to geography and prevailing weather patterns, it is not the only city that experienced these problems. They were reported in other industrial cities as well.

We have come a long way since that time, but we did not clean up the air significantly until we created an enforceable regulatory structure that applied a set of standards to both businesses and individuals.

H.R. 4775 undermines the single most important criteria in the Clean Air Act: the mandate to set a standard that will allow every one of our citizens, no matter their age or location, to take 20,000 breaths of clean, safe air every day. We can certainly afford clean air. In fact, we must afford clean air. We have demonstrated time and time again that we can develop and deploy technologies that will achieve those ends.

H.R. 4775 is a dangerous and unnecessary bill, and I oppose the bill. I urge my colleagues to reject this latest assault on public health and to support the further improvements of air quality for our constituents.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD, for the sake of this dialogue, the over 130 letters of opposition we have received.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

MAY 10, 2016.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Clean air is fundamental for good health, and the Clean Air Act promises all Americans air that is safe to breathe. The undersigned public health and medical organizations urge you to oppose H.R. 4775, the so-called “Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016.” Despite the clear scientific evidence of the need for greater protection from ozone pollution, and the Clean Air Act’s balanced implementation timeline that provides states clear authority and plenty of time to plan and then work to reduce pollution to meet the updated standard, H.R. 4775 imposes additional delays and sweeping changes that will threaten health, particularly the health of children, seniors and people with chronic disease.

In contrast to what the bill’s title implies, H.R. 4775 reaches far beyond implementation of the current ozone standards. It also permanently weakens the Clean Air Act and future air pollution health standards for all criteria pollutants. Specifically, H.R. 4775 weakens implementation and enforcement of all lifesaving air pollution health standards including those for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. It would also permanently undermine the Clean Air Act as a public health law.

The Clean Air Act requires that the Environmental Protection Agency review the science on the health impacts of carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide air pollutants every five years and update these national ambient air quality standards according to the current science. H.R. 4775 would lengthen the review period of the air pollution health standards from once every five years to once every ten years for all criteria pollutants. As the science continues to evolve, EPA and states should have the best and most current data inform air pollution cleanup.

New research shows additional impacts that air pollution has on human health. For example, on March 29, 2016, a new study, Particulate Matter Exposure and Preterm Birth: Estimates of U.S. Attributable Burden and Economic Costs, was published that shows particulate air pollution is linked to nearly 16,000 preterm births per year. Under H.R. 4775, EPA would have to wait as much as a decade to consider new evidence when setting standards. Ten years is far too long to wait to protect public health from levels of pollution that the science shows are dangerous or for EPA to consider new information.

In the 2015 review of the ozone standard, EPA examined an extensive body of scientific evidence demonstrating that ozone inflames the lungs, causing asthma attacks, resulting in emergency room visits, hospitalizations, and premature deaths. A growing body of research indicates that ozone may also lead to central nervous system harm and may harm developing fetuses. In response to the evidence, EPA updated the ozone standards. While many of our organizations called for a more protective level, there is no doubt that the new 70 parts per billion standard provides greater health protections compared to the previous standard.

H.R. 4775 would delay implementation of these more protective air pollution standards for at least eight years. This means eight years of illnesses and premature deaths that could have been avoided. Parents will not be told the truth about pollution in their

community and states and EPA will not work to curb pollution to meet the new standards. The public has a fundamental right to know when pollution in the air they breathe or the water they drink threatens health, and Congress must not add eight years of delay to health protections and cleanup.

H.R. 4775 would also permanently weaken implementation of the 2015 and future ozone standards. It would reduce requirements for areas with the most dangerous levels of ozone. Areas classified as being in “extreme nonattainment” of the standard would no longer need to build plans that include additional contingency measures if their initial plans fail to provide the expected pollution reductions. The Clean Air Act prioritizes reducing air pollution to protect the public’s health, but H.R. 4775 opens a new opportunity for communities to avoid cleaning up, irrespective of the health impacts.

Further, the bill would greatly expand the definition of an exceptional event. Under the Clean Air Act, communities can demonstrate to EPA that an exceptional event—such as a wildfire—should not “count” in determining whether their air quality meets the national standards. This bill would recklessly expand the definition of exceptional events to include high pollution days when the air is simply stagnant—the precise air pollution episodes the Clean Air Act was designed to combat—and declare those bad air days as “exceptional.” Changing the accounting rules will undermine health protection and avoid pollution cleanup.

Additionally, the bill would permanently weaken the Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act is one of our nation’s premier public health laws because it puts health first. The Act has a two-step process: first, EPA considers scientific evidence to decide how much air pollution is safe to breathe and sets the standard that is requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. Then, states work with EPA to develop a plan to clean up air pollution to meet the standard. Cost and feasibility are fully considered in the second phase during implementation of the standard.

This bill states that if EPA finds that “a range of levels” of an air pollutant protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, then EPA may consider technological feasibility in choosing a limit within that range. Further, the bill would interject implementation considerations including adverse economic and energy effects into the standard setting process. These changes will permanently weaken the core health-based premise of the Clean Air Act—protecting the public from known health effects of air pollution with a margin of safety.

H.R. 4775 is a sweeping attack on lifesaving standards that protect public health from air pollution. This bill is an extreme attempt to undermine our nation’s clean air health protections. Not only does it delay the long-overdue updated ozone standards and weaken their implementation and enforcement, it also permanently weakens the health protections against many dangerous air pollutants and the scientific basis of Clean Air Act standards.

Please prioritize the health of your constituents and vote NO on H.R. 4775.

Sincerely,

Allergy & Asthma Network, Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments, American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Preventive Medicine, American Lung Association, American Public Health Association, American Thoracic Society, Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, Children’s Environmental Health Network, Health Care Without Harm,

March of Dimes, National Association of County & City Health Officials, National Environmental Health Association, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Public Health Institute, Trust for America’s Health.

LEAGUE OF  
CONSERVATION VOTERS,  
Washington, DC, June 7, 2016.

Re: Oppose H.R. 4775—Extreme Attack on Smog Protections & the Clean Air Act.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of our millions of members, the League of Conservation Voters (LCV) works to turn environmental values into national priorities. Each year, LCV publishes the National Environmental Scorecard, which details the voting records of members of Congress on environmental legislation. The Scorecard is distributed to LCV members, concerned voters nationwide, and the media.

LCV urges you to vote NO on H.R. 4775, the “Ozone Standards Implementation Act,” a radical bill that jeopardizes the health of the American people by undermining the EPA’s recently-updated standards for ozone pollution (a.k.a. smog) and eviscerating a central pillar of the Clean Air Act.

The Clean Air Act was enacted with strong bipartisan support and is based on the central premise that clean air protections for dangerous pollutants like smog, soot, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and lead be based solely on the best-available health science. The law’s drafters structured the law in this manner because Americans deserve to know if their air is safe to breathe or not. For the first time ever, H.R. 4775 would allow the EPA to consider factors unrelated to health, like technical feasibility in the initial standard setting process. States consider feasibility and cost when they implement the standards. This system has worked extremely well since 1970 as air quality has improved dramatically while the economy has grown.

The bill would also gut EPA’s ozone standards, which were updated last fall. H.R. 4775 would delay these vital health protections by at least ten years and double the law’s current five-year review periods for updating ozone and all national air quality standards allowing unhealthy air to persist even longer. High ozone levels pose a significant threat to our health, and are especially dangerous for children, the elderly, and asthmatics.

We urge you to REJECT H.R. 4775 and will strongly consider including votes on this bill in the 2016 Scorecard. If you need more information, please call my office and ask to speak with a member of our Government Relations team.

Sincerely,

GENE KARPINSKI,  
President.

JUNE 7, 2016.

DEAR SENATOR/REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of our millions of members, the undersigned 118 organizations urge you to oppose the “Ozone Standards Implementation Act” (H.R. 4775, S. 2882). The innocuous-sounding name is misleading: this legislation would actually systematically weaken the Clean Air Act without a single improvement, undermine Americans’ 46-year right to healthy air based on medical science, and delay lifesaving health standards already years overdue.

This bill’s vision of “Ozone Standards Implementation” eliminates health benefits and the right to truly safe air that Americans enjoy under today’s law. First, the legislation would delay for ten years the right

to safer air quality, and even the simple right to know if the air is safe to breathe. Corporations applying for air pollution permits would be free to ignore new ground-level ozone (aka smog) health standards during these additional ten years. For the first time the largest sources of air pollution would be allowed to exceed health standards. The bill would also outright excuse the parts of the country suffering the worst smog pollution from having backup plans if they do not reduce pollution. The most polluted parts of the country should not stop doing everything they can to protect their citizens' health and environment by cleaning up smog pollution.

This bill is not content to merely weaken and delay reductions in smog pollution. It also strikes at our core right to clean air based on health and medical science. The medically-based health standards that the law has been founded on for 46 years instead could become a political football weakened by polluter compliance costs. This could well result in communities being exposed to unhealthy levels of smog and soot and sulfur dioxide and even toxic lead pollution. The bill would also double the law's five-year review periods for recognizing the latest science and updating health standards, which are already frequently years late; this means in practice that unhealthy air would persist for longer than ten years.

The legislation also weakens implementation of current clean air health standards. The bill expands exemptions for "exceptional events" that are not counted towards compliance with health standards for air quality, even when air pollution levels are unsafe. This will mean more unsafe air more often, with no responsibility to clean it up. Requirements meant to ensure progress toward reducing smog and soot pollution would shift from focusing on public health and achievability to economic costs. Despite the bland name "Ozone Standards Implementation Act," this bill represents an extreme attack on the most fundamental safeguards and rights in the Clean Air Act.

Since 1970, the Federal Clean Air Act has been organized around one governing principle—that the EPA must set health standards based on medical science for dangerous air pollution, including smog, soot and lead, that protect all Americans, with "an adequate margin of safety" for vulnerable populations like children, the elderly and asthmatics. This legislation eviscerates that principle and protection. We urge you to oppose H.R. 4775 and S. 2882, to protect our families and Americans' rights to clean air.

Sincerely,

350KC; 350 Loudoun; Alaska Community Action on Toxics; Alton Area Cluster UCM (United Congregations of Metro-East); Brentwood House California Latino Business Institute; Center for Biological Diversity; Chesapeake Physicians for Social Responsibility; Chicago Physicians for Social Responsibility; Citizens for Clean Air; Clean Air Watch; Clean Water Action; Cleveland Environmental Action Network; Climate Action Alliance of the Valley; Connecticut League of Conservation Voters; Conservation Voters for Idaho; Conservation Voters of South Carolina; Dakota Resource Council; Earth Day Network; Earthjustice.

Earthworks; Environment Iowa; Environment America; Environment Arizona; Environment California; Environment Colorado; Environment Connecticut; Environment Florida; Environment Georgia; Environment Illinois; Environment Maine; Environment Maryland; Environment Massachusetts; Environment Michigan; Environment Minnesota; Environment Missouri; Environment Montana; Environment Nevada; Environment New Hampshire; Environment New Jersey.

Environment New Mexico; Environment North Carolina; Environment Ohio; Environment Oregon; Environment Rhode Island; Environment Texas; Environment Virginia; Environment Washington; Environmental Defense Action Fund; Environmental Entrepreneurs (E2); Environmental Law & Policy Center; Ethical Society of St. Louis; Faith Alliance for Climate Solutions; Florida Conservation Voters; Fort Collins Sustainability Group; GreenLatinos; Health Care Without Harm; Iowa Interfaith Power & Light; Jean-Michel Cousteau's Ocean Futures Society; KyotoUSA.

Labadie Environmental Organization (LEO); Latino Donor Collaborative; League of Conservation Voters; League of Women Voters; Maine Conservation Voters; Maryland League of Conservation Voters; Michigan League of Conservation Voters; Moms Clean Air Force; Montana Conservation Voters Education Fund; Montana Environmental Information Center; National Parks Conservation Association; Natural Resources Defense Council; NC League of Conservation Voters; Nevada Conservation League; New Mexico Environmental Law Center; New York League of Conservation Voters; Northern Plains Resource Council; OEC Action Fund; Ohio Organizing Collaborative, Communities United for Responsible Energy; Oregon League of Conservation Voters.

Partnership for Policy Integrity; PennEnvironment; People Demanding Action, Tucson Chapter; Physicians for Social Responsibility; Physicians for Social Responsibility, Maine Chapter; Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles Chapter; Physicians for Social Responsibility, Arizona Chapter; Physicians for Social Responsibility, SF Bay Area Chapter; Physicians for Social Responsibility, Tennessee Chapter; Physicians for Social Responsibility, Wisconsin Chapter; Powder River Basin Resource Council; Public Citizen; Public Citizen's Texas Office; RVA Interfaith Climate Justice Team; Safe Climate Campaign; San Juan Citizens Alliance; Sierra Club; Southern Environmental Law Center; Sustainable Energy & Economic Development (SEED) Coalition; Texas Campaign for the Environment.

Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services; Texas League of Conservation Voters; The Environmental Justice Center at Chestnut Hills United Church; Trust for America's Health; Union of Concerned Scientists; Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment; Valley Watch; Virginia Organizing; Virginia Interfaith Power & Light; Voces Verdes; Voices for Progress; Washington Conservation Voters; Western Colorado Congress; Western Organization of Resource Councils; Wisconsin Environmental Health Network; Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters; Wisconsin Environment; Wyoming Outdoor Council.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON), the vice chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, every time I talk about this bipartisan bill, I make sure to emphasize one point: I want clean air.

I remember Houston in the 1970s. We could not see the downtown through the smog. We have made a lot of progress since then. The whole country has made a lot of progress since then. I want that progress to continue.

Despite what some would have you believe, Mr. Chairman, this bipartisan bill is not about fundamentally changing the Clean Air Act. Nothing in this

bipartisan bill changes any air quality standard or regulation. Nothing in this bipartisan bill puts cost before science when EPA sets a new standard.

This bipartisan bill is about carefully thought-out, commonsense reforms. It is about listening to State regulators who actually had to make EPA's rules work for the people.

The people I work for back home are full of common sense. Common sense says that EPA should put out guidance to follow a new rule at the same time they put out the rule.

Folks in Texas 22 and across America are puzzled. What is wrong with EPA putting out a complete package of rules and regulations together instead of a rule first followed by regulations 7 years later? That is not common sense. That is a road to failure, a road we are going down right now.

As Dr. Bryan Shaw, the top regulator for air quality in my home State of Texas, said, provisions in this bipartisan bill will "allow States to focus their limited resources" to implement EPA's previous ozone rule. We can continue to improve Texas air—and the air of every State—if we let our regulators do their jobs.

I carefully wrote this bipartisan bill to include more common sense. Let EPA consider achievability when issuing a new rule. This is not a mandate.

□ 1430

I ask my opponents to read this bipartisan bill. Read the language. It clearly says the EPA may consider achievability when they set a new standard. This provision will never allow EPA to set an unhealthy standard. They can't use cost to ignore science.

Let's bring common sense to the EPA and work together to help States improve air quality. Vote for this bill.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership on energy and clean air policy for all of America.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4775. The Republican bill is a radical attempt to gut the Clean Air Act.

The Clean Air Act has been one of our bedrock environmental laws for America since the 1970s. So for 50 years it has worked well to ensure that it protects our health while businesses thrive. It has made such a difference in our lives.

I heard my good friend from Houston say he has seen the air cleaned up. The same is true in the Sunshine State of Florida. I remember those smoggy days in the late sixties and early seventies. I watched the impact of the Clean Air Act make it healthier for us to breathe, to grow up, to live healthy lives. All you have to do is look across the globe at China and India and the struggles they have with their economy because they are not able to control their pollution.

The great thing about the Clean Air Act is that it is based on science. It requires the EPA every 5 years to bring scientists together and do a health check, do a check on the air quality standards all across America. Then they can—they are not required to—say: we are going to improve the air quality standards. And then they leave it up to States and stakeholders at home to determine how best to control air pollution. It has been extraordinarily effective at cleaning the air.

EPA has set air quality standards for six different pollutants: ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead, and particulate matter. Between 1980 and 2014, emissions of these six air pollutants dropped by 63 percent. During the same period, the Nation's gross domestic product increased by 147 percent, vehicle miles traveled increased by 97 percent, energy consumption increased by 26 percent, and the U.S. population increased by 41 percent. These emissions reductions have generated dramatic health effects. There is a balance in the law already.

A recent peer-reviewed study says the Clean Air Act will save more than 230,000 lives and will prevent millions of cases of respiratory problems like asthma and other problems in 2020 alone. It will also enhance our national productivity by preventing 17 million lost workdays. These public health benefits translate into \$2 trillion in monetized benefits to the economy.

Again, from the Sunshine State's perspective, we have a booming tourist economy largely because we have clean water and clear air. Everyone wants to come to Florida. They are very discerning with their tourist dollars and where they are going to take a vacation. They look across the world, and one of the reasons people travel to America or you travel to the Sunshine State is because it is healthy and clean; and it is largely because of the Clean Air Act that we have been able to do that.

So this bill is irresponsible because it will take us backwards. And let's talk a few specifics. The bill dramatically delays implementation of the 2015 ozone air quality standards by up to 8 years. It says to America: we are going to ignore the science, we are going to ignore the new standards that have been developed with thousands and thousands of comments, and we are going to ignore the fact that these improved standards will net benefits of up to \$4.6 billion in 2025 alone.

Second, the bill doubles the air quality standard review period for all criteria air pollutants to every 10 years. Currently, the Clean Air Act says: EPA, every 5 years, look at the best science. Now, this bill says to ignore the science. Again, we will wait 10 years.

That is not smart and that is not helpful to our communities and our neighbors back home.

The bill also gives new and expanded facilities amnesty from new air quality

standards. And this is where I think my Republican friends are going to invite a lot of litigation.

Before I came to Congress, I did a little bit of environmental law. Current existing industrial users and businesses will have to bear the burden because the new polluters will get a break—they will get amnesty—while our existing businesses will have to make up the difference. That is not smart, and I think that is going to create a lot of lawsuits.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi from India was here today. One of his messages, besides what a great democracy America is and what a great democracy India is, is that we have to think about the future. And we can tap the American ingenuity and what we have already done to clean air and grow business at the same time.

Other nations are realizing now what we have learned long ago: unregulated emission of dangerous air pollutants is unsustainable. The Clean Air Act has helped us make dramatic improvements in air quality over the past decades. Our economy has grown at the same time.

So I would urge my colleagues, do not gut the Clean Air Act. Vote "no" on H.R. 4775.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his efforts on this very important legislation.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 4775, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016, so States will have the flexibility and tools to reasonably and effectively meet the new EPA ozone standards.

Since the proposal of EPA's 2008 ozone standards, States have continually worked to implement air quality standards to comply with EPA's clean air requirements. However, EPA's implementation regulations for the 2008 standards were not published until March 6, 2015, and then the revised ozone standards were issued in October of 2015.

States now face the prospect of simultaneously implementing two ozone standards at the same time. H.R. 4775 remedies this problem by creating a phase-in approach to the 2008 and 2015 ozone standards, extending the final designations under the 2015 standards to 2025.

It would also make reforms to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards to provide flexibility and structure to actions taken to implementing and revising these standards. States should be given the flexibility to implement air quality standards in a way that is cost effective and efficient.

I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) for introducing this bill. I also encourage my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure States are able to implement EPA ozone standards without harming their overall economy.

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

Mr. Chair, H.R. 4775 would fundamentally and permanently weaken the Clean Air Act as well as future air pollution health standards for all criteria pollutants.

Mr. Chair, H.R. 4775 would unacceptably delay implementation of the EPA's 2015 ozone standards for another 8 years, even though these standards haven't been updated since the Bush administration last did so in the year 2008.

Additionally, Mr. Chair, this bill would also mandate that the EPA wait a decade before considering any new evidence regarding the health implications from ozone and other harmful pollutants, despite what the science may say in the interval.

This drastic change to the Clean Air Act would prohibit the EPA from relying on the most current health-based scientific data when determining air pollutant standards.

Mr. Chair, H.R. 4775 would also fundamentally change provisions of the Clean Air Act by imposing cost and technological feasibility considerations on the standard-setting process, even though the Clean Air Act clearly states that only medical and public health data should be used when setting clean air health standards.

Mr. Chair, this radical change to the Nation's most historically important environmental law will lead to adverse consequences for both the public health and the resourcefulness of American companies and innovators.

As the EPA's Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air and Radiation, Janet McCabe, noted in her recent testimony to the Energy and Power Subcommittee at a hearing entitled "H.R. 4775, Ozone Standards Implementation Act" just earlier this year in April: "Despite repeated assertions that achieving clean air was just not feasible, American ingenuity has consistently risen to the challenge and made our country the leader in both clean air and clean air technology.

"That approach," she went on to say, "has been very successful for both the health of Americans and our economy."

Mr. Chair, what is missing in the arguments made by the majority against the Clean Air Act, as well as most other environmental protection laws, is the fact that these regulations have been extraordinarily beneficial not only to the American health, but also to the American economy.

In almost every instance, Mr. Chair, whenever a new environmental regulation has been proposed, we have heard opponents label them as job killers, overly burdensome, harmful to the economy, the end of the American way of life as we know it. In practically every instance, those dire predictions have been proven to be unequivocally wrong, as these laws, Mr. Chair, have served to protect the public health as

well as to spur new advances in technology and in services that we can then export overseas.

Mr. Chairman, undoubtedly, today's fight over the new ozone standard will follow this very same pattern. Instead of trying to stall the 2015 ozone standards and prohibit the EPA from regularly updating the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as H.R. 4775 would do, we in this Congress should be heeding the warnings of doctors and scientists of not acting quickly enough to protect the public health.

□ 1445

Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose this awful bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), who is a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, a cosponsor of this legislation, and a gentleman focused on energy issues.

Mr. LATTA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 4775, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act, of which I am a proud sponsor.

I would like to focus, in particular, on what this bill really does for the timeline of implementing ozone standards. H.R. 4775 focuses on efficient implementation of ozone and other air quality requirements by making commonsense adjustments to facilitate how air quality standards are implemented, based on practical experience.

Our legislation provides States with additional time to implement the 2015 standards which is needed to fully implement the 2008 ozone standards, since EPA only issued the implementing regulations in 2015.

Further, H.R. 4775 allows EPA time to develop the new implementing regulations and guidance needed for the 2015 standards, and also allows EPA to clear its existing backlog of hundreds of implementation plans relating to other existing standards.

Clean air remains our priority, and this legislation does not change the recent new ozone standard of 70 parts per billion. It does not change of the standards set by the agency for any other criteria pollutants.

Instead, it ensures that hundreds of counties are not unnecessarily subjected to additional regulatory burdens, paperwork requirements, and restrictions.

EPA projects that, based on 2012–2014 data, over 240 counties with ozone monitors would violate the 2015 standards, but they are already on track to meet those standards by 2025. It makes no sense to sweep these counties into unnecessarily burdensome “nonattainment” regulatory regimes.

EPA has estimated compliance costs for 2008 beginning in 2020 of \$7.6 billion to \$8.8 billion annually. On top of these costs, EPA estimates compliance costs

for the 2015 standards beginning in 2025, of \$2 billion annually, including \$1.4 billion outside California, and \$800 million in California.

However, EPA's own estimate may be too low, since they have admitted that in some places, most of or even all of the technology that will be needed to meet this rule has yet to be invented.

What this legislation postpones is the diversion of State resources from the most pressing challenges to meet a standard that EPA projects will be met anyway through measures already on the books.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of H.R. 4775.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time is remaining on both sides?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has 20 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES), who is a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and, I believe, a cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman WHITFIELD for allowing me to speak on behalf of this bill.

As a coauthor of H.R. 4775, I rise to strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016.

Since 1980, our economy has more than tripled in growth, while ozone levels have gone down by 33 percent. The EPA predicts that ozone levels will continue to improve, particularly as the 75 parts per billion standard is fully implemented.

Most importantly, the EPA states: “The vast majority of U.S. counties will meet the 70 parts per billion standard by 2025 just with the rules and programs now in place or underway.”

In March of 2015, the EPA released its implementation regulations on the delayed 2008 ozone standard of 75 percent per billion. Last October, just 7 months later, the EPA moved the goal posts with a new ozone standard of 70 parts per billion.

Our States and communities now face the burden of spending scarce taxpayer resources to implement two different ozone standards at the same time.

So what does this mean? It means that even though the EPA admits that air quality will improve, our States and counties now face a premature nonattainment designation, significantly limiting new job creation opportunities.

Additional bureaucratic processes and unnecessary red tape will do nothing to protect public health; however, they will export jobs to countries like China with fewer regulations, while those countries send us their ozone emissions in return.

H.R. 4775 includes a key harmonization provision from H.R. 4000, the bi-

partisan legislation I introduced last November.

Section 2 of today's bill gives communities the needed time to meet the 70 parts per billion standard through 2025. It protects these areas from being subjected to unnecessary additional regulatory burdens and red tape, as these areas are already on track for compliance with both standards.

We have also heard from our State regulators that the current 5-year review cycle timeline for National Ambient Air Quality Standards is overly ambitious and not attainable. This is proven by the fact that, since 1971, the EPA has taken an average of 10½ years to review the standard for ozone, not 5, as is currently in effect.

Another provision I authored, section 3(a), modernizes the Clean Air Act by matching the mandatory review cycle with the actual timeline of previous EPA reviews; in other words, 10 years between reviews. This is a reasonable timeline in light of the Nation's dramatically improved air quality over the last three decades.

Protecting both public health and the economy are bipartisan goals we all share, and the two are not mutually exclusive.

I would like to thank Mr. OLSON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LATTA, Whip SCALISE, and Leader MCCARTHY for their work on this important issue. I would also like to thank Chairman UPTON and Chairman WHITFIELD for their efforts in shepherding this bill through the Energy and Commerce Committee.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bipartisan legislation.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly disagree with my friend from Texas.

The proposed changes to the NAAQS review cycle would put lives at risk by permanently delaying updates to limits on not just ozone, but on every dangerous criteria air pollutant: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen oxides, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide.

Mr. Chairman, the Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review the science every 5 years and to update the standards when necessary to protect the public health.

It is important to note that the EPA isn't required to update the NAAQS every 5 years, but to just review the science.

The 2015 ozone standard, Mr. Chairman, reflects strong scientific evidence regarding the harmful effects of ozone on human health and the environment; including more than 1,000 new studies.

Scientists, Mr. Chairman, are constantly researching the impacts that air pollution have on human health, and have consistently discovered that ozone, particle pollutants, and other types of air pollution covered by the Clean Air Act are, indeed, harmful in more ways and at lower concentration than previously understood.

Mr. Chairman, this bill would ignore all this scientific work and evidence by

doubling the review period from 5 years to 10 years, delaying the review of science and potentially necessary updates to the standard.

Mr. Chairman, 10 years is too long to wait to protect public health from levels of ozone, particle pollution, and other pollutants that the science shows are, indeed, very, very, very dangerous.

Delaying the EPA's review of the best medical science won't make outdated air pollution levels safe.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HULTGREN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself another 15 seconds.

Delaying EPA's review of the best medical science won't make outdated air pollution levels safe, it will just lead to more Americans suffering from unhealthy air for longer periods of time.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4775, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act, which I have cosponsored. I want to thank Congressman OLSON, my good friend and fellow Texan, for introducing this important legislation.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, the EPA finalized a costly new regulation to reduce ozone levels, even as States are only now beginning to implement the 2008 ozone standard. States will now have to deal with two regulations with overlapping implementation schedules. This is Federal bureaucracy at its finest, Mr. Chairman.

Now that the EPA is moving full steam ahead on its regulatory freight train, in order to get States back on track, Congress must act to give them certainty. H.R. 4775 will phase in implementation of those ozone standards over a reasonable timeline.

As ozone continues to fall to levels that reflect naturally occurring and even foreign-source ozone, we must also insist that the EPA report on how foreign pollution affects compliance with its overburdensome regulations. This legislation will do just that, Mr. Chairman.

There is no denying that the EPA's regulations will be costly for the States and costly, in turn, for our economy. The lower ozone levels are mandated, the harder it is for economic development to occur. That's just the way it is, as TED POE would say.

Communities across the country will be harmed, and low-income families, Mr. Chairman, are going to be harmed the most from this overburdensome regulation.

It is perfectly reasonable for Congress to insist that this regulatory boondoggle is reined in. I urge all Members to support this important legislation. It is the right thing to do. You know I am right.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time is left?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois has 10¼ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to an extraordinary gentleman from the great State of New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), our fine leader on the Democratic side.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the ranking member of our subcommittee for his kind remarks.

Once again, the House is considering a bill to undermine one of our most successful public health and environmental laws, the Clean Air Act. And clean air isn't a luxury, it is a necessity.

Before the Clean Air Act became law 43 years ago, thousands of Americans experienced the consequences of unhealthy air, respiratory disease, severe asthma attacks, and premature deaths. This landmark legislation, for the first time, ensured that hazardous air pollution would be controlled.

But in spite of the overwhelming evidence of the success of this law and its many vital public health benefits, the Clean Air Act continues to be a favorite target for my Republican colleagues. This bill, H.R. 4775, is, unfortunately, the latest in an ongoing attempt to undermine the progress we have made on cleaning the air and protecting public health.

The bill's sponsors claim their goal is to help States to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards set by the EPA, yet this bill fails to provide the one thing that would be most helpful to States in their efforts to implement air quality standards, and that is additional resources.

In fact, Chairman WHITFIELD will be offering an amendment to the bill to ensure that EPA receives no additional funding to implement the provisions of this legislation, or any of the requirements under existing law.

H.R. 4775 is not a package of minor changes to minor provisions of the Clean Air Act. These changes are radical revisions intended to roll back the progress we have made in public health. This bill alters the fundamental premise of the act, that standards should be set to ensure the air is safe and healthy to breathe.

H.R. 4775 would bring economic costs, technological feasibility, and other non-risk factors into the standard-setting process.

□ 1500

These things are important, to be sure, and that is why they are already considered when the States develop their plans to achieve the health-based standards set by EPA, and that is appropriate. They should, however, never come into play in setting these standards.

Let's just use technology as an example. Technology is always evolving. What is technologically feasible today does not define what is possible tomorrow. For example, air pollution from

automobile emissions was recognized as a serious problem in southern California as early as 1959. At that time, there were no pollution-control devices for cars. Auto manufacturers said that it couldn't be done, the technology was impossible, and that even if it were possible, it would be far too expensive. But California passed laws requiring pollution control anyway.

We all know the rest of the story: it was not impossible or prohibitively expensive. People still bought cars. And we have cleaner, more efficient cars today because regulation pushed technology forward. The only reason to make technological feasibility a factor in setting the standard is to avoid setting the standard, and that is the goal of the supporters of this legislation.

The history of the Clean Air Act is one of great success: the economy has continued to grow; the air has gotten cleaner; and most importantly, public health has improved.

So, Mr. Chairman, my Republican colleagues refuse to accept the fact that we can continue to improve the air, have a vibrant economy, and give everyone the opportunity for a long and healthy life. So I urge my colleagues to reject the false choice between jobs and clean air. The fact is that we can have both.

H.R. 4775 is a dangerous bill, and I would urge my colleagues to vote "no" on increased ozone pollution.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers on our side of the aisle except for myself, and I think I have the right to close. I don't know if the gentleman from Illinois has additional speakers or if he would like to go at this time.

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

Mr. Chairman, supporters of this bill claim that EPA doesn't issue implementation rules and guidance quickly enough after updating a national ambient air quality standard. So this awful piece of legislation concludes that the solution is to sacrifice Americans' health—sacrifice our public health—by allowing facilities to ignore new air quality standards. But, Mr. Chairman, this would only allow these same facilities to pollute more while doing nothing to facilitate faster implementation of new NAAQS.

The bill says that EPA must release implementing rules and guidance concurrently with a new standard, meaning, if EPA updates a national ambient air quality standard, that standard does not apply to new or expanding facilities unless and until EPA has issued implementation rules and guidance for the new standard.

Mr. Chairman, witnesses have testified that concurrent guidance isn't always practical or even necessary. This provision presumes a problem that does not even exist. The Agency provides a wealth of tools already, Mr. Chairman, to assist States with air permits, and in many cases, States are fully capable of issuing permits without any new

guidance from EPA. Mr. Chairman, they have been doing this same thing for decades now.

Most guidance evolves after a standard takes effect as States and industry raise questions that require EPA clarification. It is unclear, Mr. Chairman, how the Agency could provide guidance on solving problems before they even know what those problems are.

Mr. Chairman, you are talking about a catch-22, and this creates an epic catch-22 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

On the one hand, the EPA could hurry to issue guidance before hearing questions from States and industry. That guidance would necessarily be incomplete, as it won't even address issues that only emerge during the implementation process. An industry group, Mr. Chairman, that wanted to delay implementation of the new air quality standard could file a lawsuit saying that EPA's guidance wasn't sufficient.

On the other hand, EPA could wait to issue more robust and helpful guidance, but in the meantime, facilities would be able to obtain permits under the old air quality standard. A company, Mr. Chairman, could build a facility that is allowed to pollute more than it would under current law.

In both scenarios, Mr. Chairman, who wins? Not the American people. Who wins? The polluter wins, and our public health loses.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our fellow legislators from the other side of the aisle for working with us on this legislation. One of the great things about the House of Representatives is we have the opportunity to come and talk on different sides of the issues. We can have different opinions, we can talk about it, disagree, and then try to move forward.

Now, some of the speakers today, when we discussed this legislation, H.R. 4775, have described it as irresponsible, as a radical action to gut the Clean Air Act, to fundamentally weaken the Clean Air Act, and to undermine the Clean Air Act. I would say that that absolutely is not our intent.

I think all of us living in America understand that we do, in this country, more than any other country in the world, work to ensure clean air for our constituents and our citizens. We don't have to take a backseat to anyone to make that statement.

I might say that the criteria of pollutants, the six of them, the emissions have been reduced by a total of 63 percent—making up the National Ambient Air Quality Standards has been reduced by 63 percent, those emissions—since 1980.

So we are committed to clean air. But many people do not realize that, today, 24 States, counties in 24 States

and the District of Columbia do not even meet the requirement of the 2008 Ambient Air Quality Standards, which is 75 parts per billion. And we know that even though that standard was set in 2008, EPA did not come forth with the guidelines to help the States meet that standard until 2015—7 years later.

Now they have come out with a new standard in 2015 saying that States must meet that in 2017. This legislation is brought to the floor in response to concerns by entities and individuals responsible in the States for implementing the Federal standards set by the Federal EPA, so that is why we are here.

So what are we doing in this legislation? Let me just point out that I mentioned the 24 States, counties in 24 States and the District of Columbia are in noncompliance with the 2008 standard. Los Angeles is never going to be in compliance. San Joaquin Valley is probably never going to be in compliance, and many parts of the West are never going to be in compliance because of their geographical location and because of foreign emissions coming in from other countries.

If you are in noncompliance, it has a drastic impact on your ability to create jobs and to bring in new industry because it is much more difficult to get a permit. So these over 270 counties in these 24 States at a time when our job growth is stagnant are going to find it even more difficult to create jobs.

Poverty also has a tremendous impact on people's health. Yes, we want clean air, but we want jobs so people can provide health care for their families and their children. So we need a balancing act here, and that is what this legislation is designed to do.

Under existing law, EPA at the Federal level must, they are mandated to review the national air quality standard every 5 years. They can do it in 2 if they want to, or 3, but they must do it in 5. So, because we are now trying to implement the 2008 and the 2015 all at the same time in certain areas, all we are saying is, instead of mandating EPA to do it every 5, we mandate them to do it every 10. They can do it in 4 if they want to, or 3 or 2, but they must do it in 10. So is that irresponsible? Is that trying to gut the Clean Air Act?

What are some other things we are doing here? We are also saying that we are authorizing—we are not mandating, but we are authorizing—the EPA Administrator to consider that technology is available to meet the new standard—not that it is required to, but it is authorized to. Is that unreasonable? Is that trying to gut the Clean Air Act?

Then we are also saying, before EPA revises its National Ambient Air Quality Standards, that they must get the advice of the Agency's independent scientific advisory committee. Now they do that, but we are saying we also want you to do it to look at potential adverse effects relating to implementing a new standard as required by section 109 of the Clean Air Act.

□ 1515

So you have got this advisory body already there. We want you to talk to them and at least consider any adverse effects that may come from the new standard.

And we also are saying—we have talked about this a lot already—if you issue a new standard, at the same time give the States the implementation and guidance so they know what to do to meet the new standard instead of being 7 years late, as they were on the 2008 standard.

And then we want to ensure that for certain ozone and particulate matter nonattainment areas—and I have already talked about the nonattainment areas of the 2008—that we do not require the States to include an economically infeasible measure to meet it. In other words, if it is going to be self-defeating, if it is going to be economically infeasible, you are in a nonattainment area, you don't have to do that.

And then we want to ensure that States may seek relief with respect to certain exceptional events. For example, there are some areas of the country that are having their worst drought since the early 1800s, hundred-year droughts, and yet they can't get relief from EPA because of these exceptional events; and because of that, they are going to suffer in trying to bring in new jobs that create economic growth.

And then, finally—and this makes a lot of sense to me—I want to quote a statement that was made by a regulator from Utah. He said that international emissions and transports, dirty pollution and air coming from outside America can, at times, account for up to 85 percent of the 8-hour ambient ozone concentration in many Western States.

Many areas in the West have little chance of identifying sufficient controls to achieve attainment because they are not causing it. So we are simply saying to EPA: Do a study so that we know what is being caused by other countries. That is what this bill is all about.

I might say that we are doing this after we had four forums on the Clean Air Act, we had four hearings on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and ozone. These suggestions were made not by Republican legislators *per se*, but by regulators responsible for meeting EPA standards back in their States. They came and said: Would you help us with this?

So that is what we are attempting to do.

It is not our intent to gut the Clean Air Act. We recognize how important it is. The importance of health care and clean air is a part of what America is all about.

I urge our Members to pass this legislation. It is a commonsense approach to address concerns raised by people with the responsibility of meeting the standards required by the Federal EPA.

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

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4775, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016.

Protecting our air from dirty pollution should not be a partisan issue. We all want to breathe the clean air. We all want our children to be able to play outside without risking an asthma attack due to high ozone levels.

Last year, the Environmental Protection Agency finalized new ozone rules designed to protect the health of all Americans, particularly those communities which are at higher risk for smog. H.R. 4775 would delay this rule and critically undermine the Clean Air Act, jeopardizing Americans' health.

In my home state of California, smog used to be so bad that people were not allowed to go outside. We have made a lot of progress since then, and the last smog alert in California occurred in 1997. H.R. 4775 represents a step backward in our nation's fight for cleaner air, and I urge my colleagues to vote.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, the Ozone issue is extremely complicated.

Many of our Members are probably not very familiar with the National Ambient Air Quality Standard, let alone the potential impact.

In 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency faced a choice similar to that of 2016.

After missing the 1988 and 1992 Ozone NAAQS review deadlines, the EPA settled a court decree that required a decision on whether the Agency would promulgate a new Ozone standard.

The EPA stated the following:

"Based on applicable statutory requirements and the volume of material requiring careful evaluation, the EPA estimates that it would take 2 to 3 years to incorporate over a 1,000 new health studies into criteria documents.

Given various legal constraints and the fact that EPA already missed deadlines for completion of Ozone review cycles, the Administrator concluded that the best course of action is to complete the current review based on the existing air standard and proceed as rapidly as possible with the next review."

In 2015, the Administrator stated at the Energy and Power subcommittee hearing, "EPA examined thousands of scientific studies, including more than 1,000 new studies published since EPA last revised the standard."

Further, EPA, in the Ozone NAAQS proposal concluded, "there are significant uncertainties regarding some of the studies the EPA did include regarding lowering the standard."

EPA acknowledged there are issues with the proposed standard stating, "Given alternative views of the currently available evidence and information expressed by some commenters, the EPA is taking comment on both the Administrator's proposed decision to revise the current primary O3 standard and the option of retaining that standard."

EPA must address the challenges and opportunities for improving our air quality and protecting human health. The process must remain health-based but cannot be set aside when it is politically convenient.

Our industries are capable of meeting the requirements of Ozone NAAQS but not when the rules are changed or not enforced due to unknown criteria.

I support the EPA's determination but I do think there is opportunity to address some of the challenges faced by both the Agency and other stakeholders.

While I do not support the bill today, I look for opportunities to improve the process to promote the economy and public health.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 4775

*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 "Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016".*

**SEC. 2. FACILITATING STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING OZONE STANDARDS.**

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) DESIGNATION SUBMISSION.—*Not later than October 26, 2024, notwithstanding the deadline specified in paragraph (1)(A) of section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7407(d)), the Governor of each State shall designate in accordance with such section 107(d) all areas (or portions thereof) of the Governor's State as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassifiable with respect to the 2015 ozone standards.*

(2) DESIGNATION PROMULGATION.—*Not later than October 26, 2025, notwithstanding the deadline specified in paragraph (1)(B) of section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7407(d)), the Administrator shall promulgate final designations under such section 107(d) for all areas in all States with respect to the 2015 ozone standards, including any modifications to the designations submitted under paragraph (1).*

(3) STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.—*Not later than October 26, 2026, notwithstanding the deadline specified in section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(1)), each State shall submit the plan required by such section 110(a)(1) for the 2015 ozone standards.*

(b) CERTAIN PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—*The 2015 ozone standards shall not apply to the review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application if—*

(A) *the Administrator or the State, local, or tribal permitting authority, as applicable, determines the application to be complete on or before the date of promulgation of the final designation of the area involved under subsection (a)(2); or*

(B) *the Administrator or the State, local, or tribal permitting authority, as applicable, publishes a public notice of a preliminary determination or draft permit for the application before the date that is 60 days after the date of promulgation of the final designation of the area involved under subsection (a)(2).*

(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—*Nothing in this section shall be construed to—*

(A) *eliminate the obligation of a preconstruction permit applicant to install best available control technology and lowest achievable emission rate technology, as applicable; or*

(B) *limit the authority of a State, local, or tribal permitting authority to impose more stringent emissions requirements pursuant to State, local, or tribal law than national ambient air quality standards.*

**SEC. 3. FACILITATING STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS.**

(a) TIMELINE FOR REVIEW OF NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS.—

(1) 10-YEAR CYCLE FOR ALL CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS.—*Paragraphs (1) and (2)(B) of section*

*109(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409(d)) are amended by striking "five-year intervals" each place it appears and inserting "10-year intervals".*

(2) CYCLE FOR NEXT REVIEW OF OZONE CRITERIA AND STANDARDS.—*Notwithstanding section 109(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409(d)), the Administrator shall not—*

(A) *complete, before October 26, 2025, any review of the criteria for ozone published under section 108 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7408) or the national ambient air quality standard for ozone promulgated under section 109 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7409); or*

(B) *propose, before such date, any revisions to such criteria or standard.*

(b) CONSIDERATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL FEASIBILITY.—*Section 109(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: "If the Administrator, in consultation with the independent scientific review committee appointed under subsection (d), finds that a range of levels of air quality for an air pollutant are requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, as described in the preceding sentence, the Administrator may consider, as a secondary consideration, likely technological feasibility in establishing and revising the national primary ambient air quality standard for such pollutant."*

(c) CONSIDERATION OF ADVERSE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, OR ENERGY EFFECTS.—*Section 109(d)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409(d)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

"(D) *Prior to establishing or revising a national ambient air quality standard, the Administrator shall request, and such committee shall provide, advice under subparagraph (C)(iv) regarding any adverse public health, welfare, social, economic, or energy effects which may result from various strategies for attainment and maintenance of such national ambient air quality standard.*"

(d) TIMELY ISSUANCE OF IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—*Section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

"(e) *TIMELY ISSUANCE OF IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—*

"(1) *IN GENERAL.—In publishing any final rule establishing or revising a national ambient air quality standard, the Administrator shall, as the Administrator determines necessary to assist States, permitting authorities, and permit applicants, concurrently publish regulations and guidance for implementing the standard, including information relating to submission and consideration of a preconstruction permit application under the new or revised standard.*

"(2) *APPLICABILITY OF STANDARD TO PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITTING.—If the Administrator fails to publish final regulations and guidance that include information relating to submission and consideration of a preconstruction permit application under a new or revised national ambient air quality standard concurrently with such standard, then such standard shall not apply to the review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application until the Administrator has published such final regulations and guidance.*

"(3) *RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—*

"(A) *Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude the Administrator from issuing regulations and guidance to assist States, permitting authorities, and permit applicants in implementing a national ambient air quality standard subsequent to publishing regulations and guidance for such standard under paragraph (1).*

"(B) *Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to eliminate the obligation of a preconstruction permit applicant to install best available control technology and lowest achievable emission rate technology, as applicable.*

"(C) *Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of a State, local, or*

tribal permitting authority to impose more stringent emissions requirements pursuant to State, local, or tribal law than national ambient air quality standards.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘best available control technology’ has the meaning given to that term in section 169(3).

“(B) The term ‘lowest achievable emission rate’ has the meaning given to that term in section 171(3).

“(C) The term ‘preconstruction permit’—

“(i) means a permit that is required under this title for the construction or modification of a stationary source; and

“(ii) includes any such permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or a State, local, or tribal permitting authority.”.

(e) CONTINGENCY MEASURES FOR EXTREME OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREAS.—Section 172(c)(9) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7502(c)(9)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding the preceding sentences and any other provision of this Act, such measures shall not be required for any nonattainment area for ozone classified as an Extreme Area.”.

(f) PLAN SUBMISSIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREAS.—Section 182 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7511a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii)(III), by inserting “and economic feasibility” after “technological achievability”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(B)(ii), by inserting “and economic feasibility” after “technological achievability”;

(3) in subsection (e), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “The provisions of clause (ii) of subsection (c)(2)(B) (relating to reductions of less than 3 percent), the provisions of paragraphs” and inserting “The provisions of paragraphs”;

(B) by striking “, and the provisions of clause (ii) of subsection (b)(1)(A) (relating to reductions of less than 15 percent)”;

(4) in paragraph (5) of subsection (e), by striking “, if the State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that—” and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting a period.

(g) PLAN REVISIONS FOR MILESTONES FOR PARTICULATE MATTER NONATTAINMENT AREAS.—Section 189(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7513a(c)(1)) is amended by inserting “, which take into account technological achievability and economic feasibility,” before “and which demonstrate reasonable further progress”.

(h) EXCEPTIONAL EVENTS.—Section 319(b)(1)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7619(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking “(i) stagnation of air masses or” and inserting “(i)(I) ordinarily occurring stagnation of air masses or (II)”;

(B) by inserting “or” after the semicolon;

(2) by striking clause (ii); and

(3) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii).

(i) REPORT ON EMISSIONS EMANATING FROM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with States, shall submit to the Congress a report on—

(1) the extent to which foreign sources of air pollution, including emissions from sources located outside North America, impact—

(A) designations of areas (or portions thereof) as nonattainment, attainment, or unclassifiable under section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7407(d)); and

(B) attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards;

(2) the Environmental Protection Agency’s procedures and timelines for disposing of petitions submitted pursuant to section 179B(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7509a(b));

(3) the total number of petitions received by the Agency pursuant to such section 179B(b),

and for each such petition the date initially submitted and the date of final disposition by the Agency; and

(4) whether the Administrator recommends any statutory changes to facilitate the more efficient review and disposition of petitions submitted pursuant to such section 179B(b).

(j) STUDY ON OZONE FORMATION.—

(1) STUDY.—The Administrator, in consultation with States and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall conduct a study on the atmospheric formation of ozone and effective control strategies, including—

(A) the relative contribution of man-made and naturally occurring nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, and other pollutants in ozone formation in urban and rural areas, and the most cost-effective control strategies to reduce ozone; and

(B) the science of wintertime ozone formation, including photochemical modeling of wintertime ozone formation, and approaches to cost-effectively reduce wintertime ozone levels.

(2) PEER REVIEW.—The Administrator shall have the study peer reviewed by an independent panel of experts in accordance with the requirements applicable to a highly influential scientific assessment.

(3) REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study, including the findings of the peer review panel.

(4) REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—The Administrator shall incorporate the results of the study, including the findings of the peer review panel, into any Federal rules and guidance implementing the 2015 ozone standards.

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.—The term “best available control technology” has the meaning given to that term in section 169(3) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7479(3)).

(3) HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT.—The term “highly influential scientific assessment” means a highly influential scientific assessment as defined in the publication of the Office of Management and Budget entitled “Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review” (70 Fed. Reg. 2664 (January 14, 2005)).

(4) LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE.—The term “lowest achievable emission rate” has the meaning given to that term in section 171(3) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7501(3)).

(5) NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD.—The term “national ambient air quality standard” means a national ambient air quality standard promulgated under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

(6) PRECONSTRUCTION PERMIT.—The term “preconstruction permit”—

(A) means a permit that is required under title I of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) for the construction or modification of a stationary source; and

(B) includes any such permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or a State, local, or tribal permitting authority.

(7) 2015 OZONE STANDARDS.—The term “2015 ozone standards” means the national ambient air quality standards for ozone published in the Federal Register on October 26, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 65292).

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 114-607. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in

the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WHITFIELD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 114-607.

Mr. WHITFIELD. 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 of the bill, add the following new section:

#### SEC. 5. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 767, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4775, as I said, requires the EPA to develop two studies and reports to submit to Congress. I talked about that in my closing statement. My amendment is relating to those studies.

The first is a study of the impacts of foreign emissions on the ability of States in America to meet new ozone standards. The second study relates to ozone formation and the effective control strategies for that.

These studies will assist EPA and State regulators in better understanding background ozone and implementing ozone standards. In its estimate for H.R. 4775—as you know, we must always consider cost—the Congressional Budget Office estimated a cost of \$2 million associated with the development of these studies.

My amendment would clarify that no additional funds are authorized by this legislation. Developing the studies required by this bill is part of EPA’s job and can be covered by the Agency’s existing budget.

I might point out that the President’s clean energy plan, which was implemented by EPA, never passed the House of Representatives, never passed the U.S. Senate, and was never even considered by the United States Congress. Yet, EPA issued that clean energy plan without any additional appropriations. I can tell you, it cost millions of dollars to do it.

This small amount to come up to reprogram funding within EPA to require these studies I do not believe is much of a burden on EPA. EPA’s budget for regulatory activity is over \$2 billion annually. These are analyses EPA should have already been undertaking as part of its existing responsibilities.

This amendment simply says we are not appropriating additional money. EPA can reprogram some of the \$2 billion that it already has to develop

these studies and provide useful information to the States and other agencies.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, the Congressional Budget Office identified an additional \$2 million that will be needed to conduct the duplicative study required by this bill.

Mr. Chairman, that is the reason we are actually seeing this amendment. It is a Republican classic trick. It is a trick, Mr. Chairman. My colleague from Kentucky—who I respect and honor tremendously—knows that although this bill will require additional resources to implement, this amendment ensures that no new resources will be provided. It is a trick, Mr. Chairman.

My Republican colleagues have voted time and time again to cut the EPA's budget, but that just places greater burdens on States since about one-third of EPA's budget is distributed to the States in grants and other types of assistance. They will say on the other side that the goal is efficiency and that EPA must learn to do more with less. But, Mr. Chairman—another part of the trick—their real goal is to have EPA do less, rather than more with less. They just want them to do even less.

Well, Mr. Chairman, that just removes the environmental cop from the beat. Polluters benefit, but our constituents don't benefit. And, ultimately, Mr. Chairman, all of us Americans will pay the enormous price.

Much of the permitting and much of the preparation of implementation plans done under the Clean Air Act is done by the States. One of the complaints that we have heard is that EPA is not providing sufficient guidance early enough in the process to assist States in meeting their obligations under the law, and that States want and need assistance.

Well, Mr. Chairman, this amendment doesn't do anything to address that concern. In fact, it will only make a dire situation even more dire. The public expects EPA to protect their health and the environment. Resources, Mr. Chairman, are required to fulfill that expectation and that mandate.

Public health is worth paying for. It is much more cost effective to prevent health problems than it is to cure those very same problems. And make no mistake, the Clean Air Act is, indeed, a public health law. We save billions and billions of dollars in medical expenses due to asthma-related emergency room visits and other respiratory and cardiac illness. We save billions and billions in lost sick time at work, school, and other productive activities. And, most important, Mr. Chairman, let us not forget that the Clean Air Act saves lives. We enable

people to be healthier and more productive.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment. It is real simple. This says to the EPA: Do your job. Do your job.

EPA admits half of the ozone in America comes from "uncontrolled sources," "uncontrolled sources." That means sources we can't control. Sources like ozone from China, like ozone in my home State from Mexico, like ozone coming from annual crop burnings, like ozone coming across the Atlantic from Sub-Saharan Africa sandstorms, like ozone coming from all over the world.

This past Christmas, my wife and I went to the Grand Canyon—beautiful. It has an ozone problem. They have a sign there that says:

Most of the Grand Canyon air pollutants come from distant sources ignoring human boundaries.

All this amendment says is: EPA, do your job. Do the research to find out where this is coming from and don't penalize Americans for something they can't control.

I support this amendment.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUSH. 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 Kentucky will be postponed.

□ 1530

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 114-607.

Mr. RUSH. 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 7, lines 24 and 25, strike "If the Administrator fails" and insert the following:

"(A) STANDARD NOT APPLICABLE.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if the Administrator fails

Page 8, after line 8, add the following:

"(B) STANDARD APPLICABLE.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application by a Federal, State, local, or tribal permitting authority if such authority determines that application of such subparagraph is likely to—

"(i) increase air pollution that harms human health and the environment;

"(ii) slow issuance of final preconstruction permits;

"(iii) increase regulatory uncertainty;

"(iv) foster additional litigation;

"(v) shift the burden of pollution control from new sources to existing sources of pollution, including small businesses; or

"(vi) increase the overall cost of achieving the new or revised national ambient air quality standard in the applicable area.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 767, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chair, my list of concerns with H.R. 4775 are many, but one of the main issues I have with this legislation is that it would permanently weaken the Clean Air Act as well as future air pollution health standards for all criteria pollutants.

In fact, Mr. Chair, in addition to delaying scientifically based health standards and harming the public interest, this bill may also have unintended consequences for the very industries that the majority is trying to help. If enacted, this bill may actually slow down the issuance of preconstruction permits, increase regulatory uncertainty, lead to additional lawsuits, and shift the burden of pollution control from new sources to existing ones, potentially hurting small businesses.

Mr. Chair, section 3(d) requires the EPA to issue rules and guidance for implementing new or revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards "concurrently" when issuing the new standard. Otherwise, under this legislation, expanding facilities would only have to comply with the outdated standards, allowing some facilities to pollute more than their fair share. This bill, Mr. Chair, would also unfairly shift the burden and the cost of cleaning up pollution to existing facilities, and it would only serve to slow down the preconstruction permitting process.

My amendment, Mr. Chair, seeks to address many of the problems that may result from this bill, both intentionally and unintentionally. The Rush amendment would strike the section that exempts preconstruction permit applications from complying with new or revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards if guidelines are not published concurrently with those regulations.

Specifically, the amendment simply states that section 3(d) shall not apply with respect to the review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application by a Federal, State, local, or tribal permitting authority if such authority determines that the application of such subparagraph is likely to increase air pollution that harms human health and the environment; to slow the issuance of final preconstruction permits; to increase regulatory uncertainty; to foster additional litigation; to shift the burden of pollution control from new sources to existing sources of pollution, including small businesses; or to increase the

overall cost of achieving the new or revised National Ambient Air Quality Standard in the applicable area.

Mr. Chair, the new standard that the EPA recently issued already represents a measured approach that seeks to balance both public health impacts as well as the rule's overall cost benefit, even though this is not a requirement of the Clean Air Act. On the other hand, Mr. Chair, H.R. 4775 represents the exact opposite of a measured approach as it seeks to tip the scales in favor of industry over public health.

Mr. Chair, this amendment will help to prevent some of the adverse consequences of this bill from going into effect whether they be intended or unintended, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chair, the intent of this bill is to end the nightmare scenario we are going through right now by which the EPA issues regulations 7 years after it announces a new rule, and it piles on a new regulation 6 months later. But don't take my word with regard to the problems that it causes in America; listen to the States.

Teresa Marks, Arkansas' Department of Environmental Quality, July 31, 2012:

Five years may not allow enough time for new technology or science to be fully developed. With more time between review processes, the States could have adequate time to develop proper SIPs and meet Federal deadlines.

Martha Rudolph, Colorado's Department of Public Health and Environment, July 23, 2012:

This ambitious schedule for evaluating and promulgating NAAQS revisions every 5 years has created an inefficient planning process.

I saved the best for last.

Michael Krancer, Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Protection, November 29, 2012:

The development of the NAAQS on an interval of 5 years, section 109(d)(1), has created significant resource burdens for both the EPA and the States. Furthermore, the cascading standards can create confusion for the public actions because, as the State's EPA continues to work on SIP revisions and the determination of attainment for one standard with the ozone, the air quality index is based on another. NAAQS review intervals should be lengthened to 10 years.

Section 3(d) of this bill provides that a new rule or a revised standard shall not apply to pending permit applications until the Agency has published regulations and guidance about how to implement the new standards in the permitting process.

If a State, local, or tribal permitting authority wants to impose more stringent standards with respect to a particular preconstruction permit application, nothing in H.R. 4775 prevents it from doing so. This amendment allows the EPA to escape its responsibility for

issuing timely guidance. We should ensure the EPA has to take timely action. 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 Illinois (Mr. RUSH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUSH. 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. 3 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 114-607.

Mr. PALLONE. 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 6, strike lines 9 through 20, strike subsection (b) (relating to consideration of technological feasibility) and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 767, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, my amendment is straightforward, and it fixes one of the most egregious provisions in the bill: the consideration of technological feasibility in the NAAQS-setting process. The bill's approach would make feasibility a factor in the scientific decision about how much pollution is safe for a child to breathe without experiencing an asthma attack.

Requiring the EPA to consider technological feasibility when setting an air quality standard is a dangerous precedent that ignores the history of the Clean Air Act. Frankly, it is not even necessary. Since 1970, the Clean Air Act has had several key features that have helped make it one of the most successful environmental laws in our country. The law's science-based, health-protective standards keep our eye on the prize, which is healthy air for everyone. Cooperative federalism allows the EPA to set the clean air goals and States to then decide how best to achieve them.

The Clean Air Act uses regulatory standards, like the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, to drive technological innovation in pollution controls. The act recognizes that it is usually less costly to simply dump pollution rather than to clean it up, so businesses generally don't control pollution absent regulatory requirements.

We know from decades of experience that the Clean Air Act drives innova-

tions in pollution controls that then become the industry standard. Once an air pollution standard is in place, industry gets to work to meet it, and, along the way, we develop more effective and less expensive pollution control technologies. Not only is our air cleaner, but we also export tens of millions of dollars of pollution control equipment all over the world. We have seen that happen over and over again.

Mr. Chair, section 3(b) ignores this fact and rejects an approach that has been successful for over four decades; so my amendment would restore current law, preserving the NAAQS as purely health-based standards and leaving the consideration of costs and feasibility to the States. If you truly believe that this bill is not an attack on the Clean Air Act and its critical public health protection, then supporting my amendment should not be a problem.

In closing, almost every time the EPA proposes a significant new requirement, opponents tell us it can't be done, that it is going to cost too much, or that it will destroy our economy. The Republicans are once again raising the false specter of job losses and high economic costs to try to block the implementation of stronger ozone standards. These doomsday claims about the costs of clean air are nothing new. The history of the Clean Air Act is a history of exaggerated claims by industry that have never come true.

Section 3(b) is just the latest in a string of reckless legislative attacks on these purely health-based air quality standards, which could unravel the entire framework of the Clean Air Act. It ignores decades of experience in cleaning up air pollution, and it is an extreme and, in my opinion, irresponsible proposal that would put the health of all Americans at risk. I urge the adoption of my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chair, for the Members who are thinking about voting for this amendment, I will simply say: Read the bill.

Section 3(b) states that, if the EPA Administrator, in consultation with the EPA's independent scientific advisory committee, finds a range of levels of air quality that protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, then—and only then—"the Administrator may consider as secondary consideration likely technological feasibility in establishing and revising the national primary ambient air quality standard for this pollutant."

It reads "may," not "must," not "shall"—but "may."

H.R. 4775 does not change the Clean Air Act's requirement that standards be based on public health. This is a clarification for future administrations that Congress considers technical feasibility to be a reasonable part of the decisionmaking process when policy

choices must be made among a range of scientifically valid options.

I urge a “no” vote on this amendment.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I have listened to what the gentleman has said. It seems to me that he is essentially making an argument as to why we don't need this change. If he is saying that the underlying bill—the current law, the current statute—allows for the consideration of technological feasibility and if we know that the Clean Air Act has essentially worked in protecting the environment and in putting health as a priority with these other issues as simply being something that can be considered and, as I said, is considered when the States actually decide how to carry out the law, then I do not understand why he finds it necessary to change the law, say, with regard to this issue.

□ 1545

It seems to me that the argument you are making, which is that this is already something that can be considered but is not a priority—health being the priority—would negate the very need for the legislation and support the amendment that I am putting forward.

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. 4 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 114-607.

Mr. GOSAR. 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 13, line 1, after “rural areas,” insert “including during wildfires.”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 767, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a commonsense amendment that will ensure that the study on ozone formation in the underlying bill analyzes the relative contribution from wildfires.

The National Interagency Coordination Center reported this year that we set a new record in terms of total acre-

age burned from wildfires with more than 10.1 million acres going up in smoke. This significant increase is not the result of more wildfires, as the non-partisan Congressional Research Service reported last month that “the number of wildfires has stayed about the same over the last 30 years, but the number of acres burned annually has increased by nearly double the acreage burned in the 1990s.”

Timber removal is down 80 percent over the last 30 years and acreage has burned up. There is a direct correlation between thinning our forest and overall forest health. As a medical professional for over 25 years, I know firsthand that preventive care is a much cheaper and effective treatment as opposed to dealing with an illness or disease after it has already been diagnosed. Let's not forget the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has failed to employ such a strategy when it comes to our Nation's forests and continues to spend billions of dollars on the back end of suppression activities.

The CRS reports that the top 5 years with the largest wildfire acreage burned since 1960 all occurred between 2006 and 2015. In Arizona, we have seen the tragic results of this agency's misprioritization firsthand, as the five largest fires in Arizona's history occurred between 2002 and 2011.

Data released from NASA a few years ago concluded that one catastrophic wildfire can emit more carbon emissions in a few days than total vehicle emissions in an entire State over the course of a year.

My commonsense amendment simply seeks to determine the overall contribution to ozone formation from wildfires. We should all want to have this information and know the extent to which ozone formation from wildfire emissions occurs.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of the underlying bill and applaud Representative OLSON, Chairman UPTON, and my other colleagues who are actively involved with moving this much-needed legislation forward.

Most States are just beginning to adopt the 2008 ozone standards as the EPA didn't announce the implementation guidance and a final rule until March 6, 2015. Rather than allowing time for those standards to be implemented, the EPA moved the goalposts and is seeking to unilaterally implement a regulation that has been projected to be the most expensive mandate in our Nation's history.

The Arizona Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently reported that “the EPA's new ozone standard of 70 parts per billion will be virtually impossible for Arizona to meet due to Arizona's high levels of background, limited local sources, and unique geography” and that “implementation of the current rule in Arizona is not reasonable, based in sound science, or achievable.”

Again, my amendment simply ensures that the study on ozone formation in the underlying bill analyzes the relative contribution from wildfires. Chairman UPTON supports my amendment, and I wholeheartedly support the underlying bill.

I ask my colleagues to do the same and support my amendment and H.R. 4775.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, on its face, Mr. GOSAR's amendment seems innocuous enough, having EPA also consider the contribution of wildfires in the bill's required study on ozone formation, wintertime ozone formation, and control strategies. But in reality, this study is a wolf in sheep's clothing. So adding further criteria, as this amendment would do, only makes it worse.

First, many of the aspects of this proposed study are already covered by EPA's integrated science assessment. Integrated science assessments are reports that represent concise evaluations and synthesis of the most policy-relevant science for reviewing National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Essentially, these assessments form the scientific foundation for the review of the NAAQ Standards. All integrated science assessments are vetted through a rigorous peer-review process, including review by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and public comment periods.

Furthermore, the EPA is already doing a comprehensive review of wildfires and ozone, so additional study of this issue is not necessary, in my opinion.

But this study is more than a duplication of work already being done, Mr. Chairman. The bill would inject costs into this scientific review process by requiring the assessment of cost-effective control strategies to reduce ozone. While this is certainly worthy as an issue to review, EPA's scientific assessments are the wrong venue for such a discussion.

Requiring EPA to do additional assessments of cost-effective control strategies would, of course, pull the Agency's limited staff and resources away from the public health priorities of implementing and reviewing the NAAQ Standards in a timely manner outlined in the Clean Air Act. When viewed in connection with the other provisions of this bill, like the requirement that implementing regulations and guidance must be issued concurrently with an air quality standard for preconstruction permits, expanding this study would only serve to further delay implementation of the 2015 ozone standard.

The 2015 ozone NAAQS update is long overdue, and the bill before us doesn't need any further procedural hoops for

EPA to jump through before a more protective ozone standard can be put into effect.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, once again, this three-word amendment simply ensures that the study on ozone formation in the underlying bill analyzes the relative contribution from wildfires. Just simply that.

This is something that I would hope would be analyzed anyway under the language in the underlying bill, but I felt the need to clarify so as to ensure such analysis occurs.

Data released from NASA a few years ago concluded that one catastrophic wildfire can emit more carbon emissions in a few days than total vehicle emissions in an entire State over the course of a year. We should all want to have this information and know the extent to which ozone formation from wildfire emissions occurs. The science is science, the whole science, nothing less, nothing more.

I ask everybody to vote for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I urge a “no” vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 114-607.

Mr. POLIS. 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:

After section 3, insert the following sections:

**SEC. 4. REPEAL OF EXEMPTION FOR AGGREGATION OF EMISSIONS FROM OIL AND GAS SOURCES.**

Section 112(n) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(n)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

**SEC. 5. HYDROGEN SULFIDE AS A HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT.**

The Administrator shall—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a final rule adding hydrogen sulfide to the list of hazardous air pollutants under section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)); and

(2) not later than 365 days after a final rule under paragraph (1) is issued, revise the list under section 112(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(c)) to include categories and subcategories of major sources and area sources of hydrogen sulfide, including oil and gas wells.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 767, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, since this bill is supposed to be about making the Clean Air Act work better, I have of-

fered an amendment—that is identical to a bill with 64 cosponsors that I coauthored—to close a very glaring loophole in the law that frankly harms the air in my State, across the Mountain West, and indeed across the country.

My amendment, which is based off legislation I first introduced in 2011 and have introduced three times, including this Congress, is called the BREATHE Act. Essentially it is very simple. It would close the oil and gas industry’s loophole to the Clean Air Act’s aggregation requirement. Currently, oil and gas operators are exempt from the aggregation requirements in the Clean Air Act.

What the aggregation requirement does, it is small air pollution sources that cumulatively release as much air pollution as a major source, are supposed to be required to curb pollution by installing the maximum achievable control technology. But oil and gas is exempt, not for any policy reason, but simply because oil and gas has a lot of influence here in Washington, D.C.

This directly affects the air quality in my district. Take a county like Weld County, Colorado. There are over 20,000 operating fracking wells. Any one of those has a very small emissions profile. But in the aggregate, when you start talking about 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, it looks a lot more like multiple emissions-spewing factories or other highly pollutive activity. And yet they are completely exempt from being aggregated.

So essentially, they are rounded down to zero, each one of them, which is fine if there is one or three or five of them. But if you have 20,000 of them, it is a gross abuse of the intent of the Clean Air Act to round it down to zero.

My amendment would also add hydrogen sulfide to the Clean Air Act’s Federal list of hazardous air pollutants. It was originally on the list. Unfortunately, it was later removed.

The Clean Air Act currently exempts hydrogen sulfide from the Federal list of hazardous air pollutants, even though it is well-documented that hydrogen sulfide has been associated with a wide range of health issues, such as nausea, vomiting, headaches, irritation of eyes, nose, throat, and asthma.

Often, it is released from wellheads, pumps, and piping during the separation process, from storage tanks, and from flaring. In fact, 15 percent to 25 percent of the natural gas wells in the U.S. emit hydrogen sulfide, even though, I would point out, control technologies are inexpensive and readily available to curb hydrogen sulfide emissions. All we ask is that those are looked at as part of that.

My amendment has broad support with 64 Members that have added their names as cosponsors. I am grateful this was allowed under the bill.

My amendment will simply hold oil and gas operators accountable for their impact on our Nation’s air quality, as every industry should be. They shouldn’t play by special rules. They

should play by the same rules under the Clean Air Act as every industry.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, we all have a great deal of respect for the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and know that he focuses on these particular issues and is quite familiar with them.

The reason that we are opposing this amendment is that his amendment would make changes to section 112 of the Clean Air Act by adding, specifically, hydrogen sulfide as a hazardous air pollutant.

Now, there is a well-established regulatory process for listing new hazardous air pollutants set forth in the Clean Air Act, section 112.

The underlying legislation, H.R. 4775, really is dealing only with sections 107 to 110 and part C and D of title I of the Clean Air Act. And we are not doing anything with section 112, nor have we had any hearings in the Energy and Commerce Committee on adding hydrogen sulfide as a hazardous air pollutant. On the other hand, we have had four hearings about ambient air quality standards. We have had four forums on the Clean Air Act relating to ambient air quality standards.

So for that reason, the fact that there is an established way to add, we would respectfully oppose this amendment and ask the other Members to oppose it at this time. We would welcome the opportunity to work with Mr. POLIS in letting the Energy and Commerce Committee do it in a regular manner.

I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I urge support for the Polis amendment. It is common sense, and it certainly improves the bill in the way that Mr. POLIS set forth.

I would urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

So again, with great respect to the gentleman from Kentucky, this is the first opportunity we have had since I first introduced the bill in 2011 where the Clean Air Act has been brought to the floor and opened and allowed to have this amendment and discussion. I personally would have been thrilled if we would have been able to have a hearing in the intervening years. Of course, should this not prevail, I would be happy to continue to work to pursue a hearing in this area.

Because frankly, again, when you have 20,000 wells in a limited area, you can’t round each one down to zero. Separately, we have the issue of hydrogen sulfide. Both are very important issues.

Of course, we want to further the discussion.

I personally am thrilled again on behalf of the 64 Members that are already cosponsors of this bill that at least we have the time to debate this on the floor in a way that it is germane to a bill that we are considering in opening up the Clean Air Act.

□ 1600

Certainly I am appreciative of the process the committee has in place. Again, should this not prevail, I would be happy to continue to work with the committee to help deal with these small-site aggregations in a way where they are no longer rounded down to zero if, in fact, they are found scientifically to have a tangible cumulative effect, just like we have the aggregation of every other type of industrial activity except for those that are particular to oil and gas.

I would encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on the bill to simply make sure that oil and gas operators play by the same rules with regard to their impact on air quality as any other industry, as well as adding hydrogen sulfide to the list of hazardous air pollutants and listing, of course, oil and gas wells as one of the major sources of hydrogen sulfide, as they certainly are in my neck of the woods.

I ask my colleagues to vote “yes” on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. POLIS. 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 Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 114-607.

Ms. NORTON. 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 of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 5. LIMITATION.**

If the Administrator, in consultation with the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, finds that application of any provision of this Act could harm human health or the environment, this Act and the amendments made thereby shall cease to apply.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 767, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to the Ozone Standards Implementation Act of 2016 that would ensure that the environment and human health aspects are protected. The amendment states that if the EPA Administrator, in consultation with the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, finds that application of any provision of this act could harm human health or the environment, the Ozone Standards Implementation Act shall cease to apply.

The Ozone Standards Implementation Act puts our children, communities, and environment at extreme risk simply to benefit private corporations rather than to look at what the act could do to people. It weakens implementation and enforcement of the Clean Air Act's essential air pollution health standards, further delays reductions in smog pollution, and expands the very definition of “exceptional events” to include high pollution days when communities exclude certain extreme events, like wildfires, in determining whether their air quality meets national standards. The bill also takes health and medical science out of the process.

My amendment ensures that we will fulfill the purpose of the Clean Air Act and continue the progress we have made over the past 46 years. One fact pointed out by the Statement of Administration Policy is that the “emissions of key pollutants have decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled in size.” This proves that we can both improve the environment and still grow our domestic economy.

Right now, just to cite my own district as an example, 17,000 children in the District of Columbia have pediatric asthma and over 115,000 children and teens in the District are at risk of health implications from smog. Our health and future depend on the Clean Air Act, but the Ozone Standards Implementation Act will put us right back where we were before 1970.

I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, since 1980, ozone levels have decreased by 33 percent, and EPA projects air quality “will continue to improve over the next decade as additional reductions in ozone precursors from power plants, motor vehicles, and other sources are realized.”

Nothing in this bill changes any existing air quality standards or prevents these improvements to air quality from being realized.

This amendment, however, would allow the EPA, in consultation with CASAC, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, to invalidate the entire bill. Why we would give CASAC this power is beyond me because they haven't done a good job with ozone.

Under the Clean Air Act, CASAC is required to provide advice to the Agency about the potential adverse effects of implementing new air quality standards. Section 109(d)(2)(C)(iv) expressly requires CASAC to “advise the Administrator of any adverse public health, welfare, social, economic, or energy effects which may result from various strategies for attainment and maintenance of such national ambient air quality standards.” Despite this provision, CASAC has not provided that advice.

In May of 2015, the Government Accountability Office issued a report indicating that CASAC has never provided that advice because EPA has never requested that advice, and that EPA has no plans to ask CASAC to provide advice on potential adverse effects. In a recent survey, 80 percent of State air agencies said that such advice would be helpful to their agency.

H.R. 4775 will ensure that such advice is provided and also ensure that States have the time and regulatory tools they need to comply with new ozone rules and other air quality standards.

I urge a “no” vote on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, part of the problem is, perhaps, that EPA has never requested this particular advice from CASAC. My amendment would make it clear that Congress wants the EPA to do so. Yes, I made clear that there had been improvements in air quality, despite the fact that our own industry, our own economic growth has tripled. Would anybody say that we are now where we want to be?

We do not want, at this point of progress, to countermand the progress we have made. We should be building on that progress. No one, I think, in the world today—and certainly in the United States—would say we have finally reached where we want to be. The improvements are not nearly enough. We need to go much more rapidly. We certainly don't need to be retrograde at this point in history when the whole world now is looking at this very issue and seeking to improve.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, I will offer a quote from the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District executive director. He said these words before our committee: “H.R. 4775, in my opinion, provides for much-needed streamlining of the implementation of the Clean Air Act. It does not roll back anything that is already in the Clean Air Act in the form of protections for public health, safeguarding public health, and it does nothing to roll back any of the progress that has been made, and it will not impede or slow down our progress as we move forward to reduce air pollution and improve public health.”

This amendment trashes that state-

I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, we should all be grateful to the authors of the Clean Air Act for the progress we have achieved. The way to express our gratitude is to use an occasion like this to expand, not to retract, that act.

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. NORTON. 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 District of Columbia will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 114-607 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. RUSH of Illinois.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment No. 6 by Ms. NORTON of the District of Columbia.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WHITFIELD

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 236, noes 170, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 276]

AYES—236

Abraham	Bemishek	Brady (TX)
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Brat
Allen	Bishop (GA)	Bridenstine
Amash	Bishop (MI)	Brooks (AL)
Amodi	Bishop (UT)	Brooks (IN)
Babin	Blackburn	Buchanan
Barletta	Blum	Buck
Barr	Bost	Bucshon
Barton	Boustany	Burgess

Byrne	Issa
Calvert	Jenkins (KS)
Carter (GA)	Jenkins (WV)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)
Chabot	Johnson, Sam
Chaffetz	Jolly
Clawson (FL)	Jones
Coffman	Jordan
Cole	Joyce
Collins (GA)	Katko
Collins (NY)	Kelly (MS)
Comstock	Kelly (PA)
Conaway	King (IA)
Cook	King (NY)
Costello (PA)	Kinzinger (IL)
Cramer	Kline
Crawford	Knight
Crenshaw	Labrador
Culberson	LaHood
Curbelo (FL)	LaMalfa
Davis, Rodney	Lamborn
Denham	Lance
Dent	Latta
DeSantis	LoBiondo
DesJarlais	Long
Diaz-Balart	Loudermilk
Dold	Love
Donovan	Lucas
Duncan (SC)	Luetkemeyer
Duncan (TN)	Lummis
Emmer (MN)	MacArthur
Farenthold	Marchant
Fitzpatrick	Marino
Fleischmann	Massie
Fleming	McCarthy
Flores	McCaul
Forbes	McClintock
Fortenberry	McHenry
Fox	McKinley
Frelinghuysen	McMorris
Garrett	Rodgers
Gibbs	McSally
Gibson	Meadows
Gohmert	Meehan
Goodlatte	Messer
Gowdy	Mica
Granger	Miller (FL)
Graves (GA)	Miller (MI)
Graves (LA)	Moolenaar
Graves (MO)	Mooney (WV)
Griffith	Mullin
Grothman	Mulvaney
Guinta	Murphy (PA)
Guthrie	Neugebauer
Hanna	Newhouse
Harper	Noem
Harris	Nugent
Hartzler	Nunes
Heck (NV)	Olson
Hensarling	Palazzo
Hice, Jody B.	Palmer
Hill	Paulsen
Holding	Pearce
Hudson	Perry
Huelskamp	Pittenger
Huizenga (MI)	Pitts
Hultgren	Poe (TX)
Hunter	Poliquin
Hurd (TX)	Pompeo
Hurt (VA)	Posey

NOES—170

Adams	Clay
Aguilar	Cleaver
Ashford	Clyburn
Bass	Cohen
Beatty	Connolly
Becerra	Conyers
Bera	Cooper
Beyer	Costa
Blumenauer	Courtney
Bonamici	Crowley
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cuellar
Brady (PA)	Cummings
Brown (FL)	Davis (CA)
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Danny
Bustos	DeFazio
Butterfield	DeGette
Capps	Delaney
Capuano	DeLauro
Carney	DelBene
Carson (IN)	DeSaulnier
Cartwright	Deutch
Castor (FL)	Dingell
Castro (TX)	Doggett
Chu, Judy	Doyle, Michael F.
Cicilline	Duckworth
Clarke (NY)	Edwards

Price, Tom	Johnson, E. B.
Ratcliffe	McDermott
Reed	McGovern
Reichert	McNery
Renacci	Meeks
Ribble	Meng
Rice (SC)	Moore
Rigell	Moulton
Roe (TN)	Murphy (FL)
Rogers (AL)	Napolitano
Rogers (KY)	Neal
Rohrabacher	Nolan
Rokita	Norcross
Rooney (FL)	O'Rourke
Ros-Lehtinen	Pallone
Roskam	Pascarell
Ross	Pelosi
Rothfus	Perlmutter
Rouzer	Peters
Royce	Peterson
Russell	Pingree
Salmon	Pocan
Sanford	Polis
Scalise	Price (NC)
Schweikert	(NM)
Scott, Austin	Quigley
Sensenbrenner	Rangel
Sessions	Richmond
Shimkus	(NM)
Shuster	Roybal-Allard
Simpson	Ruiz
Sinema	Ruppersberger
Smith (MO)	Rush
Smith (NJ)	Ryan (OH)
Smith (TX)	Sarbanes
Stefanik	
Stewart	
Stivers	
Stutzman	
Thompson (PA)	
Thornberry	
Tiberi	
Tipton	
Trott	
Turner	
Upton	
Valadao	
Wagner	
Walberg	
Walden	
Walker	
Walorski	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Wenstrup	
Westerman	
Westmoreland	
Whitfield	
Williams	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Woodall	
Yoder	
Yoho	
Young (AK)	
Young (IA)	
Young (IN)	
Zeldin	
Zinke	

Schakowsky	Schiff
Schrader	Schroeder
Scott (VA)	Serrano
Sewell (AL)	Sherman
Slaughter	Smith (WA)
Speier	Swalwell (CA)
Takano	Takano
Thompson (CA)	Thompson (MS)
Titus	Tonko
Torres	Tsongas
Van Hollen	Vargas
Veasey	Vela
Velázquez	Visclosky
Wasserman	Walz
Schultz	Watson Coleman
Welch	Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth	

NOT VOTING—27

Black	Hahn	Sánchez, Linda
Cárdenas	Hardy	T.
Clark (MA)	Herrera Beutler	Sanchez, Loretta
Duffy	Jeffries	Scott, David
Ellmers (NC)	Lieu, Ted	Sires
Farr	Nadler	Smith (NE)
Fattah	Payne	Takai
Fincher	Rice (NY)	Walters, Mimi
Franks (AZ)	Roby	Waters, Maxine
Gosar		

□ 1632

Mr. LANGEVIN and Ms. JACKSON LEE changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. ROBY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 276 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) 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 171, noes 235, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

AYES—171

Adams	Bera	Brady (PA)
Aguilar	Beyer	Brown (FL)
Ashford	Blumenauer	Brownley (CA)
Bass	Bonamici	Bustos
Beatty	Boyle, Brendan F.	Butterfield
Becerra		Capps

Capuano Heck (WA)  
 Carney Higgins  
 Carson (IN) Himes  
 Cartwright Hinojosa  
 Castor (FL) Honda  
 Castro (TX) Hoyer  
 Chu, Judy Huffman  
 Cicilline Israel  
 Clark (MA) Jackson Lee  
 Clarke (NY) Johnson (GA)  
 Clay Johnson, E. B.  
 Cleaver Kaptur  
 Clyburn Keating  
 Cohen Kelly (IL)  
 Connolly Kennedy  
 Conyers Kildee  
 Cooper Kilmer  
 Courtney Kind  
 Crowley Kirkpatrick  
 Cummings Kuster  
 Curbelo (FL) Langevin  
 Davis (CA) Larsen (WA)  
 Davis, Danny Larson (CT)  
 DeFazio Lawrence  
 DeGette Lee  
 Delaney Levin  
 DeLauro Lewis  
 DeBene Lipinski  
 DeSaulnier Sinema  
 Deutch Lofgren  
 Dingell Lowenthal  
 Doggett Lowey  
 Doyle, Michael Lujan Grisham (NM)  
 F. Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)  
 Duckworth Edwards (NM)  
 Ellison Lynch  
 Engel Maloney,  
 Eshoo Carolyn  
 Esty Maloney, Sean  
 Foster Matsui  
 Frankel (FL) McCollum  
 Fudge McDerrott  
 Gabbard McGovern  
 Gallego McNeerney  
 Gibson Meeks  
 Graham Meng  
 Grayson Moore  
 Green, Al Moulton  
 Green, Gene Murphy (FL)  
 Grijalva Napolitano  
 Gutiérrez Neal  
 Hastings Nolan

NOES—235

Abraham Crenshaw  
 Aderholt Cuellar  
 Allen Culberson  
 Amash Davis, Rodney  
 Amodei Denham  
 Babin Dent  
 Barletta DeSantis  
 Barr DesJarlais  
 Barton Diaz-Balart  
 Benishek Dold  
 Bilirakis Donovan  
 Bishop (GA) Duncan (SC)  
 Bishop (MI) Duncan (TN)  
 Bishop (UT) Emmer (MN)  
 Blackburn Farenthold  
 Blum Fitzpatrick  
 Bost Fleischmann  
 Boustany Fleming  
 Brady (TX) Flores  
 Brat Forbes  
 Bridenstine Fortenberry  
 Brooks (AL) Foxx  
 Brooks (IN) Frelinghuysen  
 Buchanan Garamendi  
 Buck Garrett  
 Bucshon Gibbs  
 Burgess Gohmert  
 Byrne Goodlatte  
 Calvert Gosar  
 Carter (GA) Lamborn  
 Carter (TX) Granger  
 Chabot Graves (GA)  
 Chaffetz Graves (LA)  
 Clawson (FL) Graves (MO)  
 Coffman Griffith  
 Cole Grothman  
 Collins (GA) Guinta  
 Collins (NY) Guthrie  
 Comstock Hanna  
 Conaway Harper  
 Cook Harris  
 Costa Hartzler  
 Costello (PA) Heck (NV)  
 Crawford Hensarling

Norcross  
 O'Rourke  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Rangel  
 Rice (NY)  
 Richmond  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppersberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Serrano  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Sherman  
 Sinema  
 Slaughter  
 Smith (WA)  
 Speier  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Tsongas  
 Van Hollen  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Vislosky  
 Walz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McSally  
 Meadows  
 Meehan  
 Messer  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller (MI)  
 Moonenar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Mullin  
 Mulvaney  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Neugebauer  
 Newhouse  
 Noem  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 Olson  
 Palazzo  
 Palmer  
 Paulsen  
 Pearce  
 Perry  
 Peterson  
 Pittenger  
 Pitts  
 Poe (TX)  
 Poliquin  
 Pompeo

Black  
 Cárdenas  
 Cramer  
 Duffy  
 Ellmers (NC)  
 Farr  
 Fattah  
 Fincher  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Hahn

Posey  
 Price, Tom  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Ribble  
 Rice (SC)  
 Rigell  
 Roby  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roskam  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Royce  
 Russell  
 Salmon  
 Sanford  
 Scalise  
 Schrader  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)

NOT VOTING—27

Hardy  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hurt (VA)  
 Jeffries  
 Lieu, Ted  
 Nadler  
 Payne  
 Roe (TN)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.

Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tipton  
 Trott  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Young (IN)  
 Zeldin  
 Zinke

Sanchez, Loretta  
 Sires  
 Stutzman  
 Takai  
 Tiberi  
 Wagner  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Waters, Maxine

Brown (FL)  
 Brownlee (CA)  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)  
 Cartwright  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Connolly  
 Conyers  
 Courtney  
 Crowley  
 Cummings  
 Curbelo (FL)  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DeBene  
 DeSaulnier  
 Deutch  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Duckworth  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Esty  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Graham  
 Grayson  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene

Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Duckworth  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Esty  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Graham  
 Grayson  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene

Grijalva  
 Gutiérrez  
 Hastings  
 Heck (WA)  
 Higgins  
 Himes  
 Hinojosa  
 Honda  
 Hoyer  
 Huffman  
 Israel  
 Jackson Lee  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kennedy  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kind  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Kuster  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Lawrence  
 Lee  
 Levin  
 Lewis  
 Lipinski  
 Loeb sack  
 Lofgren  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lujan Grisham (NM)  
 Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)  
 Lynch  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Matsui  
 McCollum  
 McDerrott  
 McGovern  
 McNeerney  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Moore  
 Moulton  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Napolitano  
 Neal

NOES—242

Costa  
 Costello (PA)  
 Cramer  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Davis, Rodney  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DeSantis  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dold  
 Donovan  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Emmer (MN)  
 Farenthold  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Forbes  
 Fortenberry  
 Foxx  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Garrett  
 Gibbs  
 Gibson  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gowdy  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Guinta  
 Guthrie

Nolan  
 Norcross  
 O'Rourke  
 Pallone  
 Pascrell  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Rangel  
 Rice (NY)  
 Richmond  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppersberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schrader  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Serrano  
 Sherman  
 Slaughter  
 Smith (WA)  
 Speier  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Tsongas  
 Van Hollen  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Vislosky  
 Walz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

Hanna  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Heck (NV)  
 Hensarling  
 Hice, Jody B.  
 Hill  
 Holding  
 Hudson  
 Huelskamp  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurd (TX)  
 Hurt (VA)  
 Issa  
 Jenkins (KS)  
 Jenkins (WV)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jolly  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Joyce  
 Katko  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kline  
 Knight  
 Labrador  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Latta  
 LoBiondo  
 Long  
 Loudermillk

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1636

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

Stated against:  
 Mr. HURT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 277 on the Rush of Illinois Amendment No. 2 on H.R. 4775. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 3 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 169, noes 242, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

AYES—169

Adams  
 Aguilar  
 Bass  
 Beatty  
 Becerra  
 Bera  
 Beyer  
 Blumenauer  
 Bonamici  
 Boyle, Brendan  
 F.  
 Brady (PA)

Love Peterson  
Lucas Pittenger  
Luetkemeyer Pitts  
Lummis Poe (TX)  
MacArthur Poliquin  
Marchant Pompeo  
Marino Posey  
Massie Price, Tom  
McCarthy Ratcliffe  
McCaul Reichert  
McClintock Renacci  
McHenry Tiberi  
McKinley Ribble  
McMorris Rice (SC)  
Rogers Rigell  
McSally Roby  
Meadows Roe (TN)  
Meehan Rogers (AL)  
Messer Rogers (KY)  
Mica Rohrabacher  
Miller (FL) Rokita  
Miller (MI) Rooney (FL)  
Moolenaar Roskam  
Mooney (WV) Ross  
Mullin Rothfus  
Mulvaney Rouzer  
Murphy (PA) Royce  
Neugebauer Russell  
Newhouse Salmon  
Noem Sanford  
Nugent Scalise  
Nunes Schweikert  
Olson Scott, Austin  
Palazzo Sensenbrenner  
Palmer Sessions  
Paulsen Sewell (AL)  
Pearce Shimkus  
Perry Shuster  
Peters Simpson

Sinema Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Stefanik  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Whitfield  
Williams  
William (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

Cleaver Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Graham  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Gutiérrez  
Hastings  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huffman

Israel Jackson Lee  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Lujan, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
Lynch  
Maconey, Sean  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Moulton  
Murphy (FL)  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nolan  
Norcross  
O'Rourke

Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Rice (NY)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Swell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—22

Black Hahn  
Cárdenas Hardy  
Duffy Herrera Beutler  
Ellmers (NC) Jeffries  
Farr Lieu, Ted  
Fattah Nadler  
Fincher  
Franks (AZ) Payne

Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sires  
Takai  
Walters, Mimi  
Waters, Maxine  
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1640

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
business is the demand for a recorded  
vote on the amendment offered by the  
gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS)  
on which further proceedings were  
postponed and on which the noes pre-  
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

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 de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 160, noes 251,  
not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 279]

AYES—160

Adams Boyle, Brendan  
Aguilar F.  
Bass Brady (PA)  
Beatty Brown (FL)  
Becerra Brownley (CA)  
Bera Bustos  
Beyer Butterfield  
Blumenauer Capps  
Bonamici Capuano

Abraham Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Ashford  
Babin  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Benishek  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bost  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Clawson (FL)  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Cook  
Costa  
Costello (PA)  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Curbelo (FL)

Davis, Rodney  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dold  
Donovan  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Joyce  
Emmer (MN)  
Farenthold  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fox  
Frelinghuysen  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gossar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Heck (NV)  
Hensarling  
Hice, Jody B.  
Hill  
Holding  
Hudson  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)

NOT VOTING—22

Black Grijalva  
Cárdenas Hahn  
Duffy Hardy  
Ellmers (NC) Herrera Beutler  
Farr Jeffries  
Fattah Lieu, Ted  
Fincher Nadler  
Franks (AZ) Payne

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1644

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished  
business is the demand for a recorded  
vote on the amendment offered by the  
gentlewoman from the District of Co-  
lumbia (Ms. NORTON) 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 amend-  
ment.

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 de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 171, noes 239,  
not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 280]

AYES—171

Adams Brownley (CA)  
Aguilar Bustos  
Ashford Butterfield  
Bass Capps  
Beatty Capuano  
Becerra Carney  
Bera Carson (IN)  
Beyer Cartwright  
Blumenauer Castor (FL)  
Bonamici Castro (TX)  
Boyle, Brendan Chu, Judy  
F. Cicilline  
Brady (PA) Clark (MA)  
Brown (FL) Clarke (NY)

Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette

Delaney Kind  
DeLauro Kirkpatrick  
DeBene Kuster  
DeSaulnier Langevin  
Deutch Larsen (WA)  
Dingell Larson (CT)  
Doggett Lawrence  
Doyle, Michael Lee  
F. Levin  
Duckworth Lewis  
Edwards Lipinski  
Ellison Loebsock  
Engel Lofgren  
Eshoo Lowenthal  
Esty Lowey  
Foster Lujan Grisham  
Frankel (FL) (NM)  
Fudge Lujan, Ben Ray  
Gabbard (NM)  
Gallego Lynch  
Garamendi Maloney,  
Graham Carolyn  
Grayson Maloney, Sean  
Green, Al Matsui  
Green, Gene McCollum  
Grijalva McDermott  
Gutiérrez McGovern  
Hastings McNeerney  
Heck (WA) Meeks  
Higgins Meng  
Himes Moore  
Hinojosa Moulton  
Honda Murphy (FL)  
Hoyer Napolitano  
Huffman Neal  
Israel Nolan  
Jackson Lee Norcross  
Johnson (GA) O'Rourke  
Johnson, E. B. Pallone  
Kaptur Pascrell  
Keating Pelosi  
Kelly (IL) Perlmutter  
Kennedy Peters  
Kildee Pingree  
Kilmer Pocan

NOES—239

Abraham DeSantis  
Aderholt DesJarlais  
Allen Diaz-Balart  
Amash Dold  
Amodel Donovan  
Babin Duncan (SC)  
Barletta Duncan (TN)  
Barr Emmer (MN)  
Barton Farenthold  
Benishek Fitzpatrick  
Billirakis Fleischmann  
Bishop (GA) Fleming  
Bishop (MI) Flores  
Bishop (UT) Forbes  
Blackburn Fortenberry  
Blum Foxx  
Bost Frelinghuysen  
Boustany Garrett  
Brady (TX) Gibbs  
Brat Gibson  
Bridenstine Gohmert  
Brooks (AL) Goodlatte  
Brooks (IN) Gosar  
Buchanan Gowdy  
Buck Granger  
Bucshon Graves (GA)  
Burgess Graves (LA)  
Byrne Graves (MO)  
Calvert Griffith  
Carter (GA) Grothman  
Carter (TX) Guinta  
Chabot Guthrie  
Chaffetz Hanna  
Clawson (FL) Harper  
Coffman Harris  
Cole Hartzler  
Collins (GA) Heck (NV)  
Collins (NY) Hensarling  
Comstock Hice, Jody B.  
Conaway Hill  
Cook Holding  
Costa Hudson  
Costello (PA) Huelskamp  
Cramer Huiuzenga (MI)  
Crawford Hultgren  
Crenshaw Hunter  
Cuellar Hurd (TX)  
Culberson Hurt (VA)  
Curbelo (FL) Issa  
Davis, Rodney Jenkins (KS)  
Denham Jenkins (WV)  
Dent Johnson, Sam

Nunes Ros-Lehtinen  
Olson Roskam  
Palazzo Ross  
Palmer Rothfus  
Paulsen Rouzer  
Pearce Royce  
Perry Russell  
Peterson Salmon  
Pittenger Sanford  
Pitts Scalise  
Poe (TX) Schweikert  
Poliquin Scott, Austin  
Pompeo Sensenbrenner  
Posey Sessions  
Price, Tom Shimkus  
Ratcliffe Shuster  
Reed Simpson  
Renacci Sinema  
Ribble Smith (MO)  
Rice (SC) Smith (NE)  
Rigell Smith (NJ)  
Roby Smith (TX)  
Roe (TN) Stefanik  
Rogers (AL) Stewart  
Rogers (KY) Stivers  
Rohrabacher Stutzman  
Rokita Thompson (PA)  
Rooney (FL) Thornberry

Black Hahn  
Cárdenas Hardy  
Duffy Herrera Beutler  
Elmiers (NC) Jeffries  
Farr Johnson (OH)  
Fattah Lieu, Ted  
Fincher Nadler  
Franks (AZ) Payne

NOT VOTING—23

Tiberi Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR  
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1647

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.  
The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule,  
the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;  
and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.  
WOMACK) having assumed the chair,  
Mr. HULTGREN, Acting Chair of the  
Committee of the Whole House on the  
state of the Union, reported that that  
Committee, having had under consider-  
ation the bill (H.R. 4775) to facilitate  
efficient State implementation of  
ground-level ozone standards, and for  
other purposes, and, pursuant to House  
Resolution 767, he reported the bill  
back to the House with an amendment  
adopted in the Committee of the  
Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under  
the rule, the previous question is or-  
dered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any  
amendment to the amendment re-  
ported from the Committee of the  
Whole?

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

The amendment was agreed to.  
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The  
question is on the engrossment and  
third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I have a mo-  
tion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. RUSH. I am opposed in its cur-  
rent form.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a  
point of order against the motion to re-  
commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point  
of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to  
recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Rush moves to recommit the bill H.R.  
4775 to the Committee on Energy and Com-  
merce with instructions to report the same  
back to the House forthwith, with the fol-  
lowing amendment:

Page 5, after line 11, insert the following:

(c) LIMITATION.—If the Administrator, in  
consultation with the Clean Air Scientific  
Advisory Committee, finds that application  
of subsection (a) could increase the incidence  
of asthma attacks, respiratory disease, car-  
diovascular disease, stroke, heart attacks,  
babies born with low birth weight and im-  
paired fetal growth, neurological damage,  
premature mortality, or other serious harms  
to human health, especially for vulnerable  
populations such as pregnant women, chil-  
dren, the elderly, outdoor workers, and low  
income communities, then this section shall  
cease to apply.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gen-  
tleman from Illinois is recognized for 5  
minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, this is the  
final amendment to the bill, which will  
not kill the bill or send it back to com-  
mittee. If adopted, the bill will imme-  
diately proceed to final passage, as  
amended.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Re-  
publican Party has truly fallen in line  
behind its standard-bearer, Donald  
Trump, and is content to put industry  
profits over the public interest. Mr.  
Speaker, the art of the deal should not  
mean putting corporate welfare over  
the public well-being.

Mr. Speaker, our agreement is non-  
negotiable. Protecting the public  
health is absolutely why we are here in  
this Congress today.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4775 is a disastrous  
bill that will put our most vulnerable  
citizens, including the elderly, the  
young, pregnant women, and low-in-  
come communities, at substantial risk.

This bill unacceptably delays imple-  
mentation of EPA's 2015 ozone stand-  
ards for another 8 years, while also de-  
laying any new evidence regarding the  
health implications from ozone and  
other harmful pollutants for at least a  
decade, despite what the science may  
say in the interval.

In fact, under this legislation, not  
only will States be exempt from com-  
plying with the 2015 standards until  
2016, but parents—our parents—and our  
loved ones, Mr. Speaker, will not even  
be informed if their communities were  
in violation of clean air standards until  
the year 2025.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no ben-  
efit to the public interest of denying  
citizens information directly tied to  
their health and to their well-being.

The research, Mr. Speaker, informs  
us that breathing in dirty pollutants

such as ozone, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, and other dirty pollutants can lead to a host of problems, including asthma, inflammation of the lungs, respiratory disease, and even premature death.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, despite all of the scientific research, this bill will stall the new ozone standards, permanently weaken the Clean Air Act, and hamstring EPA's ability to regulate these harmful contaminants, both now and in the future.

Mr. Speaker, in order to address some of the deficiencies found in this bill, I am offering an amendment that would nullify sections from taking effect if they may result in adverse public health impacts.

This amendment simply states that section 2(a) would cease to apply if the EPA Administrator, in consultation with the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, finds that it could increase health problems, including asthma attacks, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, stroke, heart attacks, babies with low birth weight and impaired fetal growth, neurological damage, premature mortality, or other serious harms to human health, especially for America's most vulnerable populations such as pregnant women, children, the elderly, outdoor workers, and low-income communities.

Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense and compassionate amendment that seeks to put the interests of the public health above the profits of industry, and I urge all my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the motion.

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I want healthy air. Everyone here in this Chamber wants healthy air. Every American wants healthy air.

Where I live in the greater Houston area, we have struggled with air quality, but we are making great progress. In fact, communities all across America have cut ozone levels by one-third in the last few decades. That progress must continue, and that is why this bill is not about blocking the path forward on clean air.

As a top air official in California said about H.R. 4775: "It does not roll back anything that is already in the Clean Air Act in the form of protections for public health . . . it will not slow down our progress as we move forward to reduce air pollution and improve public health."

There has never been a regulator in this country who wants to drag their feet on clean air. Our States have said for years that they face real challenges

under current law. Addressing those real challenges is what this bill is all about.

□ 1700

That is why we need H.R. 4775. It gives our local officials the tools they need to make the Clean Air Act work. It tackles the challenges of States being asked to implement overlapping regulations.

H.R. 4775 will let EPA consider whether its rules are achievable, but never putting cost ahead of public health when setting a new standard.

H.R. 4775 will make sure that clean air rules are implemented fairly, and that communities like mine and yours aren't penalized for emissions they can't control.

In 2008, the Bush administration put out lower ozone standards. In 2015, the Obama administration finally put out rules for 2008 standards. America lost 7 years of cleaner air. And then, in late 2015, the Obama administration put out even lower standards.

Are we going to lose 7 more years of cleaner air?

Albert Einstein said that the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results. Let's not repeat the last 7 years of ozone insanity.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the motion to recommit. Give our local communities the ozone sanity they crave and deserve. Vote "yes" for final passage.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the passage of the bill, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 173, noes 239, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

AYES—173

Adams	Bustos	Connolly
Aguilar	Butterfield	Conyers
Ashford	Capps	Cooper
Bass	Capuano	Courtney
Beatty	Carney	Crowley
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Cuellar
Bera	Cartwright	Cummings
Beyer	Castro (FL)	Cooper
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	Davis, Danny
Blum	Chu, Judy	DeFazio
Blumenauer	Cicilline	DeGette
Bonamici	Clark (MA)	Delaney
Boyle, Brendan	Clarke (NY)	DeLauro
F.	Clay	DelBene
Brady (PA)	Cleaver	DeSaulnier
Brown (FL)	Clyburn	Deutch
Brownley (CA)	Cohen	Dingell

Doggett	Larsen (WA)	Quigley
Doyle, Michael	Larson (CT)	Rangel
F.	Lawrence	Rice (NY)
Duckworth	Lee	Richmond
Edwards	Levin	Sarbanes
Ellison	Lewis	Roybal-Allard
Engel	Lipinski	Ruiz
Eshoo	Loeb	Ruppersberger
Esty	Loeb	Rush
Foster	Lofgren	Ryan (OH)
Frankel (FL)	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Fudge	Lowe	Schakowsky
Gabbard	Lujan Grisham	Schiff
Gallego	(NM)	Schrader
Garamendi	Lujan, Ben Ray	Scott (VA)
Graham	(NM)	Scott, David
Grayson	Lynch	Serrano
Green, Al	Maloney,	Sewell (AL)
Green, Gene	Carolyn	Sherman
Grijalva	Maloney, Sean	Slaughter
Gutiérrez	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Hastings	McCollum	Speier
Heck (WA)	McDermott	Swalwell (CA)
Higgins	McGovern	Takano
Himes	McNerney	Thompson (CA)
Hinojosa	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Honda	Meng	Titus
Hoyer	Moore	Tonko
Huffman	Moulton	Torres
Israel	Murphy (FL)	Tsongas
Jackson Lee	Napolitano	Van Hollen
Johnson (GA)	Neal	Vargas
Johnson, E. B.	Nolan	Veasey
Jones	Norcross	Vela
Kaptur	O'Rourke	Velázquez
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Vislosky
Kennedy	Pascrell	Walz
Kildee	Pelosi	Wasserman
Kilmer	Perlmutter	Schultz
Kind	Peters	Watson Coleman
Kirkpatrick	Pingree	Welch
Kuster	Pocan	Wilson (FL)
Langevin	Polis	Yarmuth
	Price (NC)	

NOES—239

Abraham	Duncan (SC)	Kelly (MS)
Aderholt	Duncan (TN)	Kelly (PA)
Allen	Emmer (MN)	King (IA)
Amash	Farenthold	King (NY)
Amodei	Fitzpatrick	Kinzinger (IL)
Babin	Fleischmann	Kline
Barletta	Fleming	Knight
Barr	Flores	Labrador
Barton	Forbes	LaHood
Benishek	Fortenberry	LaMalfa
Bilirakis	Fox	Lamborn
Bishop (MI)	Franks (AZ)	Lance
Bishop (UT)	Frelinghuysen	Latta
Blackburn	Garrett	LoBiondo
Bost	Gibbs	Long
Boustany	Gibson	Loudermilk
Brady (TX)	Gohmert	Love
Brat	Goodlatte	Lucas
Bridenstine	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Brooks (AL)	Gowdy	Lummis
Brooks (IN)	Granger	MacArthur
Buchanan	Graves (GA)	Marchant
Buck	Graves (LA)	Marino
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Massie
Burgess	Griffith	McCarthy
Byrne	Grothman	McCaul
Calvert	Guinta	McClintock
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	McHenry
Carter (TX)	Hanna	McKinley
Chabot	Harper	McMorris
Chaffetz	Harris	Rodgers
Clawson (FL)	Hartzler	McSally
Coffman	Heck (NV)	Meadows
Cole	Hensarling	Meehan
Collins (GA)	Hice, Jody B.	Messer
Collins (NY)	Hill	Mica
Comstock	Holding	Miller (FL)
Conaway	Hudson	Miller (MI)
Cook	Huelskamp	Moolenaar
Costa	Huizenga (MI)	Mooney (WV)
Costello (PA)	Hultgren	Mullin
Cramer	Hunter	Mulvaney
Crawford	Hurd (TX)	Murphy (PA)
Crenshaw	Hurt (VA)	Neugebauer
Culberson	Issa	Neuhouser
Curbelo (FL)	Jenkins (KS)	Noem
Davis, Rodney	Jenkins (WV)	Nugent
Denham	Johnson (OH)	Nunes
Dent	Johnson, Sam	Olson
DeSantis	Jolly	Palazzo
DesJarlais	Jordan	Palmer
Diaz-Balart	Joyce	Paulsen
Dold	Katko	Pearce
Donovan	Keating	Perry

Peterson  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price, Tom  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Rigell  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus

NOT VOTING—21

Black  
Cárdenas  
Duffy  
Ellmers (NC)  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fincher  
Hahn

□ 1707

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 234, nays 177, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

YEAS—234

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodi  
Ashford  
Babin  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Benishek  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bost  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Clawson (FL)  
Coffman

Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Cook  
Costa  
Costello (PA)  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis, Rodney  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Donovan  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Emmer (MN)  
Farenthold  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gohmert

Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Sanford  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yoder  
Yoho

Sanchez, Loretta  
Sires  
Takai  
Walters, Mimi  
Waters, Maxine  
Woodall

Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kirkpatrick  
Kline  
Knight  
Labrador  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Peterson  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price, Tom  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Renacci  
Marchant  
Marino  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McSally  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Messer  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)

Adams  
Aguilar  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera  
Beyer  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards

Neugebauer  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Peterson  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price, Tom  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Renacci  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Royce  
Russell  
Salmon  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sessions  
Sens  
Sessions  
Stutzman  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberti  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

NAYS—177

Adams  
Aguilar  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Bera  
Beyer  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Edwards

Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Gibson  
Graham  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hastings  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray  
(NM)

Sewell (AL)  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (TX)  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberti  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres

Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky

NOT VOTING—22

Black  
Cárdenas  
Duffy  
Ellmers (NC)  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fincher  
Hahn

Hardy  
Herrera Beutler  
Hultgren  
Jeffries  
Lieu, Ted  
Nadler  
Payne  
Pingree

Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sires  
Takai  
Walters, Mimi  
Waters, Maxine

□ 1714

So the bill was passed.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, rollcall No. 273—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 274—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 275—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 276—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 277—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 278—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 279—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 280—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 281—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 282—I would have voted “yes.”

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGE ON H.J. RES. 88

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when a veto message on House Joint Resolution 88 is laid before the House on this legislative day, then after the message is read and the objections of the President are spread at large upon the Journal, further consideration of the veto message and the joint resolution shall be postponed until the legislative day of Wednesday, June 22, 2016; and that on that legislative day, the House shall proceed to the constitutional question of reconsideration and dispose of such question without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

NULLIFY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S FINAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST RULE—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 114-140)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.J. Res. 88, a resolution that would nullify the Department of Labor's final conflict of interest rule. This rule is critical to protecting Americans' hard-earned savings and preserving their retirement security.

The outdated regulations in place before this rulemaking did not ensure that financial advisers act in their clients, best interests when giving retirement investment advice. Instead, some firms have incentivized advisers to steer clients into products that have higher fees and lower returns—costing America's families an estimated \$17 billion a year.

The Department of Labor's final rule will ensure that American workers and retirees receive retirement advice that is in their best interest, better enabling them to protect and grow their savings. The final rule reflects extensive feedback from industry, advocates, and Members of Congress, and has been streamlined to reduce the compliance burden and ensure continued access to advice, while maintaining an enforceable best interest standard that protects consumers. It is essential that these critical protections go into effect. Because this resolution seeks to block the progress represented by this rule and deny retirement savers investment advice in their best interest, I cannot support it. I am therefore vetoing this resolution.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 2016.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the veto message and the joint resolution will be printed as a House document.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further consideration of the veto message and the bill are postponed until the legislative day of Wednesday, June 22, 2016, and that on that legislative day, the House shall proceed to the constitutional question of reconsideration and dispose of such question without intervening motion.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

#### SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ENERGY: PROTECTING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE OF PIPELINES AND ENHANCING SAFETY ACT

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2276) to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2276

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety Act of 2016” or the “PIPES Act of 2016”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 3. Regulatory updates.
- Sec. 4. Natural gas integrity management review.
- Sec. 5. Hazardous liquid integrity management review.
- Sec. 6. Technical safety standards committees.
- Sec. 7. Inspection report information.
- Sec. 8. Improving damage prevention technology.
- Sec. 9. Workforce management.
- Sec. 10. Information-sharing system.
- Sec. 11. Nationwide integrated pipeline safety regulatory database.
- Sec. 12. Underground gas storage facilities.
- Sec. 13. Joint inspection and oversight.
- Sec. 14. Safety data sheets.
- Sec. 15. Hazardous materials identification numbers.
- Sec. 16. Emergency order authority.
- Sec. 17. State grant funds.
- Sec. 18. Response plans.
- Sec. 19. Unusually sensitive areas.
- Sec. 20. Pipeline safety technical assistance grants.
- Sec. 21. Study of materials and corrosion prevention in pipeline transportation.
- Sec. 22. Research and development.
- Sec. 23. Active and abandoned pipelines.
- Sec. 24. State pipeline safety agreements.
- Sec. 25. Requirements for certain hazardous liquid pipeline facilities.
- Sec. 26. Study on propane gas pipeline facilities.
- Sec. 27. Standards for certain liquefied natural gas pipeline facilities.
- Sec. 28. Pipeline odorization study.
- Sec. 29. Report on natural gas leak reporting.
- Sec. 30. Review of State policies relating to natural gas leaks.
- Sec. 31. Aliso Canyon natural gas leak task force.

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID.—Section 60125(a) of title 49, United States Code is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking “there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2015, from fees collected under section 60301, \$90,679,000, of which \$4,746,000 is for carrying out such section 12 and \$36,194,000 is for making grants.” and inserting the following: “there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation from fees collected under section 60301—

“(A) \$124,500,000 for fiscal year 2016, of which \$9,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$39,385,000 shall be expended for making grants;

“(B) \$128,000,000 for fiscal year 2017 of which \$9,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$41,885,000 shall be expended for making grants;

“(C) \$131,000,000 for fiscal year 2018, of which \$9,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$44,885,000 shall be expended for making grants; and

“(D) \$134,000,000 for fiscal year 2019, of which \$9,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$47,885,000 shall be expended for making grants.”;

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking “there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2015 from the Oil Spill

Liability Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of this chapter related to hazardous liquid and section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355), \$18,573,000, of which \$2,174,000 is for carrying out such section 12 and \$4,558,000 is for making grants.” and inserting the following: “there is authorized to be appropriated from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of this chapter related to hazardous liquid and section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355)—

“(A) \$22,123,000 for fiscal year 2016, of which \$3,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$8,067,000 shall be expended for making grants;

“(B) \$22,123,000 for fiscal year 2017, of which \$3,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$8,067,000 shall be expended for making grants;

“(C) \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 2018, of which \$3,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$8,067,000 shall be expended for making grants; and

“(D) \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 2019, of which \$3,000,000 shall be expended for carrying out such section 12 and \$8,067,000 shall be expended for making grants.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) UNDERGROUND NATURAL GAS STORAGE FACILITY SAFETY ACCOUNT.—To carry out section 60141, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation from fees collected under section 60302 \$8,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2019.”

(b) OPERATIONAL EXPENSES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for the necessary operational expenses of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration the following amounts:

(1) \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 2016.

(2) \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 2017.

(3) \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.

(4) \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

(c) ONE-CALL NOTIFICATION PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6107 of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### “§ 6107. Funding

“Of the amounts made available under section 60125(a)(1), the Secretary shall expend \$1,058,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019 to carry out section 6106.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 61 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 6107 and inserting the following:

“6107. Funding.”

(d) PIPELINE SAFETY INFORMATION GRANTS TO COMMUNITIES.—The first sentence of section 60130(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: “Of the amounts made available under section 2(b) of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary shall expend \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019 to carry out this section.”

(e) PIPELINE INTEGRITY PROGRAM.—Section 12(f) of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note) is amended by striking “2012 through 2015” and inserting “2016 through 2019”.

#### SEC. 3. REGULATORY UPDATES.

(a) PUBLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall publish an update on a publicly available Web site of the Department of Transportation regarding the status of a final rule for each outstanding regulation, and upon such publication notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the

House of Representatives that such publication has been made.

(2) **DEADLINES.**—The Secretary shall publish an update under this subsection not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until a final rule has been published in the Federal Register for each outstanding regulation.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The Secretary shall include in each update published under subsection (a)—

(1) a description of the work plan for each outstanding regulation;

(2) an updated rulemaking timeline for each outstanding regulation;

(3) current staff allocations with respect to each outstanding regulation;

(4) any resource constraints affecting the rulemaking process for each outstanding regulation;

(5) any other details associated with the development of each outstanding regulation that affect the progress of the rulemaking process; and

(6) a description of all rulemakings regarding gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities published in the Federal Register that are not identified under subsection (c).

(c) **OUTSTANDING REGULATION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “outstanding regulation” means—

(1) a final rule required under the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–90) that has not been published in the Federal Register; and

(2) a final rule regarding gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities required under this Act or an Act enacted prior to the date of enactment of this Act (other than the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–90)) that has not been published in the Federal Register.

#### **SEC. 4. NATURAL GAS INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT REVIEW.**

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of publication in the Federal Register of a final rule regarding the safety of gas transmission pipelines related to the notice of proposed rulemaking issued on April 8, 2016, titled “Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipelines” (81 Fed. Reg. 20721), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report regarding the integrity management programs for gas pipeline facilities required under section 60109(c) of title 49, United States Code.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of stakeholder perspectives, taking into consideration technical, operational, and economic feasibility, regarding ways to enhance pipeline facility safety, prevent inadvertent releases from pipeline facilities, and mitigate any adverse consequences of such inadvertent releases, including changes to the definition of high consequence area, or expanding integrity management beyond high consequence areas;

(2) a review of the types of benefits, including safety benefits, and estimated costs of the legacy class location regulations;

(3) an analysis of the impact pipeline facility features, including the age, condition, materials, and construction of a pipeline facility, have on safety and risk analysis of a particular pipeline facility;

(4) a description of any challenges affecting Federal or State regulators in the oversight of gas transmission pipeline facilities

and how the challenges are being addressed; and

(5) a description of any challenges affecting the natural gas industry in complying with the programs, and how the challenges are being addressed, including any challenges faced by publicly owned natural gas distribution systems.

(c) **DEFINITION OF HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREA.**—In this section, the term “high consequence area” has the meaning given the term in section 192.903 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

#### **SEC. 5. HAZARDOUS LIQUID INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT REVIEW.**

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of publication in the Federal Register of a final rule regarding the safety of hazardous liquid pipeline facilities related to the notice of proposed rulemaking issued on October 13, 2015, titled “Pipeline Safety: Safety of Hazardous Liquid Pipelines” (80 Fed. Reg. 61610), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report regarding the integrity management programs for hazardous liquid pipeline facilities, as regulated under sections 195.450 and 195.452 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) taking into consideration technical, operational, and economic feasibility, an analysis of stakeholder perspectives on—

(A) ways to enhance hazardous liquid pipeline facility safety;

(B) risk factors that may warrant more frequent inspections of hazardous liquid pipeline facilities; and

(C) changes to the definition of high consequence area;

(2) an analysis of how surveying, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring activities, including real-time hazardous liquid pipeline facility monitoring during significant flood events and information sharing with Federal agencies, are being used to address risks associated with rivers, flood plains, lakes, and coastal areas;

(3) an analysis of the impact pipeline facility features, including the age, condition, materials, and construction of a pipeline facility, have on safety and risk analysis of a particular pipeline facility and what changes to the definition of high consequence area could be made to improve pipeline facility safety; and

(4) a description of any challenges affecting Federal or State regulators in the oversight of hazardous liquid pipeline facilities and how those challenges are being addressed.

(c) **DEFINITION OF HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREA.**—In this section, the term “high consequence area” has the meaning given the term in section 195.450 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

#### **SEC. 6. TECHNICAL SAFETY STANDARDS COMMITTEES.**

(a) **APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.**—Section 60115(b)(4)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “State commissioners. The Secretary shall consult with the national organization of State commissions before selecting those 2 individuals.” and inserting “State officials. The Secretary shall consult with national organizations representing State commissioners or utility regulators before making a selection under this subparagraph.”.

(b) **VACANCIES.**—Section 60115(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Within 90 days of the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary shall fill all vacancies on the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee, the Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee, and any other committee established pursuant to this section. After that period, the Secretary shall fill a vacancy on any such committee not later than 60 days after the vacancy occurs.”.

#### **SEC. 7. INSPECTION REPORT INFORMATION.**

(a) **INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—Section 60108 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **IN GENERAL.**—After the completion of a Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration pipeline safety inspection, the Administrator of such Administration, or the State authority certified under section 60105 of title 49, United States Code, to conduct such inspection, shall—

“(1) within 30 days, conduct a post-inspection briefing with the owner or operator of the gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facility inspected outlining any concerns; and

“(2) within 90 days, to the extent practicable, provide the owner or operator with written preliminary findings of the inspection.”.

(b) **NOTIFICATION.**—Not later than October 1, 2017, and each fiscal year thereafter for 2 years, the Administrator shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of—

(1) the number of times a deadline under section 60108(e) of title 49, United States Code, was exceeded in the prior fiscal year; and

(2) in each instance, the length of time by which the deadline was exceeded.

#### **SEC. 8. IMPROVING DAMAGE PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY.**

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with stakeholders, shall conduct a study on improving existing damage prevention programs through technological improvements in location, mapping, excavation, and communications practices to prevent excavation damage to a pipe or its coating, including considerations of technical, operational, and economic feasibility and existing damage prevention programs.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an identification of any methods to improve existing damage prevention programs through location and mapping practices or technologies in an effort to reduce releases caused by excavation;

(2) an analysis of how increased use of global positioning system digital mapping technologies, predictive analytic tools, public awareness initiatives including one-call initiatives, the use of mobile devices, and other advanced technologies could supplement existing one-call notification and damage prevention programs to reduce the frequency and severity of incidents caused by excavation damage;

(3) an identification of any methods to improve excavation practices or technologies in an effort to reduce pipeline damage;

(4) an analysis of the feasibility of a national data repository for pipeline excavation accident data that creates standardized data models for storing and sharing pipeline accident information; and

(5) an identification of opportunities for stakeholder engagement in preventing excavation damage.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on

Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), including recommendations, that include the consideration of technical, operational, and economic feasibility, on how to incorporate into existing damage prevention programs technological improvements and practices that help prevent excavation damage.

#### SEC. 9. WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT.

(a) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a review of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration staff resource management, including—

(1) geographic allocation plans, hiring and time-to-hire challenges, and expected retirement rates and recruitment and retention strategies;

(2) an identification and description of any previous periods of macroeconomic and pipeline industry conditions under which the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has encountered difficulty in filling vacancies, and the degree to which special hiring authorities, including direct hiring authority authorized by the Office of Personnel Management, could have ameliorated such difficulty; and

(3) recommendations to address hiring challenges, training needs, and any other identified staff resource challenges.

(b) DIRECT HIRING.—Upon identification of a period described in subsection (a)(2), the Administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration may apply to the Office of Personnel Management for the authority to appoint qualified candidates to any position relating to pipeline safety, as determined by the Administrator, without regard to sections 3309 through 3319 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the Administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration from applying to the Office of Personnel Management for the authority described in subsection (b) prior to the completion of the report required under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 10. INFORMATION-SHARING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall convene a working group to consider the development of a voluntary information-sharing system to encourage collaborative efforts to improve inspection information feedback and information sharing with the purpose of improving gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline facility integrity risk analysis.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The working group convened pursuant to subsection (a) shall include representatives from—

(1) the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration;

(2) industry stakeholders, including operators of pipeline facilities, inspection technology, coating, and cathodic protection vendors, and pipeline inspection organizations;

(3) safety advocacy groups;

(4) research institutions;

(5) State public utility commissions or State officials responsible for pipeline safety oversight;

(6) State pipeline safety inspectors;

(7) labor representatives; and

(8) other entities, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—The working group convened pursuant to subsection (a) shall consider and provide recommendations to the Secretary on—

(1) the need for, and the identification of, a system to ensure that dig verification data are shared with in-line inspection operators to the extent consistent with the need to maintain proprietary and security-sensitive data in a confidential manner to improve pipeline safety and inspection technology;

(2) ways to encourage the exchange of pipeline inspection information and the development of advanced pipeline inspection technologies and enhanced risk analysis;

(3) opportunities to share data, including dig verification data between operators of pipeline facilities and in-line inspector vendors to expand knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of in-line inspection technology and methodologies;

(4) options to create a secure system that protects proprietary data while encouraging the exchange of pipeline inspection information and the development of advanced pipeline inspection technologies and enhanced risk analysis;

(5) means and best practices for the protection of safety- and security-sensitive information and proprietary information; and

(6) regulatory, funding, and legal barriers to sharing the information described in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(d) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall publish the recommendations provided under subsection (c) on a publicly available Web site of the Department of Transportation.

#### SEC. 11. NATIONWIDE INTEGRATED PIPELINE SAFETY REGULATORY DATABASE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the feasibility of establishing a national integrated pipeline safety regulatory inspection database to improve communication and collaboration between the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and State pipeline regulators.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of any efforts underway to test a secure information-sharing system for the purpose described in subsection (a);

(2) a description of any progress in establishing common standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting pipeline safety regulatory inspection data, and a methodology for sharing the data;

(3) a description of any inadequacies or gaps in State and Federal inspection, enforcement, geospatial, or other pipeline safety regulatory inspection data;

(4) a description of the potential safety benefits of a national integrated pipeline safety regulatory inspection database; and

(5) recommendations, including those of stakeholders for how to implement a secure information-sharing system that protects proprietary and security sensitive information and data for the purpose described in subsection (a).

(c) CONSULTATION.—In implementing this section, the Secretary shall consult with stakeholders, including each State authority operating under a certification to regulate intrastate pipelines under section 60105 of title 49, United States Code.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.—The Secretary may establish, if appropriate, a

national integrated pipeline safety regulatory database—

(1) after submission of the report required under subsection (a); or

(2) upon notification to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of the need to establish such database prior to the submission of the report under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 12. UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE FACILITIES.

(a) DEFINED TERM.—Section 60101(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (21)(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (22)(B)(iii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (24) by striking “and” at the end;

(4) in paragraph (25) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(26) ‘underground natural gas storage facility’ means a gas pipeline facility that stores natural gas in an underground facility, including—

“(A) a depleted hydrocarbon reservoir;

“(B) an aquifer reservoir; or

“(C) a solution-mined salt cavern reservoir.”

(b) STANDARDS FOR UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE FACILITIES.—Chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### “§ 60141. Standards for underground natural gas storage facilities

“(a) MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall issue minimum safety standards for underground natural gas storage facilities.

“(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the safety standards required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable—

“(1) consider consensus standards for the operation, environmental protection, and integrity management of underground natural gas storage facilities;

“(2) consider the economic impacts of the regulations on individual gas customers;

“(3) ensure that the regulations do not have a significant economic impact on end users; and

“(4) consider the recommendations of the Aliso Canyon natural gas leak task force established under section 31 of the PIPES Act of 2016.

“(c) FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION.—The Secretary may authorize a State authority (including a municipality) to participate in the oversight of underground natural gas storage facilities in the same manner as provided in sections 60105 and 60106.

“(d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect any Federal regulation relating to gas pipeline facilities that is in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2016.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the Secretary—

“(A) to prescribe the location of an underground natural gas storage facility; or

“(B) to require the Secretary’s permission to construct a facility referred to in subparagraph (A).

“(e) PREEMPTION.—A State authority may adopt additional or more stringent safety standards for intrastate underground natural gas storage facilities if such standards are

compatible with the minimum standards prescribed under this section.

“(f) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the Secretary’s authority under this title to regulate the underground storage of gas that is not natural gas.”.

(c) USER FEES.—Chapter 603 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 60301 the following:

“§ 60302. User fees for underground natural gas storage facilities

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A fee shall be imposed on an entity operating an underground natural gas storage facility subject to section 60141. Any such fee imposed shall be collected before the end of the fiscal year to which it applies.

“(b) MEANS OF COLLECTION.—The Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe procedures to collect fees under this section. The Secretary may use a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government or of a State or local government to collect the fee and may reimburse the department, agency, or instrumentality a reasonable amount for its services.

“(c) USE OF FEES.—

“(1) ACCOUNT.—There is established an Underground Natural Gas Storage Facility Safety Account in the Pipeline Safety Fund established in the Treasury of the United States under section 60301.

“(2) USE OF FEES.—A fee collected under this section—

“(A) shall be deposited in the Underground Natural Gas Storage Facility Safety Account; and

“(B) if the fee is related to an underground natural gas storage facility subject to section 60141, the amount of the fee may be used only for an activity related to underground natural gas storage facility safety.

“(3) LIMITATION.—No fee may be collected under this section, except to the extent that the expenditure of such fee to pay the costs of an activity related to underground natural gas storage facility safety for which such fee is imposed is provided in advance in an appropriations Act.”.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CHAPTER 601.—The table of sections for chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “60141. Standards for underground natural gas storage facilities.”.

(2) CHAPTER 603.—The table of sections for chapter 603 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 60301 the following:

“60302. User fees for underground natural gas storage facilities.”.

SEC. 13. JOINT INSPECTION AND OVERSIGHT.

Section 60106 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) JOINT INSPECTORS.—At the request of a State authority, the Secretary shall allow for a certified State authority under section 60105 to participate in the inspection of an interstate pipeline facility.”.

SEC. 14. SAFETY DATA SHEETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each owner or operator of a hazardous liquid pipeline facility, following an accident involving such pipeline facility that results in a hazardous liquid spill, shall provide safety data sheets on any spilled hazardous liquid to the designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator and appropriate State and local emergency responders within 6 hours of a telephonic or electronic notice of the accident to the National Response Center.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR.—The term “Federal On-Scene Coordinator” has

the meaning given such term in section 311(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(a)).

(2) NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER.—The term “National Response Center” means the center described under section 300.125(a) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) SAFETY DATA SHEET.—The term “safety data sheet” means a safety data sheet required under section 1910.1200 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 15. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to take public comment on the petition for rulemaking dated October 28, 2015, titled “Corrections to Title 49 C.F.R. §172.336 Identification numbers; special provisions” (P-1667).

SEC. 16. EMERGENCY ORDER AUTHORITY.

Section 60117 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) EMERGENCY ORDER AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that an unsafe condition or practice, or a combination of unsafe conditions and practices, constitutes or is causing an imminent hazard, the Secretary may issue an emergency order described in paragraph (3) imposing emergency restrictions, prohibitions, and safety measures on owners and operators of gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities without prior notice or an opportunity for a hearing, but only to the extent necessary to abate the imminent hazard.

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Before issuing an emergency order under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, as appropriate, the following factors:

“(i) The impact of the emergency order on public health and safety.

“(ii) The impact, if any, of the emergency order on the national or regional economy or national security.

“(iii) The impact of the emergency order on the ability of owners and operators of pipeline facilities to maintain reliability and continuity of service to customers.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—In considering the factors under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with appropriate Federal agencies, State agencies, and other entities knowledgeable in pipeline safety or operations.

“(3) WRITTEN ORDER.—An emergency order issued by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to an imminent hazard shall contain a written description of—

“(A) the violation, condition, or practice that constitutes or is causing the imminent hazard;

“(B) the entities subject to the order;

“(C) the restrictions, prohibitions, or safety measures imposed;

“(D) the standards and procedures for obtaining relief from the order;

“(E) how the order is tailored to abate the imminent hazard and the reasons the authorities under section 60112 and 60117(1) are insufficient to do so; and

“(F) how the considerations were taken into account pursuant to paragraph (2).

“(4) OPPORTUNITY FOR REVIEW.—Upon receipt of a petition for review from an entity subject to, and aggrieved by, an emergency order issued under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for a review of the order under section 554 of title 5 to determine whether the order should remain in effect, be modified, or be terminated.

“(5) EXPIRATION OF EFFECTIVENESS ORDER.—If a petition for review of an emergency

order is filed under paragraph (4) and an agency decision with respect to the petition is not issued on or before the last day of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the petition is filed, the order shall cease to be effective on such day, unless the Secretary determines in writing on or before the last day of such period that the imminent hazard still exists.

“(6) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ORDERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—After completion of the review process described in paragraph (4), or the issuance of a written determination by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (5), an entity subject to, and aggrieved by, an emergency order issued under this subsection may seek judicial review of the order in a district court of the United States and shall be given expedited consideration.

“(B) LIMITATION.—The filing of a petition for review under subparagraph (A) shall not stay or modify the force and effect of the agency’s final decision under paragraph (4), or the written determination under paragraph (5), unless stayed or modified by the Secretary.

“(7) REGULATIONS.—

“(A) TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary shall issue such temporary regulations as are necessary to carry out this subsection. The temporary regulations shall expire on the date of issuance of the final regulations required under subparagraph (B).

“(B) FINAL REGULATIONS.—Not later than 270 days after such date of enactment, the Secretary shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this subsection. Such regulations shall ensure that the review process described in paragraph (4) contains the same procedures as subsections (d) and (g) of section 109.19 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, and is otherwise consistent with the review process developed under such section, to the greatest extent practicable and not inconsistent with this section.

“(8) IMMINENT HAZARD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘imminent hazard’ means the existence of a condition relating to a gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facility that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of such death, illness, injury, or endangerment.

“(9) LIMITATION AND SAVINGS CLAUSE.—An emergency order issued under this subsection may not be construed to—

“(A) alter, amend, or limit the Secretary’s obligations under, or the applicability of, section 553 of title 5; or

“(B) provide the authority to amend the Code of Federal Regulations.”.

SEC. 17. STATE GRANT FUNDS.

Section 60107 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) PAYMENTS.—After notifying and consulting with a State authority, the Secretary may withhold any part of a payment when the Secretary decides that the authority is not carrying out satisfactorily a safety program or not acting satisfactorily as an agent. The Secretary may pay an authority under this section only when the authority ensures the Secretary that it will provide the remaining costs of a safety program, except when the Secretary waives this requirement.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) REPURPOSING OF FUNDS.—If a State program’s certification is rejected under section 60105(f) or such program is otherwise

suspended or interrupted, the Secretary may use any undistributed, deobligated, or recovered funds authorized under this section to carry out pipeline safety activities for that State within the period of availability for such funds.”.

#### SEC. 18. RESPONSE PLANS.

Each owner or operator of a hazardous liquid pipeline facility required to prepare a response plan pursuant to part 194 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, shall—

(1) consider the impact of a discharge into or on navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, including those that may be covered in whole or in part by ice; and

(2) include procedures and resources for response to such discharge in the plan.

#### SEC. 19. UNUSUALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.

(a) AREAS TO BE INCLUDED AS UNUSUALLY SENSITIVE.—Section 60109(b)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “have been identified as” and inserting “are part of the Great Lakes or have been identified as coastal beaches, marine coastal waters,”.

(b) UNUSUALLY SENSITIVE AREAS (USA) ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Transportation shall revise section 195.6(b) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, to explicitly state that the Great Lakes, coastal beaches, and marine coastal waters are USA ecological resources for purposes of determining whether a pipeline is in a high consequence area (as defined in section 195.450 of such title).

#### SEC. 20. PIPELINE SAFETY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

(a) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION LIMITATION.—Section 60130(a)(4) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “on technical pipeline safety issues” after “public participation”.

(b) AUDIT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall submit to the Secretary of Transportation, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report evaluating the grant program under section 60130 of title 49, United States Code. The report shall include—

(1) a list of the recipients of all grant funds during fiscal years 2010 through 2015;

(2) a description of how each grant was used;

(3) an analysis of the compliance with the terms of grant agreements, including subsections (a) and (b) of such section;

(4) an evaluation of the competitive processes used to award the grant funds; and

(5) an evaluation of—

(A) the ability of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to oversee grant funds and usage; and

(B) the procedures used for such oversight.

#### SEC. 21. STUDY OF MATERIALS AND CORROSION PREVENTION IN PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a study on materials, training, and corrosion prevention technologies for gas and hazardous liquid pipeline facilities.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of—

(A) the range of piping materials, including plastic materials, used to transport haz-

ardous liquids and natural gas in the United States and in other developed countries around the world;

(B) the types of technologies used for corrosion prevention, including coatings and cathodic protection;

(C) common causes of corrosion, including interior and exterior moisture buildup and impacts of moisture buildup under insulation; and

(D) the training provided to personnel responsible for identifying and preventing corrosion in pipelines, and for repairing such pipelines;

(2) the extent to which best practices or guidance relating to pipeline facility design, installation, operation, and maintenance, including training, are available to recognize or prevent corrosion;

(3) an analysis of the estimated costs and anticipated benefits, including safety benefits, associated with the use of such materials and technologies; and

(4) stakeholder and expert perspectives on the effectiveness of corrosion control techniques to reduce the incidence of corrosion-related pipeline failures.

#### SEC. 22. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report regarding the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration’s research and development program carried out under section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note). The report shall include an evaluation of—

(1) compliance with the consultation requirement under subsection (d)(2) of such section;

(2) the extent to which the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration enters into joint research ventures with Federal and non-Federal entities, and benefits thereof;

(3) the policies and procedures the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has put in place to ensure there are no conflicts of interest with administering grants pursuant to the program, and whether those policies and procedures are being followed; and

(4) an evaluation of the outcomes of research conducted with Federal and non-Federal entities and the degree to which such outcomes have been adopted or utilized.

(b) COLLABORATIVE SAFETY RESEARCH REPORT.—

(1) BIENNIAL REPORTS.—Section 60124(a)(6) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) a summary of each research and development project carried out with Federal and non-Federal entities pursuant to section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 and a review of how the project affects safety.”.

(2) PIPELINE SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT.—Section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (d)(3)(C) and inserting the following:

“(C) FUNDING FROM NON-FEDERAL SOURCES.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

“(i) at least 30 percent of the costs of technology research and development activities may be carried out using non-Federal sources;

“(ii) at least 20 percent of the costs of basic research and development with universities may be carried out using non-Federal sources; and

“(iii) up to 100 percent of the costs of research and development for purely governmental purposes may be carried out using Federal funds.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) INDEPENDENT EXPERTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary shall—

“(1) implement processes and procedures to ensure that activities listed under subsection (c), to the greatest extent practicable, produce results that are peer-reviewed by independent experts and not by persons or entities that have a financial interest in the pipeline, petroleum, or natural gas industries, or that would be directly impacted by the results of the projects; and

“(2) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing the processes and procedures implemented under paragraph (1).

(i) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—The Secretary shall take all practical steps to ensure that each recipient of an agreement under this section discloses in writing to the Secretary any conflict of interest on a research and development project carried out under this section, and includes any such disclosure as part of the final deliverable pursuant to such agreement. The Secretary may not make an award under this section directly to a pipeline owner or operator that is regulated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration or a State-certified regulatory authority if there is a conflict of interest relating to such owner or operator.”.

#### SEC. 23. ACTIVE AND ABANDONED PIPELINES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue an advisory bulletin to owners and operators of gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities and Federal and State pipeline safety personnel regarding procedures of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration required to change the status of a pipeline facility from active to abandoned, including specific guidance on the terms recognized by the Secretary for each pipeline status referred to in such advisory bulletin.

#### SEC. 24. STATE PIPELINE SAFETY AGREEMENTS.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete a study on State pipeline safety agreements made pursuant to section 60106 of title 49, United States Code. Such study shall consider the following:

(1) The integration of Federal and State or local authorities in carrying out activities pursuant to an agreement under such section.

(2) The estimated staff and other resources used by Federal and State authorities in carrying out inspection activities pursuant to agreements under such section.

(3) The estimated staff and other resources used by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in carrying out interstate inspections in areas where there is no interstate agreement with a State pursuant to such section.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT FOR DENIAL.—Section 60106(b) of title 49, United States Code,

is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) NOTICE UPON DENIAL.—If a State authority requests an interstate agreement under this section and the Secretary denies such request, the Secretary shall provide written notification to the State authority of the denial that includes an explanation of the reasons for such denial.”.

**SEC. 25. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE FACILITIES.**

Section 60109 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE FACILITIES.—

“(1) INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS.—Notwithstanding any pipeline integrity management program or integrity assessment schedule otherwise required by the Secretary, each operator of a pipeline facility to which this subsection applies shall ensure that pipeline integrity assessments—

“(A) using internal inspection technology appropriate for the integrity threat are completed not less often than once every 12 months; and

“(B) using pipeline route surveys, depth of cover surveys, pressure tests, external corrosion direct assessment, or other technology that the operator demonstrates can further the understanding of the condition of the pipeline facility are completed on a schedule based on the risk that the pipeline facility poses to the high consequence area in which the pipeline facility is located.

“(2) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply to any underwater hazardous liquid pipeline facility located in a high consequence area—

“(A) that is not an offshore pipeline facility; and

“(B) any portion of which is located at depths greater than 150 feet under the surface of the water.

“(3) HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREA DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘high consequence area’ has the meaning given that term in section 195.450 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(4) INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary shall conduct inspections under section 60117(c) to determine whether each operator of a pipeline facility to which this subsection applies is complying with this section.”.

**SEC. 26. STUDY ON PROPANE GAS PIPELINE FACILITIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall enter into an agreement with the Transportation Research Board of the National Academies to conduct a study examining the safety, regulatory requirements, techniques, and best practices applicable to pipeline facilities that transport or store only petroleum gas or mixtures of petroleum gas and air to 100 or fewer customers, in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the study pursuant to subsection (a), the Transportation Research Board shall analyze—

(1) Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements applicable to pipeline facilities described in subsection (a);

(2) techniques and best practices relating to the design, installation, operation, and maintenance of such pipeline facilities; and

(3) the costs and benefits, including safety benefits, associated with such applicable regulatory requirements and the use of such techniques and best practices.

(c) PARTICIPATION.—In conducting the study pursuant to subsection (a), the Transportation Research Board shall consult with Federal, State, and local governments, private sector entities, and consumer and pipeline safety advocates, as appropriate.

(d) DEADLINE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and any recommendations for improving the safety of such pipeline facilities.

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “petroleum gas” has the meaning given that term in section 192.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 27. STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE FACILITIES.**

(a) NATIONAL SECURITY.—Section 60103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) national security.”.

(b) UPDATE TO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall review and update the minimum safety standards prescribed pursuant to section 60103 of title 49, United States Code, for permanent, small scale liquefied natural gas pipeline facilities.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the Secretary’s authority under chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, to regulate liquefied natural gas pipeline facilities.

**SEC. 28. PIPELINE ODORIZATION STUDY.**

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives that assesses—

(1) the feasibility, costs, and benefits of odorizing all combustible gas in pipeline transportation; and

(2) the affects of the odorization of all combustible gas in pipeline transportation on—

(A) manufacturers, agriculture, and other end users; and

(B) public health and safety.

**SEC. 29. REPORT ON NATURAL GAS LEAK REPORTING.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration shall submit to Congress a report on the metrics provided to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and other Federal and State agencies related to lost and unaccounted for natural gas from distribution pipelines and systems.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An examination of different reporting requirements or standards for lost and unaccounted for natural gas to different agencies, the reasons for any such discrepancies, and recommendations for harmonizing and improving the accuracy of reporting.

(2) An analysis of whether separate or alternative reporting could better measure the amounts and identify the location of lost and unaccounted for natural gas from natural gas distribution systems.

(3) A description of potential safety issues associated with natural gas that is lost and unaccounted for from natural gas distribution systems.

(4) An assessment of whether alternate reporting and measures will resolve any safety issues identified under paragraph (3), including an analysis of the potential impact, including potential savings, on rate payers and end users of natural gas products of such reporting and measures.

(c) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—If the Administrator determines that alternate reporting structures or recommendations included in the report required under subsection (a) would significantly improve the reporting and measurement of lost and unaccounted for gas and safety of natural gas distribution systems, the Administrator shall, not later than 1 year after making such determination, issue regulations, as the Administrator determines appropriate, to implement the recommendations.

**SEC. 30. REVIEW OF STATE POLICIES RELATING TO NATURAL GAS LEAKS.**

(a) REVIEW.—The Administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration shall conduct a State-by-State review of State-level policies that—

(1) encourage the repair and replacement of leaking natural gas distribution pipelines or systems that pose a safety threat, such as timelines to repair leaks and limits on cost recovery from ratepayers; and

(2) may create barriers for entities to conduct work to repair and replace leaking natural gas pipelines or distribution systems.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the findings of the review conducted under subsection (a) and recommendations on Federal or State policies or best practices to improve safety by accelerating the repair and replacement of natural gas pipelines or systems that are leaking or releasing natural gas. The report shall consider the potential impact, including potential savings, of the implementation of such recommendations on ratepayers or end users of the natural gas pipeline system.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—If the Administrator determines that the recommendations made under subsection (b) would significantly improve pipeline safety, the Administrator shall, not later than 1 year after making such determination, and in coordination with the heads of other relevant agencies as appropriate, issue regulations, as the Administrator determines appropriate, to implement the recommendations.

**SEC. 31. ALISO CANYON NATURAL GAS LEAK TASK FORCE.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF TASK FORCE.—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall lead and establish an Aliso Canyon natural gas leak task force.

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF TASK FORCE.—In addition to the Secretary, the task force established under subsection (a) shall be composed of—

(1) 1 representative from the Department of Transportation;

(2) 1 representative from the Department of Health and Human Services;

(3) 1 representative from the Environmental Protection Agency;

(4) 1 representative from the Department of the Interior;

(5) 1 representative from the Department of Commerce;

(6) 1 representative from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(7) representatives of State and local governments, as determined appropriate by the Secretary and the Administrator.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the task force established under subsection (a) shall submit a final report that contains the information described in paragraph (2) to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(H) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives;

(I) the President; and

(J) relevant Federal and State agencies.

(2) INFORMATION INCLUDED.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an analysis and conclusion of the cause and contributing factors of the Aliso Canyon natural gas leak;

(B) an analysis of measures taken to stop the natural gas leak, with an immediate focus on other, more effective measures that could be taken;

(C) an assessment of the impact of the natural gas leak on—

(i) health, safety, and the environment;

(ii) wholesale and retail electricity prices; and

(iii) the reliability of the bulk-power system;

(D) an analysis of how Federal, State, and local agencies responded to the natural gas leak;

(E) in order to lessen the negative impacts of leaks from underground natural gas storage facilities, recommendations on how to improve—

(i) the response to a future leak; and

(ii) coordination between all appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies in the response to the Aliso Canyon natural gas leak and future natural gas leaks;

(F) an analysis of the potential for a similar natural gas leak to occur at other underground natural gas storage facilities in the United States;

(G) recommendations on how to prevent any future natural gas leaks;

(H) recommendations regarding Aliso Canyon and other underground natural gas storage facilities located in close proximity to residential populations;

(I) any recommendations on information that is not currently collected but that would be in the public interest to collect and distribute to agencies and institutions for the continued study and monitoring of natural gas storage infrastructure in the United States; and

(J) any other recommendations, as appropriate.

(3) PUBLICATION.—The final report under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public in an electronically accessible format.

(4) FINDINGS.—If, before the final report is submitted under paragraph (1), the task force established under subsection (a) finds methods to solve the natural gas leak at Aliso Canyon, finds methods to better protect the affected communities, or finds methods to help prevent other leaks, the task force shall immediately submit such findings to the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (J) of paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 2276, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

I thank the Chair for the time to express my support for the Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety Act of 2016. This is the PIPES Act of 2016.

The United States has the largest network of energy pipelines in the world—over 2.6 million miles of pipe. Pipelines are a critical part of our energy infrastructure, with over 64 percent of our energy being transported by our pipes within this country. The sustained oversight of the Department of Transportation's pipeline safety programs is critical for pipelines to continue to safely transport our energy products.

This bill was developed in a bipartisan manner over the past several years. My subcommittee held a number of hearings and roundtables to hear from stakeholders on the need for reauthorization. On April 20, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee unanimously approved our bill. Similarly, the Energy and Commerce Committee, with which we share jurisdiction, passed its version on April 27. Since then, both House committees have worked on a bipartisan basis to meld this version with the Senate's version, which passed last December. This collaborative, constructive process has resulted in the bill we are considering today, which we believe is a solid safety improvement.

First, we require PHMSA to set minimum Federal standards for underground natural gas storage facilities—a critical issue for my home State of California after the Aliso Canyon leak.

We make sure PHMSA is focused on finishing outstanding issues from the last reauthorization by requiring PHMSA to update Congress every 90 days on its progress.

The bill also authorizes emergency order authority for the pipeline sector but with important pre-order requirements to make sure, if the DOT uses such authority, it does it right.

This legislation promotes the better use of data and technology to improve safety, including studying the latest innovations in pipeline materials and corrosion prevention.

Ultimately, our goal is to make sure that we have the safest pipeline network in the world.

We have worked in a bipartisan, bicameral manner to develop this bill. I believe that this bill will improve the safety of our pipeline infrastructure.

I thank Messrs. CAPUANO, SHUSTER, and DEFAZIO for their work on this bill. I also thank Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman UPTON, who has worked tirelessly on this with Ranking Member PALLONE. Lastly, I thank the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, & Transportation for its hard work. Together, we have made a great bill that will create a safer infrastructure for our pipelines.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As you have just heard, this is a great piece of legislation. This is exactly the way that Congress is supposed to work. We had our differences, but we worked them out because everybody gave a little bit to get to the middle—to get something good for America. This is the kind of bill that, on an average day, will not get any of us elected or unelected, but it is something that is good for the safety of America on pipelines and hazardous materials.

I would like to point out just a few items that, I think, are particularly important:

For the first time, we have added an emergency order authority so that our regulators, when there is a problem, can quickly address it as opposed to having to wait around and let it burn out on its own;

We added some provisions in there to boost funding to the States and the localities so that they can train their own people on how to deal with these things, because they are, after all, the first responders;

We added some information relative to oil spill response plans. For me, I thought it was very important that we added a section that makes sure that there are no conflicts of interest on the studies done by PHMSA, on which we rely.

There are many other provisions in this bill that are deserving of our support—as always, like with any bill. Any one of us can point out things that we don't like or that we wanted more on, but that is what compromise is all about. I am proud to be here again with another bill that comes out of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and for the traditional way that we have worked for many, many years in a bipartisan way.

I thank Messrs. DENHAM, SHUSTER, and DEFAZIO, all of the members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

This particular bill is more difficult than usual because there were two committees involved. It makes four different sides and eight different sides on the House, plus the Senate; yet we did it in a reasonable fashion and in a relatively quick way. It proves the system can work when you have people at the table who want it to work.

I thank everybody who has been involved with this, and I look forward to the passage of the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to support this legislation today and to commend the committees for their work on pipeline safety and pipeline safety improvement. I also have to take this opportunity, because the committee has done very good work on the FAST Act, to talk about rail safety.

This rail accident occurred over the weekend just 7 miles from my home in the national scenic area of the Columbia River Gorge. I was there not long after it happened. I met with the incident commanders. I met with the fire chief. I met with city officials and county officials. Let me just say that, while you are protecting pipelines—and that is really important—we need to continue to make progress on rail safety and to make sure that the new cars that were ordered by this Congress get put into service, especially in these critical waterway areas, as soon as possible. We need to make sure that track improvements are required—that new fasteners are used to deal with issues where, in this case, perhaps, it is a track separation issue. We need to make sure that our first responders get all of the training and that the Department of Transportation finishes its work on its rule for spill response and for safety.

This is a critically important issue for the people I represent on both the Oregon and Washington sides of the Columbia River because these trains are going through, and we are having these kinds of situations. We need to make sure we have the most up-to-date safety, the most up-to-date training, and the safest cars and tracks possible. We are going to stay on this until that happens.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. I thank my friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I want to echo what Mr. CAPUANO said about the bipartisan nature of this bill and in our working together between the two committees to achieve success.

The vast network of energy pipelines in this country is essentially out of sight, out of mind for most Americans, but when something goes wrong, these facilities can make themselves known in devastating and sometimes deadly ways.

This is something that both Representative CAPPS and Representative SHERMAN, unfortunately, have experienced since the start of this Congress. My own district experienced the devastation of a pipeline failure in 1994 when a pipeline exploded in Edison, New Jer-

sey, and destroyed about 300 homes. Ever since then, I have sought to make our Nation's pipelines safer by making the law and its regulator stronger.

The legislation before us, while not the bill that maybe we would have written, as Mr. CAPUANO said, is a good proposal that moves the ball forward on safety. It is the result of a number of weeks of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. While some compromises were made, this is a product that in many ways is greater than the sum of its parts. I am particularly pleased that it includes versions of important provisions that were authored by a number of Energy and Power Subcommittee members, including Mrs. CAPPS, Messrs. GREEN, ENGEL, MCNERNEY, and WELCH, and Ranking Member BOBBY RUSH.

In particular, the House amendment gives the Secretary of Transportation, for the first time ever, emergency order authority to address the threats to public health, safety, and the environment that are posed by dangerous pipelines on a comprehensive, industrywide basis. It also changes the existing pipeline safety information grant program, which helps ensure adequate funding of pipeline safety technical assistance grants to communities and nonprofit organizations. I am pleased that the legislation improves the protection of coastal beaches and marine coastal waters—areas that are vital to my district and to the districts of many others—by explicitly designating them as areas that are unusually sensitive to the environmental damage that is caused by pipeline failures. It also contains a provision that establishes a program for regulating underground natural gas storage facilities.

I urge the passage of the bill.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the full committee chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, pipeline safety is especially personal for me. Back in 2010, we experienced a bad spill just outside of my district in southwest Michigan that impacted the Kalamazoo River. Ask anyone who was directly affected. Seeing the aftermath firsthand smacks the senses and leaves a lasting impression. While a spill can happen in an instant, the damage can take decades and, in fact, more than \$1 billion to fix. Underscoring the need for strong safety laws is what this bill does.

Congress asked the Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration—that is PHMSA for short—to develop and enforce pipeline safety regulations. PHMSA doesn't do the job by itself. It relies heavily on partnerships with States and local governments to inspect the pipelines and, yes, to enforce the law; but the reality is that more can be done to prevent accidents from occurring and to mitigate spills when the unthinkable happens.

□ 1730

The amendment to the Senate bill before us today, this bill, incorporates texts from two House bills, which were both approved unanimously in committee: H.R. 5050, the Pipeline Safety Act, which passed the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and H.R. 4937, the PIPES Act of 2016, which passed the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

This important legislation will reauthorize PHMSA's pipeline safety through 2019, press PHMSA to complete overdue safety regs, and impose additional new safety requirements for pipeline operators.

I have often said that pipelines should be subject to greater scrutiny and more frequent inspections, and those that cross the Straits of Mackinac are a perfect example. The Straits of Mackinac is a narrow waterway that separates Michigan's two peninsulas. It connects Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The exceptionally strong and complex currents hundreds of feet deep make this area tremendously sensitive. If a spill were to occur, the consequences would be unthinkable.

Our solution improves protections for the Great Lakes and other areas around the country where the threat of a spill poses the greatest risk to public safety and the environment. It also requires pipeline operators to consider a worst-case discharge into icy waters and conduct more frequent and transparent and, in some cases, annual inspections of deep underwater crossings. This bill does that.

We also update and improve PHMSA's pipeline safety program in a number of other ways by closing the gaps in Federal standards for underground natural gas storage and liquefied natural gas facilities. It promotes better use of data and technology and improves communication with pipeline operators to incorporate the lessons learned from past incidents.

We promised action, and today that is what this bill does. I am proud of the bipartisan agreement that will make a real difference. I am proud of the relationship that our committee has with Chairman SHUSTER and the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and all the good work that everyone has done—Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, and our colleagues in the Senate. This is a bipartisan bill. Let's get 'er done.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the ranking member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety Act, the PIPES bill.

I thank the chairmen of the subcommittee, the full committee, and also the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Representative MIKE CAPUANO, and members of the Energy and Commerce Committee on our

side. This is a good bipartisan product, something that is pretty rare around here these days.

It reauthorizes the Department of Transportation's pipeline safety program for 4 years and includes a number of important measures that will better protect our communities, ensuring that pipelines are a safe means to transport natural gas, hazardous liquids, and crude oil.

Most importantly, this bill gives the Secretary of Transportation new emergency order authority to impose certain emergency restrictions and safety measures on pipeline operators to address an imminent hazard resulting from an incident or an unsafe practice, which is authority that doesn't currently exist.

Here is a good example. Fairly recently, we had a defective pipeline from China. We shouldn't be buying pipeline from China. But anyway, we had some defective, junky Chinese product pipeline, and there was an incident. But the administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Safety Materials Agency does not have the authority to order a nationwide inspection or removal of an imminent hazard, i.e., defective Chinese pipeline. All they could do was voluntary guidance.

Now, we will have emergency order authority. Some were concerned that they would use this as a way to end-run the regulatory process on other matters that are not an imminent hazard to health and safety, and there are provisions in the bill that would prevent that.

We are also pushing them to complete the mandates of the last bill, 2011, a bipartisan bill, where they have 16 mandates that Congress required that we felt were needed and prudent. And they are not through the regulatory process as yet. So we are moving them forward on that, and hopefully, the trolls down at the Office of Management and Budget who hold these things up—hello, do you live near a pipeline—that they will get the message and they will get these vital provisions that have been too long delayed.

It gives Federal, State, and emergency local responders MSDS sheets, safety sheets, so we know what the oil is. We have had past spills where we couldn't figure out what they were dealing with for days, and that is not acceptable.

It gives the agency the authority to have standards for underground natural gas storage facilities, but it allows States like Oregon, which has seven of these, to go above those standards so that the States can better protect their citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Oregon an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it would put a small fee on operators of underground storage tanks that would help to support the safety programs.

I would say with respect to funding, the bill is funded at current baseline levels. We should have provided them additional funds to carry out their numerous pipeline safety missions, but unfortunately, we couldn't reach bipartisan agreement on providing additional resources.

This bill does, however, increase grants to States to help them carry out their intrastate pipeline safety programs. It reauthorizes funding for pipeline safety information grants to communities, which are important to my constituents.

There are pipelines in places that no one is aware. There is one that runs down the middle of the Willamette Valley, all the way down, that supplies the Eugene Airport and a storage facility down in Eugene. A number of years ago, there was a news story, like: what pipeline? There are new developments going in. The signs are buried under blackberry bushes, and people aren't aware of these things. So we have to make certain those pipelines are safe.

The new provisions for coastal areas are absolutely critical to make sure those are maintained at the highest standard and built to the highest standard in other critical resource areas.

All in all, I congratulate my colleagues and recommend this bill.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the PIPES Act. I want to commend Chairman DENHAM, Ranking Member CAPUANO, and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for all the work they have put into this bill. I also want to thank Chairman FRED UPTON from the Energy and Commerce Committee for the great relationship we have been able to develop. In these bills, we share jurisdiction, so we have been able to work and incorporate provisions from both the committees.

I also want to thank my colleagues on the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee who have worked with us over the past month to produce the legislation we are considering today.

Pipelines are vital for getting energy products to markets and users. It is one of the safest modes of transportation, if not the safest. I believe this bill will build on the safety advances that we have been making.

Congress last authorized the pipeline safety bill in 2011, and that bipartisan act charged DOT with updating regulations and procedures across a host of issues. But DOT needs to finish out those provisions, and this bill includes strong transparency and reporting requirements to keep pressure to finish the 2011 work.

Another major provision in this act provides PHMSA with emergency order authority for pipelines. Most other Department of Transportation modal ad-

ministrations have EO authority, which allows regulators to act quickly when they identify an industrywide safety issue that poses an imminent hazard to the public.

As we crafted this language, we took great care to balance a variety of concerns. This bill maintains the Transportation Committee language that requires PHMSA to consult with industry stakeholders and other regulators prior to issuing an EO so that PHMSA understands the potential impact on the economy, end users, and safety.

We also included extensive due process procedures on the back end so that if the agency makes a wrong call, affected parties will have redress, both administratively and judicially.

PHMSA is also required to issue regulations to carry out this authority, including requiring administrative law judge procedures that mirror similar requirements in the hazmat EO authority.

This is a good bill. It builds on the work that we did in 2011. It is developed in a bipartisan, bicameral manner.

Again, I thank Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PALLONE, and the Senate for their work and their leadership on this bill.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power—which, of course, I love that name—from the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge some of my colleagues who worked together diligently with my office to draft this bipartisan PIPES Act that will help to modernize and secure our Nation's vast network of energy pipeline infrastructure.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, I recognize my colleagues from the Energy and Commerce Committee, including Chairman UPTON and Ranking Member PALLONE, as well as Energy and Power Subcommittee Chairman ED WHITFIELD.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge my colleagues from the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, including Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member DEFAZIO, as well as Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee Chairman DENHAM and Ranking Member CAPUANO, the fine gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan piece of legislation improves safety by closing gaps in Federal standards and improving protection of coastal areas, including the Great Lakes.

Additionally, this bill will enhance the quality and timeliness of Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration rulemakings, promote better use of data and technology to improve pipeline safety, and leverage Federal and State pipeline safety resources to assist State and local communities.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fine piece of bipartisan legislation, and I am honored

and privileged to stand before the House and ask all of my colleagues to support this outstanding bipartisan piece of legislation.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly rise in strong support of this legislation, which really includes some critical protections for one of our Nation's most precious assets. And that, of course, is the Great Lakes, which has 20 percent of our Nation's freshwater drinking supply, as well as it provides hundreds of jobs and billions of dollars of economic activity.

Today, there are millions of gallons per day of hazardous liquids which are transported through a number of lines in the Great Lakes. Mr. Speaker, we absolutely need energy in all transparency. We need the energy, but we need to make sure that we are transiting in a very safe and environmentally secure way because there is zero room for error in the Great Lakes.

There is a 62-year-old pipeline that is called line 5 that runs under the Straits of Mackinac, which is right in between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. Any rupture there would be very, very difficult, if not impossible, to contain. This bill has a number of provisions in regards to line 5, for instance, that would conduct internal integrity assessments at least once a year.

This bill also designates the Great Lakes as a USA ecological resource, which is very important.

As well, it also makes sure that we have emergency spill response plans if, in the case of ice coverage, which really considers the unique environment of the Great Lakes.

In regards to Enbridge, there is also a line 6B which runs under the Saint Clair River, which is in my district. A number of years ago—and Chairman UPTON was talking about this particular line that had a spill just outside of his district—but this part of 6B runs under something called the Saint Clair River, again, a very environmentally sensitive artery for the Great Lakes.

We talked to Enbridge. And long story short, they came to the right conclusion there. They actually completely replaced almost 3,600 feet of this pipeline under the Saint Clair River. So they did the right thing there. They had been reluctant to address that.

Again, we need the energy, Mr. Speaker, but we need to make sure that we are transiting energy in a very safe way and in an environmentally sensitive way. I think this bill today goes a long way to address many of the concerns that we have had in the Great Lakes.

I thank Chairman DENHAM again for yielding the time and for taking these issues into consideration.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas

(Mr. GENE GREEN), my friend who serves on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for letting us Energy and Commerce folks have some time.

According to the Congressional Research Service, the United States has more than 2.9 million miles of pipelines in our vast network. According to the Texas Pipeline Association, Texas has more than 320,000 miles of intrastate pipelines.

□ 1745

As a lifelong Houstonian, there has never been a time in my life when I haven't lived along a pipeline easement. Needless to say, in Texas, we know pipelines, but we also know about the importance of safety.

Every day, industry moves millions of gallons or cubic feet of domestically produced and refined product without any problems. Since 2005, the United States has seen a general decline in the number of pipeline releases or accidents that result in environmental damage or personal injury.

We understand that the compounds moved via pipeline pose a risk, and we must effectively manage and mitigate that risk to protect our citizens and the environment. Today I think we are taking another step in the right direction.

The bill before the House today is a good bill that attempts to lay down concrete rules of the road for the next 5 years. For the sake of our constituencies, we need to pass this bipartisan bill in a bipartisan way. I would like to voice my support for this bill and ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

Four years ago we gave PHMSA a job to do. While some of their work has been completed, there is still work to do. That is why this bill directs PHMSA to prioritize rulemaking and complete the work before them. We should not continue to add requirements on their plate. We should allow PHMSA the time and, most importantly, give them the resources required to finish this important job. I would like to express support for the PHMSA workforce management language.

We need inspectors in the field working closely with their industry partners to avoid another emergency situation. In my opinion, robust inspection is the best option available for everyone involved. If we reach the enforcement stage, that means something has gone wrong and we are too late. Industry, PHMSA, and the workers support this provision.

The second provision I would like to support is the emergency authority for PHMSA. While this provision may not be perfect, it represents a strong balance between enforcement and review. It is important to keep in mind that this is emergency authority. Unfortu-

nately, when there is an incident involving a pipeline, we need to act with speed, efficiency, and resolve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want our executive agencies on the scene ensuring we are protecting the people and the environment. We must ensure that people have confidence in the pipeline system, and effective crisis management will help build that belief.

I appreciate the hard work that went into crafting this provision. Compromise is not easy, so I want to thank both sides for drafting these provisions. I know there is more work ahead, but I look forward to supporting the current bill.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KNIGHT).

Mr. KNIGHT. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, a gas leak was discovered at one of the 115 wells at the Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility located in my district near Porter Ranch, California. I want to thank Congressman BRAD SHERMAN, who lives in Porter Ranch and was a great partner in this terrible tragedy, making sure that people were taken care of and we could move past this and move quickly to getting this taken care of.

This leak persisted for 118 days and was recognized as one of the largest disasters of 2015. During this time, residents of the surrounding neighborhoods suffered. Some temporarily relocated their families. Two schools were permanently relocated, at least for that semester, and many businesses were put on hold.

As the Representative for Porter Ranch, my immediate priority was to protect my constituents who live there and then ensure that this situation was resolved as quickly as possible. At the same time, I wanted to make sure that a crisis like this can never happen in our communities again. Today we take a giant step forward in doing just that.

In February, I introduced the Natural Gas Leak Prevention Act, which would require the Secretary of Transportation to issue adequate safety standards for natural gas storage facilities like Aliso Canyon in Porter Ranch and another very large facility, Honor Rancho in Valencia, which is also in my district.

The SAFE PIPES Act contains the language from the Natural Gas Leak Prevention Act as well as provisions to create an Aliso Canyon task force that would investigate the causes of the leak and recommend further actions to prevent such disasters in the future.

This is the type of swift and effective action that we need in order to prevent our communities and our families from tragedies like the Porter Ranch gas leak.

I want to thank many people who were involved in this situation. A special thanks to Paula Cracium and the

entire neighborhood council for providing support to the community in its time of need. I would also like to thank my colleague, Representative JEFF DENHAM, for his efforts to move this measure forward, including flying down to my district in March to tour the facility with the people involved.

I would like to thank, as well, Senator DEB FISCHER and Chairman BILL SHUSTER for their immense support and the many staff members who worked tirelessly on this legislation.

This terrible tragedy had real impacts on the lives of thousands of people I represent. We cannot undo the damage that was done in Porter Ranch, but we can and must make sure every effort to mitigate the impacts on their day-to-day lives and assist in the recovery process.

It is time to move forward on comprehensive legislation to prevent another incident from happening in our communities ever again. I would like to say that this would never, ever happen again; but without action, without us moving forward, without people working together and Congress working together, this can happen. So this type of legislation is needed, and the people who are affected appreciate this; and the people who have worked on this, I appreciate very much.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague from California pointed out, we in Porter Ranch experienced the largest natural gas leak in history. Seven thousand families were evacuated for months, and yet, as I speak, there are no Federal regulations for underground natural gas storage facilities, and the State regulations are surprisingly minimal, even in famously green California. Why? Because the natural gas industry and regulators believed that natural gas was only a problem if you were within a few hundred feet.

What we have experienced with this multibillion-cubic-foot leak is 7,000 families evacuated from an area in a 5-mile radius because the volatile organic compounds and the mercaptan in that natural gas caused enormous health problems. That is why I went to the President of the United States and the Vice President at the caucus that we attended and got a public commitment that we would get regulations probably this year.

This legislation is important because it makes it clear that, while PHMSA has the regulatory authority to act, if they don't act, they are required to act within 2 years under this legislation.

I am pleased to say that the legislation includes a provision that I think is very important and which I have championed from the beginning, and that is to clarify that a State can adopt tougher standards than whatever the Federal Government adopts.

The legislation also officially establishes the Department of Energy's

Aliso Canyon natural gas task force. That task force is already up and running. We are working with it. It is the brainchild of Senators BOXER and FEINSTEIN, and I think formally establishing it in this regulation makes sense.

We need to adopt tough natural gas storage safety regulations for this entire country because Aliso Canyon, the storage facility next to Porter Ranch, was only the fifth largest natural gas storage field. There could be others. It could be in your district. That is why we need tough standards, and if we don't get them from PHMSA this year, we will have legislation requiring them within 2 years after the enactment of this legislation.

I urge a "yes" vote.

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

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

I would just like to close out by simply repeating what I said earlier. I am very happy, very proud to have worked on this bill. I am very happy and very satisfied with the way we worked cooperatively. I want to thank the staff on our side who worked on it, Jennifer Esposito Homendy and Steve Carlson on my staff. I want to thank all the staff on the Republican side.

I know that America has this view that we hate each other and we never talk to each other and we do nothing but call each other names. I have done that in private, of course, but the truth is this is exactly the way it is supposed to work. Absent not getting a few things I wanted, this was actually a pleasure to work on. I am very proud of the work product. I am very proud of the work environment that we have. I think this is a bill that the American people can be proud of. I think it is a bill that the Congress can be proud of.

Again, I want to thank everyone who worked with us on this. I look forward to the President's signature.

Again, I want to thank the staff. Let's be honest, we take all the credit. We do the big speeches and all that kind of stuff, but without the staff, we couldn't get this done. I want to thank everybody involved with it for their professionalism, for their enthusiasm, for their long nights and difficult time. I look forward to doing this again in 4 years.

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

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

I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. Mr. CAPUANO has been a great partner in this. This has been going on for many years now, many months of roundtables, many months of hearings, and it has been a true pleasure working together in a bipartisan way to address our differences, but most importantly, to actually address the safety of the American public.

This is a big bill: 2.6 million miles of pipeline, 64 percent of our Nation's energy. We didn't take it lightly. We

wanted to hear from the public. We wanted to hear from stakeholders across the country, and we wanted to hear from Members across the country representing their districts. It was truly a bipartisan effort.

We appreciate the support and work of the ranking member and full committee chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce as well as the ranking member and the committee chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Specifically, I want to thank Mr. KNIGHT for his leadership on this issue. You never expect to have an emergency in the middle of deliberating on a bill. In this case, we did. He showed real leadership in coming to the table and inviting us out to his district to see it firsthand so that we could actually address safety concerns in this bill as well. It is a great bill to improve the safety of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the final passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the House Amendment to S. 2276.

Millions of miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines crisscross our country and touch countless communities. While these pipelines are an essential part of our nation's energy infrastructure, we all know—many from first-hand experience—that our reliance on these pipelines is inherently risky. Too often we hear of a pipeline failure, just like the Plains pipeline spill in my congressional district last year, which harms the health of local communities, the regional economy, and the environment. And we know that it really isn't a question of if there will be another spill in another community, but when.

With that in mind it is clear that we must do all we can to prevent the next spill from occurring and mitigate the damage when it does. We need to make the oil and gas industries that rely on these vulnerable methods of transportation more transparent and safer. We need to ensure that the federal regulator, the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA), has the tools it needs to ensure the safe operation of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines under federal jurisdiction. And we owe it to the communities who are still picking up the pieces from these incidents to do all we can to learn from these tragedies to protect others in the future.

The bill before us today is an important step to do just that. This bill would provide PHMSA with the emergency order authority to appropriately respond to systemic pipeline issues. And it would ensure that important, long overdue rules are finalized and implemented, including the rules for automatic shutoff valves and leak detection. This technology is critical to minimizing the damage when a spill does occur.

This bill also includes specific provisions that apply the lessons learned from the Plains spill. Specifically, this legislation would mandate a study on the causes of corrosion including risks associated with insulated pipelines—the underlying cause of the Plains failure—and the best methods to prevent corrosion from occurring in this infrastructure. This legislation would also improve protection of

coastal areas, including coastal beaches, marine coastal waters, and the Great Lakes, by explicitly designating them as “unusually sensitive areas.” This will bring more stringent safety requirements to these particularly vulnerable areas like my community. Finally, this legislation would require a report examining ways to improve hazardous liquid pipeline safety through integrity management actions, including an analysis of risk factors that may warrant more frequent inspections.

While nothing can take us back to prevent the Plains spill, this bill as a whole is an important, bipartisan effort to protect my and other communities going forward. And that is why I support it. We must embrace this opportunity for the sake of the health and safety of our constituents and the environment.

I would like to thank Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman UPTON and Ranking Member PALLONE as well as subcommittee Ranking Member RUSH for working with me to craft a bill that addresses the failures that led to the Plains spill. I would also like to commend staff from both the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for working in a bipartisan and bicameral way to get to this final product.

Our constituents are relying on us. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I hope we are able to send S. 2276 to the President for his signature in the very near future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2276, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO DuBOIS AREA MIDDLE SCHOOL ON BEING NAMED A “SCHOOL TO WATCH”

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students and staff at the DuBois Area Middle School on being named a Pennsylvania Don Eichhorn School to Watch. This is the 12th consecutive year that the middle school has earned this distinction, one of only two middle schools in the State to do so.

The Schools to Watch program was started in 1999 as a national program to identify exceptional middle schools across the country. As part of the program, State teams observe classrooms; interview administrators, teachers, parents, and students; and look at achievement data, suspension rates, quality of lessons, and student work.

DuBois Area Middle School will be formally recognized at an event coming up on June 25 in Arlington at the national Schools to Watch Conference.

Maintaining this level of excellence over more than a decade is hard work. I have the highest respect for the students, the staff, and the administration at the DuBois Area Middle School. I wish them the best of success in the future.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF MUHAMMAD ALI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, one of the great joys of representing Louisville in the House of Representatives is that I get to constantly claim that I represent Muhammad Ali and the home of Muhammad Ali. It has always been a source of pride not just to me, but to all of my fellow Louisvillians that we could say that the Louisville Lip, the greatest of all time, called Louisville home.

Now one of the brightest lights in the world has extinguished. Muhammad Ali passed away last Friday after a long and courageous battle with Parkinson’s disease, and the world has experienced a collective grief period. The joy of his accomplishments, the recognition of his commitment to peace, to tolerance, to respect, to love, all of those things, have come from all over the world.

□ 1800

So tonight, some of my colleagues and I have come to the floor to talk about Muhammad Ali, his life, his legacy, personal stories, the impact that he has had on our lives and on this country’s life and on the world. He will be laid to rest this Friday in Louisville. Former President Clinton will eulogize him, and many leaders from around the world will be there to pay their respects.

But I go back many, many years. When I was 16 years old, living in Louisville, having watched him—then, Cassius Clay, an 8-to-1 underdog—upset the great, terrifying Sonny Liston in Miami, and then going to the airport the next day to welcome him home.

I stood outside the airport. There weren’t a lot of people there that day. And as Cassius Clay emerged from that terminal and looked around and drew himself up, I said I had never seen a more beautiful human specimen in my life.

So when he called himself not just the greatest of all time, but the

prettiest of all time, I was not going to argue with him. Of course, I wasn’t going to argue with him about much.

That was my first personal exposure to Muhammad Ali. He was a man who gained fame in a violent game, but he earned his immortality as a kind, gentle, and caring soul. In the later years, when I got to know him better and spent more time around him, that is the one thing that always came through: his wonderful soul.

I don’t know that I have ever known a person or seen a person who got more joy out of making a child smile as Muhammad Ali. And there was never a time when he was in the presence of children where he didn’t make an effort to stop, joke with them, play with them. That was a source of incredible joy for him.

So, as we remember Muhammad Ali tonight, we remember not just his boxing prowess. We remember the courage he showed outside the ring.

He came to age in a very, very turbulent period in American history: during the civil rights demonstrations, when America was experiencing a convulsion over how to deal with the issue of race. And then the Vietnam war—a war whose opposition Ali paid a dear price for in 1967—refusing to be drafted into the armed services, knowing that it would cost him his boxing career, understanding that he might well go to jail and never fight again, but willing to stand for principles. And in doing that, I think he turned the country around and made them view the Vietnam war in a different light. It wouldn’t have happened, but for Muhammad Ali. He was not the only one, of course, but he was the most prominent one.

Later, who can forget lighting that torch in the Atlanta Olympics in 1996, shaking from the Parkinson’s disease that he had, but inspiring millions. And, again, making a statement about disabilities that meant so much to so many.

So tonight, as we hear from various Members about Muhammad Ali, I think what will come through is not just, again, his skills as an athlete, but his contributions as a citizen of the world and someone who has left a lasting legacy, not just on people’s lives individually, but on the civilization as a whole.

I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. I want to thank Mr. YARMUTH for putting together this hour. I think it is important that we recognize icons in our society and people who have contributed so much, as you well expressed, to American culture and to the thinking in our country about war, about race, and about people with disabilities. Those are three very, very major areas that Muhammad Ali had a great impact on.

You related back to when you were 16 years old. I was not quite 15 years old. At that time, my family had moved to Coral Gables, Florida. We lived there

from 1961 to 1964. During that period, Muhammad Ali's second home was Miami Beach and the 5th Street Gym.

During that period is when Ali, as Cassius Clay, had won the Olympic gold medal—and I remember him winning the Olympic gold medal in 1960, in Rome—and when his professional career started. He probably started in Louisville, but he was quickly in Miami Beach fighting.

So he was on the news all the time in Miami Beach and on the sports shows and whatever else, but always on TV and a personality in Miami Beach.

My granddad gave me \$20, which was a lot of money, on February 25, 1964, if I remember—and I went to that fight. I was sitting probably in the highest seat in the Miami Beach Convention Center and watching that fighting by myself. My dad wasn't so much into it, but my grandfather gave me that \$20 and I went to it.

I have got my docket. It's a great looking Clay-Liston ticket, in good shape, and a couple of programs from that event, which I am proud to have. I have been a fan of his, and I know how much of an impact he had on our world.

I was also a boxing fan of Floyd Patterson. Floyd Patterson was a previous champion. The first time that Floyd fought Muhammad Ali, I have to admit that I was cheering for Floyd. Floyd didn't do too well. He hurt his back and was taunted by Ali. He wanted him to say his name. And he punished him pretty good through 12 rounds.

But the second time they fought, which was in the early seventies, Patterson did a lot better. They stopped the fight at the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh. And it was closer to even. After the fight, as I understand it, Ali told the referee not to stop the fight because Patterson is fighting so well and he should be able to continue fighting and it wasn't fair to stop it.

I saw an interview with then-Cassius Clay with Steve Allen from 1963 that is on the Internet. In that interview, they said something about Floyd Patterson. First, Clay made a joke and he said that Liston knocked him out twice in one round. And Floyd's jaw was somewhat challenged. He said his leg should sue his body for lack of support. And then he kind of stopped and laughed and chuckled and said: I shouldn't say that; I like Floyd. Of course, that was before. Floyd didn't recognize his new name.

Louisville was the home of Cassius Clay/Muhammad Ali. One of the great attractions in Louisville is the Muhammad Ali Center, which I have had the opportunity to visit and go through. You can sit and watch all of Ali's fights, any one of them. Sit in a chair and push a button and there it is. And just watch any fight. I watched that second Patterson-Ali fight. Floyd was doing pretty good through those six rounds.

It is more than for boxing. It is a center. And it is about what he did for

children and there are a lot of displays about what he did for children and what he did for peace and his efforts around the world. I think that is the great thing about Muhammad Ali. They didn't build a boxing museum. They built a center about all of his desires for freedom and for helping people around the globe and showing we are all one.

As he said back in I think January of this year, his religion of Islam was not about San Bernardino and Brussels or Paris or any other place there have been attacks. Islam was a religion of love, and it should be that way. And it was not the religion he knew. Anybody who thought it was that way and wanted to discriminate against people based on their religion were wrong, because it wasn't that type of religion.

So he was still, up until this year, taking positions of conscience to try to steer people in the right direction.

I keep under my glass on my office desk a quote from Muhammad Ali. It is on a postcard that I got at the Muhammad Ali Center. It shows Muhammad Ali in the ring kind of dancing around. And it says: "The fight is won or lost away from witnesses—behind the lines, in the gym, and out there on the road, long before I dance under those lights."

And it made me think about what we do in politics. Our elections are generally not won—if you are serious about your job and your constituents—right before elections. It is done during your term of office and what you do for your constituents and how you vote and what you do for folks, which is the same thing as a fighter being out there in the gym and on the road doing roadwork, hitting the bag, and training.

So Ali is what I look at when I sit down. It is right underneath my desk. And I see that and he kind of guides me—and he guides everybody—in that way, if you think about that. That is what life is about: preparation and having a plan and taking action to implement the plan.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I thank the gentleman from Louisville for organizing this Special Order this evening.

I can't think of an athlete who more impacted my life and certainly the lives of people in our generation.

The gentleman from Louisville started in 1960—or maybe it started when you were 16—but watching then-Cassius Marcellus Clay in the 1960 Olympics in Rome—a legendary Olympics that produced so many highlights of American athleticism, from Bob Hayes to Rafer Johnson and, of course, this young, boyish-looking, but eloquent and masterful heavy-weight that moved like nothing else I had ever seen or would ever see since.

My father worked three jobs. About the only time he was home on a Friday night, we would watch the Gillette Sports Hour, which was the boxing matches that would occur.

My dad loved to follow boxing. He was a big Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano fan. Of course, my dad's generation, when Cassius Marcellus Clay came along, were not happy with his poetry and braggadocio manner. As a kid, we thought it was the coolest thing. And I would always remind my dad that he never made a boast that his fists couldn't back up.

And the poetry. He was ahead of his time in terms of rap, but he also was ahead of his time in terms of what he brought to the sport.

As the distinguished gentleman from Louisville pointed out, when he stepped into the ring with Sonny Liston, we all feared for his life. But as it turned out, he had that speed and that endurance and his incredible skills. He did everything that a boxer shouldn't do, but he was able to do it because of the exceptional ability.

How do I know this? We are fortunate to have in this Chamber somebody who was in the ring with Muhammad Ali. He was in the ring with him, Sonny Liston, and Joe Frazier. BOB BRADY of Philadelphia was a sparring partner and used in the ring.

As you all know, BOB BRADY is a pretty big guy. And he also can move. He maybe doesn't look so nowadays, but he still looks pretty fierce. I wouldn't want to get in the ring with BOB BRADY.

But I asked him once to explain what that might have been like. And he was dear friends with Joe Frazier. He said: But you wouldn't get in a ring with Sonny Liston unless you had a lot of people around you. He said he was the meanest person he ever met or got in the ring with in his life.

And I said: What about Muhammad Ali? He said: There is nothing like him. He said he was a freak. I said: What do you mean, a freak? He said: A freak of nature, because of what he was able to do with his speed, with his grace, and the simplistic thing of just being able to move away, from skills that, when you watch these films today, you are in awe of them.

I can remember coming in and talking about the Ali shuffle when we saw him do that against Cooper in England. No one had ever seen anything like that. And when he came back and he got in the ring and he would dance, you just knew that he was going to win—the confidence that he always exuded.

□ 1815

Then, as JOHN YARMUTH pointed out, he became so much bigger than the sport itself because of his conviction, and he did it during a tumultuous time.

The sixties will probably go down and forever be remembered as a great crucible for the history of this country when, converging at the same time were the civil rights movement, an education movement that was spawned by the launching of Sputnik, the civil rights movement that also spawned the antiwar movement, that spawned the

woman's movement, that spawned the ecological movement—all came about during this tumultuous time.

And who was one of the leaders? One of the most recognized faces in America, beyond perhaps John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, was Muhammad Ali, and he brought so much more because of his conviction.

I remember my experience of meeting him for the first time in East Hartford, Connecticut, working at Woodland Auto Body, putting tire black on cars. If you ever had this luxurious duty, you would not appreciate it.

All of a sudden, this gold Toronado pulled into Woodland Auto Body. Now, most of the people who worked at Woodland Auto Body were of African American lineage. I saw this Toronado pull in—and if you know anything about a Toronado, it has one long window—and when they rolled down the window, there was Bundini Brown. He said: Do you know how to get to WINF radio station?

I said: Well, yes, sir. It's just up the street here.

I looked in the back, and there was Muhammad Ali, and I said: The champ.

I said: Wait right here. And I went inside because I knew my coworkers, who certainly enjoyed seeing me have to put tire black on cars—I came running in and I said: Muhammad Ali is out here. The champ is here.

And they looked at me and said: Yeah, right, and Santa Claus is coming also.

But they came out. And emerging from this gold Toronado was this unbelievably gracious human being, of course, at 6 foot 3, certainly towering above me, and even among some of the brothers who were out there talking. But we couldn't believe that he was actually there in our midst.

If you believe there is a certain aura that people have around them, he had it. He was given a gift, and he used it.

That picture that appeared in The New York Times, with so many athletes of the period, the legendary Jim Brown and Bill Russell all sitting at that table, understanding what this youthful but spiritual individual had done not just for Black America, but what he did for the world in terms of speaking truth to power.

I will always remember that grace and elegance and rooting for him, and even being scared to death, in the Rumble in the Jungle, that George Foreman might do him harm, and said, "Oh, my God. What is he doing, hanging on the ropes?" which later became famous for rope-a-dope.

But he was the most unique athlete that I have ever observed in my life. And beyond that unique talent that he brought to the ring, and those skills that he brought to bear with unprecedented grace and ability, he also made the world a better place, as the gentleman from Louisville pointed out, and distinguished himself far beyond what he accomplished in the ring by his simple pleas to America.

I was so happy to see him, in his later years, atone for some of the cruel things he had said during his life to Joe Frazier and to other people and some of the taunts that he did. It just showed the depth and the character of someone we so admired.

I thank the gentleman so much for allowing me the opportunity to share that reminiscence about The Greatest.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman, and since he referenced the poetry and the facts that Muhammad Ali is sometimes actually considered the godfather of rap, I would like to read one thing that he wrote. This is right after the Olympics in 1960:

To make America the greatest is my goal,  
So I beat the Russian and I beat the Pole,  
And for the USA won the medal of gold,  
Italians said, you're greater than the Cassius  
of old.

We like your name, we like your game,  
So make Rome your home if you will.

I said, I appreciate the hospitality,  
But the USA is my country still,  
Because they're waiting to welcome me in  
Louisville.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. I thank my colleague, Congressman YARMUTH.

Mr. Speaker, to the rest of my colleagues, it is indeed an honor for me to come tonight to share in the life and the legacy of The Greatest, of the champ, of Muhammad Ali.

Like my colleagues, I followed his career and was mesmerized by his wit, his poetry, and, more specifically, his boxing skill.

But for me tonight, it was a special honor when I became a Member of this United States Congress. It was during the 113th Congress and the 44th Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference. During that conference, each member of the Congressional Black Caucus can submit the name of someone they think has made a difference in the lives of others, whether it was for health care, whether it was for civil rights, or making a difference through philanthropy.

As I thought about all of the individuals that I could submit, I was very proud that I submitted the name Muhammad Ali. It was even a greater honor when he received the most votes from my colleagues, and he received one of our Phoenix Awards, named after Ralph Metcalfe.

So when I stood on that stage before thousands and thousands of individuals, including the President of these United States, President Barack Obama, and watched the video that his family sent because he wasn't able to attend that dinner, I sat there, honored and proud because this Black man made a difference in the lives of so many young children, so many adults. And today, we come here and we salute and we honor a great legacy.

So I want to thank you, Congressman YARMUTH, for letting me make this small contribution.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. I thank the gentleman from Louisville.

Mr. Speaker, when I heard of the greatest of all time's passing, my heart was filled and heavy because he was very significant in my life. When you just think of him—and I got to meet him first as a young boy. I was about 10 years old.

My dad was a professional boxer. He is one of 49, one of 49 individuals to get knocked out by Rocky Marciano. But that also brought him into the area where he got to know many of the boxers in training, et cetera. He would train in the same gym in New York where Sugar Ray Robinson was, and where Bundini and Youngblood were, who were always in Ali's corner. So I got to see Ali, this Cassius Clay train at an early age, and fell in love with him immediately.

Number one what you could do when you saw Muhammad Ali, at that time you saw a young man who was confident. And yes, as I hear my colleagues talking about his athletic ability and skills, he had all of that.

But what I would like to talk about briefly tonight, what was the highest of esteem for Muhammad Ali was his brain. There is nothing that Ali did that he didn't think about. Everything that he did, there was a reason for it.

When he first saw this wrestler and how people hated him, this George guy, but he saw how all the people were coming to watch and paying all of their money because they were talking, he was talking. He said here's a good way to promote myself and to make sure that he could make some money, and so he did that.

Then he thought about calling and naming the round that he was calling people in and all of that. And so he did all of those things, but there was a reason for it. He was a promoter. He knew what it took. People at that time, many of them wanted to go see the Louisville Lip shut up, but each time he would win.

What I just want to say about Ali, though, his brain and his heart, his brain and his heart. Because throughout my lifetime, I had several times to be with him and to get to know him a little bit. I will just, for brevity of time, talk about one real quick.

I can recall I used to drive him at times when he was in New York. So I would get in the car, and he would get in the car. Of course, he is the funniest guy in the world. He would be telling jokes and doing everything else. So we were driving down the street in Brooklyn, New York. I remember it like it was yesterday. I stopped at a light. All of a sudden, Muhammad is looking around, and he jumps out of the car. He jumps. There were some kids on the corner. He jumps out, and he goes and starts shadowboxing with them. The kids are saying: Oh, the champ, the champ is here, the champ is here.

He would just talk to them. He was encouraging them to go to school and

encouraging them to do good things. I know because when you listened to all of the stories afterwards, individuals were giving personal stories. Never would you see an individual as popular and well known as Ali where an individual could actually talk about a personal story, because Ali wasn't one that was hidden behind bodyguards or this one or that one. He was one that always wanted to be the man on the street involved with people to make a difference in their life. He set an example for individuals.

So I think of the example, too, because of the size of Ali, I heard somebody talking about the rumble in the jungle. I used to go up to the camp and watch them train in Deer Lake. I was there when he was training for George Foreman. I was there, stayed up there for about a week. There, again, talk about consciousness, he had these huge rocks, talking about all of the great African American fighters before him because he never forgot who he was or where he came from, but he had these rocks there, and he was in the gym training.

I can remember he would get up on the ropes. He put his hands up, and Angelo Dundee would say: Get off the ropes, champ. Get off the ropes. Get off the ropes, champ. You are going to get killed on those ropes.

About the second round of training, he went over, and he said to Angelo: Shut up. I know what I am doing.

Nobody knew what he was doing, but he knew what he was doing. He always outthought everyone. He outthought them. That was the key to this thing, the greatest of all time.

So, Ali, I say this—I say this because I remember you saying this one time to someone:

If you want some gin, I'll get you in 10.

If you like wine, it will be round number nine.

If you think you're great, you'll fall in eight. If you want to go to heaven, it will be round number seven.

But if you want to mix, I'll get you in six.

Talk that jive, you'll fall in five.

If you want to go like old Moore, I'll get you in four.

Mess with me, I'll reduce you to three.

If that won't do, you'll fall in two.

If the crowd wants some fun, you'll fall in one.

Why?

Because I float like a butterfly, and I sting like a bee. That's why nobody mess with Muhammad Ali.

Ali, we love you. We thank you for your contribution not only to Louisville, not only to the United States of America, not only to African Americans and to Africa, but to everyplace on this planet. You are, indeed, God's gift to this great planet. We thank God for your life and times. You will live on forever as the greatest of all time—and the prettiest.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky

(Mr. YARMUTH) for yielding this evening.

I am absolutely embarrassed to come after my friend, Congressman GREG MEEKS.

Why in the world would the gentleman put me on the schedule to come to the podium at this very moment?

But I thank the gentleman, in any event, for his friendship, and I thank the gentleman for his extraordinary leadership. I was in the gentleman's hometown of Louisville, Kentucky, a few weeks ago and absolutely enjoyed going to church with him and meeting many of his friends there in Louisville. The gentleman is a great Member of this body, and I thank the gentleman so very much.

But, Mr. Speaker, I stand with Congressman MEEKS and Congressman COHEN and all of my colleagues today to recognize and to remember a great American, a true American hero. We honor and we remember this extraordinary life and the accomplishments and the countless contributions of Muhammad Ali.

Born just 5 years before me in 1942 in Louisville, Kentucky, Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., was born to Cassius Marcellus Clay and Mrs. Odessa Lee Grady Clay. Those were his parents. On March 6, 1964, when I was a junior in high school, after joining the Nation of Islam, Cassius Clay became known as Muhammad Ali.

□ 1830

Mr. COHEN, I remember it like it was yesterday.

His interest in boxing began at the age of 12 after he reported a stolen bicycle to a local police officer named Joe Martin, who was also a boxing trainer. In 1959, Muhammad Ali was the National Golden Gloves Light Heavyweight Champion and National Amateur Athletic Union champion. After winning his first 19 fights—and that was absolutely incredible, winning his first 19 fights—including 15 knockouts, Muhammad Ali defeated Sonny Liston on February 25, 1964, to become the World Heavyweight Champion.

Muhammad Ali would then become the World Heavyweight Champion in 1964, 1974, and 1978, making him the first fighter to capture the heavyweight title on three separate occasions. In 1981, Muhammad Ali retired from professional boxing and dedicated his life to promoting world peace, fighting for civil rights, hunger relief, and just basic human values.

His humanitarian work included helping secure the release of 15 U.S. hostages. Many of my colleagues may have forgotten about that, but Muhammad Ali helped to release 15 U.S. hostages held in Iraq during the first Gulf War, four hostages held in Lebanon, and conducted goodwill missions to Afghanistan and to Cuba. Muhammad Ali even had the distinct honor of traveling to South Africa to meet Nelson Mandela following President Mandela's release from prison.

Ali received numerous awards in his life following his boxing career, including being inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame, receiving the Arthur Ashe Courage Award by ESPN, the Essence Living Legend Award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2005 by then-President George W. Bush. The footage of that ceremony has been all over the news for the last few days, and I would encourage all of my colleagues to look at it if you haven't. He was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2005 by President George W. Bush and the Otto Hahn Peace Medal for his work with the U.S. civil rights movement and the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I have used enough time this evening. I will simply close. I cannot close like my friend, Congressman GREG MEEKS, did a moment ago. That was a masterpiece, and I cannot wait to see the video of his closing on another day. It was extraordinary.

But I will conclude by saying that Muhammad Ali, the greatest of all time, was not only a champion in the boxing ring, but a champion of human rights and civil rights, who, during a difficult time in our Nation's history, stood on principle to end racism and bigotry in this country.

Muhammad Ali, we love you. May God bless you, and may God bless your family.

To the fans of Muhammad Ali all across the world, I thank you for supporting this great American, and I thank you for allowing us to come into your homes and be a part of this tribute this evening.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH).

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank both of my colleagues for allowing me to come before this body to speak on behalf of the people of the city of Chicago, the people of the First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I must say that although Muhammad Ali was and is a native of Louisville—that is his birthplace—I must also claim that Chicago is his adoptive city. He spent many, many years in Chicago. He bought a home on South Kenwood Avenue in my district.

Mr. Speaker, as a young man, a young civil rights activist myself, I can't even express the pride that I had when I would travel down the street and point out to my young sons and anybody else who was with me that that is where Muhammad Ali lives. He was a man of the neighborhoods in Chicago. He touched many people—young people, old people, and people who didn't necessarily share his same political or religious ideas, but he touched them anyhow.

Mr. Speaker, Muhammad Ali was a man for all seasons. Yes, he achieved prominence in the boxing arena, in the sweet science of boxing, but he

achieved greatness because of the life that he led both inside of boxing and outside of boxing.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday afternoons, many of us who had few heroes would gather around television sets and watch Muhammad Ali fight in the heavyweight division against other fighters and other boxers. One of his predictions came true when he defeated and knocked out his opposition in the time that he said he would, and there was a collective cheer that you could hear throughout the neighborhoods of Chicago.

He meant something to me. He meant something to others. Muhammad Ali not only achieved, worked hard, and sacrificed for excellence, but he also inspired excellence in others.

Muhammad Ali would walk down some of the main thoroughfares in Chicago: 47th Street, 79th Street, and Madison Avenue. He would walk down those streets, and the crowds would just gather around him and follow him. His beam in his eyes, the halo and the charisma that he had just made for an exciting time, a grand time for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, Muhammad Ali not only was a great boxer, but he was indeed a man for all times. Look at his following not just in Louisville, not just on the south and west sides of Chicago, but all across the Nation, all across the world, foreign countries, African countries specifically. The same kind of enthusiasm that he inspired, the same kind of reverence that he inspired to the young men and young women in Chicago, you could see the same kind of inspiration ran up in the Congo, in Nigeria, in Zaire, and in other places all across the world.

Mr. Speaker, when he retired, I remember as a freshman here in Congress when we had a session and we honored the 50 greatest athletes of the century. Here were some great athletes, but the one who I wanted to be with, the one who I was most excited about, the one who I wanted to be photographed with was only Muhammad Ali. Bart Starr, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and many, many others were here; but Muhammad Ali was here, and he kind of sucked the air out of the room.

Later, Mr. Speaker, when I chaired the Annual Legislative Conference, for the dinner, the gala—I chaired the gala—I was so honored that he came to me to accept an award from the Congressional Black Caucus with his lovely wife, Lonnie; another great time, another great memory.

But, Mr. Speaker, the greatest honor, the greatest moment of inspiration, my most profound memory of Muhammad Ali was when he refused to go to fight in the Vietnam war. I think, in my humble opinion, had he just been a great champion—we have had other great champions who are African American: Jack Johnson, Sugar Ray Robinson, and many others, many, many others who are great champions. But Muhammad Ali wasn't just a

boxer. He didn't just inspire others to take up boxing.

I was a political activist in the sixties, and Muhammad Ali spoke to the quintessential aspect of all my activism when he said: Hell no, I won't go. Hell no, I won't go. No Vietnamese have ever called me the N word.

And he said it. I don't want to say it on the floor, but he said it.

□ 1845

Mr. Speaker, from that moment on, he solidified his appeal, his essence, his relationships; he solidified himself with all of the struggling people of the Nation, of the world.

Let me just say this: I thought about Muhammad Ali when I heard of his death, and I thought of trying to recapture some of my memories of him—how he walked, his gait, how he talked. I remember his size. I remember the face that was also a beautiful face. He was proud of how he looked.

But, Mr. Speaker, I guess what inspired me most about Muhammad Ali was how he did not surrender his faith, surrender his belief, surrender his core values to the U.S. Selective Service which drafted him.

Mr. Speaker, I don't remember the names of the men who were on that Selective Service committee. I don't remember anything about them. They thought that they were destroying The People's Champion, but they could not destroy The People's Champion. He rose even above all of those people who were officially appointed to bring him down. Nobody could knock out Muhammad Ali, in a real sense.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding, and I thank all of my friends.

We are friends when we come to celebrate someone as potent and powerful and, certainly, symbolic. But we should really recognize that The Greatest, Muhammad Ali, who had many homes—many of us can claim having had the privilege of him walking through many of our streets—was a husband, father, grandfather, and son to all of his family members that loved him.

Today I offer my deepest sympathy to his beautiful wife who worked so hard to create the Muhammad Ali Center, all of his children who gained his magnificent talents in many different forms and capacities, to be able to now not only suffer this loss, but mourn someone who probably in their life created such a space for so many years.

I rise today to join in celebrating—for that is what I would like to do—The People's Champion. He was truly the voice of a generation, advocating for the ending of inequality regarding African Americans, but as well, I believe he stood for opposing injustices all around the world.

The three-time world heavyweight boxing champion helped define the tur-

bulent times in which he reigned as the most charismatic and controversial sports figure of the 20th century. We all know that he was born Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr.

Over the past 30 years, he had his own boxing battle. I believe that time after time he knocked out Parkinson's disease because he lived with it, he let others know that they could live with it, and he worked every day to support the advocacy groups who were trying to battle Parkinson's.

I am reminded of a gold medal at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome and being crowned the World Heavyweight Champion so many times. As I had watched him over these past years, the admiration and affection and respect grew much more looking at him as the iconic figure, the real spirit of can-do, the best of America, a man whose faith was very special to him, so much so that he was a conscience objective which was not understood. That Selective Service committee was right in Houston, Texas. He walked those streets, his case was tried there, and victory came because he refused to yield on his principles.

As one of his noteworthy opponents, Floyd Patterson, told author David Remnick some years ago: "I came to see that I was a fighter and he was history."

Ali traded banter with United States presidents and world leaders alike, verbally sparring with musical greats—The Beatles—and shaking hands with Mother Teresa.

His greatest triumph lies in his legacy as a champion, leader, social activist, and humanitarian, but also a mentor by distance of so many boys and girls, particularly our young men.

In my own hometown, a young boxer by the name of Eric Carr, first met him with one of our great sports figures, Lloyd Wells, down at the Hyatt Regency. He said that when the champ met him, the champ treated him like a longtime friend. He played around with him, maybe boxed with him. I may be adding something to it. But Eric Carr, as the day went on—it was in the boxing beginnings of his life—told him he wanted to be a champ just like him. Eric Carr went on to win boxing championships, but he will always remember how real Muhammad Ali was.

Let me say that as he fought for the future, he envisioned that we all would enjoy. I love to hear the bantering because it was wisdom of a philosopher.

His greatest triumph, as I indicated, was a humanitarian. At the apex of his career, lauded for his unparalleled physique and mesmerizing moves—I wish I could do a few of those right now—but he is more than a sum total of his athletic gifts.

His agile mind, buoyant personality, brash self-confidence, wouldn't you love him?

I often remember some of those words that he said:

Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee. His hands can't hit what his eyes can't see.

Now you see, now you don't. George thinks he will, but I know he won't. Don't count the days; make the days count. I'm young; I'm handsome; I'm fast. I can't possibly be beat.

But then he said:

Service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on Earth.

And so his inspiration continues.

I would often say that as he lived his life, we took joy.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, let me offer you these words, and let me thank him for the life that he has lived. Let me borrow from Shakespeare and say of Muhammad Ali:

He was a man. Take him for all in all. We shall not look upon his like again.

May The Greatest rest in peace.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding to me. I still see that "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee."

Muhammad Ali, again, rest in peace.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of boxing legend and social activist Mr. Muhammad Ali, whose words floated like a butterfly and punches stung like a bee, who died Friday at the age of 74.

The people's champion, was truly the voice of a generation, advocating for the African Americans battling racial inequality.

The three-time world heavyweight boxing champion helped define the turbulent times in which he reigned as the most charismatic and controversial sports figure of the 20th century.

The man who would come to be known as the "Greatest of All Time," was born Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. on Jan. 17, 1942 in Louisville, Kentucky.

Despite baffling Parkinson's disease for 30 years Muhammad Ali would live a full and consequential life, winning the Gold Medal at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome and being crowned the world Heavyweight champion an unsurpassed three times.

As one of his noteworthy opponents, Floyd Patterson, told author David Remnick some years ago, "I came to see that I was a fighter, while he was history."

Ali traded banter with United States presidents and world leaders alike, verbally sparring with musical greats the Beatles, shaking hands with Mother Teresa.

His greatest triumph lies in his legacy as a champion, leader, social activist and humanitarian.

At the apex of his career, lauded for his unparalleled physique and mesmerizing moves.

He carried into the ring a physically lyrical, unorthodox boxing style fusing speed, agility and power more seamlessly than any boxer before him or since.

But, he was more than the sum total of his athletic gifts; he was a man of uncompromising principles.

His agile mind, buoyant personality, brash self-confidence and evolving set of personal convictions fostered a magnetism that the ring alone could not contain.

A masterful entertainer, Ali captivated audiences as much with his mouth as with his fists, narrating his life with a patter of inventive doggerel.

He was targeted by his country when, in 1966, he exercised his First Amendment right voicing political dissension and concern for humanitarian observation.

Ali was a purposeful fighter, and even more so, a principled human being, once reminding us all that he would, "Fight for the prestige, not for [himself], but to uplift [his] little brothers who are sleeping on concrete floors today in America . . . living on welfare, . . . who can't eat, . . . who don't [have] knowledge of themselves, . . . [and cannot see a] future."

Ali fought for the future he envisioned and that we all enjoy today.

As a conscientious objector to the Vietnam War, he refused to be inducted into drafting leading him to be banned from the sport he loved at the height of his career.

His inspiring courage and anti-war stance helped spearhead the growing anti-war movement of the 1960s.

The press called him the Louisville Lip. He called himself the Greatest.

Ali was the most important political-cultural figure to survive the deadly tumult of the 1960s and flourish during the 1970s.

Ali reawakened the American consciousness stating, "Champions are made from something they have deep inside them—a desire, a dream, a vision."

He eventually retired for good in 1981 and after being diagnosed with Parkinson's disease in 1984 as the only fighter to be heavyweight champion three times.

In 2005 Muhammad Ali was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George W. Bush.

Ali received the President's Award from the NAACP soon after Obama's inauguration in 2009.

In 1996, he was trembling and nearly mute as he lit the Olympic cauldron in Atlanta, but his smile induced a thunderous roar in what was one of the most celebrated Olympics moments ever.

His post-boxing humanitarian endeavors include putting his name to many initiatives for peace and humanitarian aid as well as anonymous donations of millions of dollars to a variety of individuals and organizations surpassing race and class barriers.

Despite battling with Parkinson's disease for three decades, he has inspired millions of people.

His work as a humanitarian has been immortalized in the Muhammad Ali Centre.

Explaining his resolve later in life, Ali said that, "All my life, growing up as a little boy, I always said that if I got famous I'd do things for my people that other people wouldn't do."

"I am an ordinary man who worked hard to develop the talent I was given," he said.

He was truly a legend—a statesman of the people.

Muhammad Ali was a product of America but a citizen of the world, at first hated and misunderstood but eventually beloved for the way he carried himself in dignified decline.

He will remain one of the most well-known and respected sports figures of all time—may his legacy be revered.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me borrow from Shakespeare and say of the Muhammad Ali:

"He was a man.

Take him for all in all.

We shall not look upon his like again."

May the "The Greatest" rest in peace.

#### THE SAYINGS OF MUHAMMAD ALI—THE GREATEST OF ALL TIME

Muhammad Ali, considered to be the greatest heavyweight boxer, died June 3, 2016 in a Phoenix-area hospital.

He was 74 years old.

Here is a list of some of his best quotes (in no particular order):

1. "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee. His hands can't hit what his eyes can't see. Now you see me, now you don't. George thinks he will, but I know he won't."

2. "Service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on earth."

3. "I'm young; I'm handsome; I'm fast. I can't possibly be beat."

4. "Don't count the days; make the days count."

5. "If my mind can conceive it, and my heart can believe it—then I can achieve it." Jesse Jackson said this as early as 1983, according to the Associated Press, and Ali used it in his 2004 book.

6. "It's hard to be humble when you're as great as I am."

7. "It isn't the mountains ahead to climb that wear you out; it's the pebble in your shoe."

8. "If you even dream of beating me you'd better wake up and apologize."

9. "Braggin' is when a person says something and can't do it. I do what I say."

10. "I am the greatest, I said that even before I knew I was."

11. "Only a man who knows what it is like to be defeated can reach down to the bottom of his soul and come up with the extra ounce of power it takes to win when the match is even."

12. "I'm so mean, I make medicine sick."

13. "I should be a postage stamp. That's the only way I'll ever get licked."

14. "Impossible is just a big word thrown around by small men who find it easier to live in the world they've been given than to explore the power they have to change it. Impossible is not a fact. It's an opinion. Impossible is not a declaration. It's a dare. Impossible is not a potential. Impossible is temporary. Impossible is nothing."

15. "He who is not courageous enough to take risks will accomplish nothing in life."

16. "A man who views the world the same at 50 as he did at 20 has wasted 30 years of his life."

17. "If they can make penicillin out of moldy bread, they can sure make something out of you."

18. "I shook up the world. Me! Whee!"

19. "I hated every minute of training, but I said, 'Don't quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion.'"

20. "At home I am a nice guy; but I don't want the world to know. Humble people, I've found, don't get very far."

21. "A man who has no imagination has no wings."

22. "He's (Sonny Liston) too ugly to be the world champ. The world champ should be pretty like me!"

23. "I am the astronaut of boxing. Joe Louis and Dempsey were just jet pilots. I'm in a world of my own."

24. "I've wrestled with alligators. I've tussled with a whale. I done handcuffed lightning. And throw thunder in jail."

25. "Hating people because of their color is wrong. And it doesn't matter which color does the hating. It's just plain wrong."

26. "It's not bragging if you can back it up."

27. "I'm the most recognized and loved man that ever lived cuz there weren't no satellites when Jesus and Moses were around, so people far away in the villages didn't know about them."

28. "It's just a job. Grass grows, birds fly, waves pound the sand. I beat people up."

29. "I'm not the greatest, I'm the double greatest."

30. "Live everyday as if it were your last because someday you're going to be right."

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

I yield once again to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, there is so much that has been said appropriately about Muhammad Ali that people in this era might not realize that when he was fighting, all of America really looked forward to his fights and watched them. The eyes of the Nation were glued to the television to see him fight and to see afterwards Howard Cosell speaking the sports talk to him and reviewing those fights.

He was a lot about Louisville. There is a street in Louisville named after him, Muhammad Ali Boulevard, and the Muhammad Ali Center.

Nobody carries on and will carry on Muhammad Ali's love of Louisville more than you, Mr. YARMUTH. I appreciate you having this hour. He was to Louisville in such a great way, and he was a great man to America. I thank you for putting this hour together.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS).

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. YARMUTH for hosting this hour.

Muhammad Ali was a good friend. He was someone that I had known that I had worked on some projects with. But more than that, my husband was one of those athletes. My husband was then the linebacker for the Cleveland Browns when Bill Russell and my husband, Sidney Williams, and Jim Brown all got together to support Muhammad Ali when, of course, he was not allowed to be a conscientious objector and was threatened with prison.

I got to know him sometime after that. We used his home for a very special event. I got to know his former wife, Veronica, and his children. One of his children worked in one of my programs.

This comes at a very difficult time for all of us. I loved him because he had courage. He had the courage to give up his career, had the courage to threaten to be imprisoned, and had the courage to fight. The Nation of Islam stood with him, and these athletes all stood with him. He was a great man. When he said he was The Greatest, he really was, because he was an unusual extraordinaire.

I will be at the funeral on Friday. I will be there with the family and the rest of the athletes that are still living that are going to be there to honor him.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

I yield again to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for a quick comment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank Mr. YARMUTH and say that I couldn't leave the mic without acknowledging that George Foreman is in Houston, and Evander Holyfield, only to say that the people that he fought became his dear friends. I know they would want me to say that.

Thank you so very much for allowing us to pay tribute to The Greatest.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, as we wrap up this tribute to the life of Muhammad Ali, I just want to express what I know all of my colleagues would feel, and that is our outpouring of love and support for Lonnie, his wife of 25 years, his many children, and his extended family. Lonnie's love and dedication inspired and energized Ali, even when his body was failing him. I know that the hearts of this body as well as the world go out to her and the rest of Muhammad Ali's family.

May he rest in peace. I thank him on behalf of everyone for his great contributions to humanity.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a man who was a three-time heavyweight champion of the world, a victor at the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the most remarkable men of the 20th Century—a man who truly earned his title: The Greatest.

Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. in Louisville, Kentucky on January, 17, 1942. By age 18, he was the Light Heavyweight Gold Medalist at the 1960 Olympics. In 1964, he won the heavyweight world title. He would go on to hold that title—off-and-on—for another 15 years.

But Muhammad Ali was not merely one of the greatest fighters in history—he was also a champion of justice in a country struggling to find its way. Like Detroit's own great champion, Joe Louis, he was a lightning rod for controversy. His success angered those who disagreed with the simple principle that a person's worth was never lessened by the color of their skin. He showed courage when he stood up for civil rights at a time when it was dangerous to do so. He never backed down, never allowed his voice to be silenced because of his faith or his race. He was an example for countless men, women, and children who needed one.

Beyond his work in the ring and as part of the civil rights movement, Muhammad Ali was also an advocate for peace. He grew into his faith in a way that shows that Islam is a religion of peace and America is a place of tolerance when—at great personal cost—he spoke out against the Vietnam War. As a conscientious objector, he was stripped of his title and unable to fight for three years during his prime.

Convicted of refusing to report for military service, he appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where he won a unanimous (8-0) opinion reversing his conviction.

A champion boxer, a champion for civil rights, and a champion of peace—it is not possible to overstate Muhammad Ali's achievements. He was quite simply, The Greatest.

We will mourn his memory going forward, and we will remember him for his work. Most of all, we will continue to draw strength and inspiration from a man who knew the true meaning of being a Champion.

#### STOP THE FRANK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) is recognized for 60 min-

utes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I am slow to come to the floor because you can't compete with a Muhammad Ali commemorative Special Order. That is too much passion to follow. I just have little old legislative business on my mind. I am not talking about changing the world. I am just talking about changing our little part of the world.

I don't know if you remember, Mr. Speaker, when you first got here, you had to go downstairs and sign your name so that we could use that instead of a postage stamp on every piece of mail that you sent out the door. It is called the franking privilege.

I have a bill—that is H.R. 1873—that TAMMY DUCKWORTH and I introduced together to abolish that franking privilege. It is not going to take a lot to get that done. It is something that is within the complete control of us here in this institution, but it has been a challenge that is hundreds of years in the making.

I put mine on here, Mr. Speaker. This is my signature there on the front of every envelope I send out. If you want to know how to forge a check in my name, all you need to do is look at any envelope I send out the door.

Back in the day, had we been here in 1817, it might have been hard to find a postage stamp. In the name of getting congressional business done, the law of the land, carried over from England, was that you could sign your name on all of your government documents in order to get that important government business done. You couldn't just walk down to the local grocery store and buy stamps. You had to have a mechanism for getting your constitutional responsibilities accomplished.

□ 1900

We do that still here today. In these cynical times, Mr. Speaker, I would tell you that I hear most often from folks that they think one of two things is going on with the franking privilege: one, that we are involved in some sort of incumbent protection plan—self-promotion here in this institution, self-glorification—by sending our names out on the front of all of the mail that goes out the door. If not that, I hear the second criticism, which is, ROB, why do Members of Congress get free mail? The Postal Service is in dire straits—free mail for all Members of Congress.

It is not free mail. For every letter that goes out the door that reads "ROB WOODALL" up at the top, I get a bill. I get a bill from the United States Postal Service for what a stamp would have cost had I put it on that letter. For every piece of mail that goes out the door with "ROB WOODALL" written up at the top, I get a bill from the Postal Service for whatever the bulk rate would have been for the large amounts of mail that I send out the door. It is not free mail for Members of Congress. I want to dispel that myth.

I get all of the emails that I know so many of my colleagues do, which read: "Go and serve one term in Congress, and get your pension for life." Nonsense. Not true. I do get the emails that come in and that talk about the special health care privileges that Congress has and that nobody else can have access to. Come on down, and join the ObamaCare exchange. You can have the same health care privileges that I have. Of all of the myths that go on out there, the myth of free mail continues still today. It is not free mail. We just don't put a stamp on it. Why don't we end this confusion once and for all?

I would like to tell you that this was my brilliant idea—a small idea but my brilliant idea. Not true. We, actually, went down this road in the 1800s. I hold here—Mr. Speaker, you can't read it—an article from *The New York Times* on March 3, 1875.

It reads:

By a vote of 113-65, the House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the postal appropriations bill partially restoring the franking privilege. The precise extent of this restoration is an allowance of free transmission through the mail on a Congressional frank of the Congressional Record, agricultural reports and seeds, and all public documents now printed or authorized to be printed.

*The New York Times*, as it is still known for today, goes on to editorialize just a bit:

So far, as our observation goes, there has never been any demand for the restoration of the franking nuisance except on the part of Congressmen. The new men, especially, long for a taste of the sweets of privilege.

This *The New York Times* in 1875. The "sweets of privilege" is how they described the signing of one's name to a constituent's response so you can tell your constituents how it is that you feel about the war in Iraq, so you can tell folks how you feel about the FCC's new regulations, so that you can respond to that young Eagle Scout applicant who wants to get the Citizenship in the Nation merit badge.

We knew in the 1800s that something just didn't seem right about not using stamps like everybody else did. We knew that something didn't feel quite right. For several years, we abolished the franking privilege, and then we brought it back.

I don't have any problem finding stamps, Mr. Speaker. If anybody in this institution has problems finding stamps, I have several local locations that are here by the Capitol. You can send a staffer down to pick up stamps in bulk. For me, I am in the Longworth House Office Building, up on the seventh floor, so I have got to go all the way down to the basement in order to buy my stamps. It is about seven floors away.

They don't do that anywhere else in Washington, D.C. They don't do that. If you are at the IRS and if you need to send out a tax form, you don't sign your name at the top of the letter. If you work over at the Department of

Agriculture and if you need to send out a newsletter, you don't sign your name at the top, because everybody else in government uses what is called "penalty mail." It is the same stamp up at the top of a corner that any businessperson would use, that any bulk mail house would use. It is section 3202. It is called "penalty mail."

It reads:

Subject to limitations imposed by sections 3204 and 3207 of this title, there may be transmitted as penalty mail official mail of officers of the Government of the United States, the Smithsonian Institution, the Pan-American Union, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the United States Employment Service, and the system of employment offices operated by it in conformity with the provisions of section 4949(c).

Understand that we have a special section in the United States Code that deals with how mail gets out the door, because it is very difficult. We have only been doing it for a couple of hundred years. It requires some special attention from the United States Code, so we have a special section of the Code that allows officers of the Government of the United States, of the Smithsonian Institution, of the Pan-American Union, of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, and of the United States Employment Service some special dispensation so they can get mail out the door.

But was that good enough for Congress? The answer is "no." Congress has yet another special exception beyond the special exception, as is highlighted in section A, "officers of the Government of the United States other than Members of Congress," because what we have is our special signature program.

Mr. Speaker, we have got big things we have got to solve in this country—big things we have got to solve. You can't solve those big things when folks believe that you are not telling them the truth about the little things. You have got to build trust with one another. You have got to build trust with one another not just here in this institution but with our constituencies back home; but when people see what they think is free mail that is going out the door, it undermines that trust.

I refer now to the House Manual, Mr. Speaker:

Postal expenses incurred only when the frank is insufficient, such as certified, registered, insured, express, foreign mail, and stamped, self-addressed envelopes related to the recovery of official items, are reimbursable. Postage may not be used in lieu of the frank.

I got to Capitol Hill, Mr. Speaker, and I thought: Do you know what? I know what it is like not to be on Capitol Hill. I am going to go get a bulk mail permit.

They said, No, ROB. You can't get a bulk mail permit to send out mail on Capitol Hill.

I said, Most of what I do isn't bulk mail. I will go buy stamps to send that out.

They said, No, ROB. You can't buy stamps to send out mail. You have to

sign your card. You have to put your signature on it. We have to have a special congressional mail privilege for you.

TAMMY DUCKWORTH and I—one Republican, one Democrat—say we can do better than that. It is an election year. Do you know what happens in an election year? The law of the land is: you can't send out mail anymore. If I have a town hall meeting that is going on next week, I couldn't have sent out an invitation last month to have invited you to come meet your Congressman. I couldn't have sent out a newsletter last month to have told you what we were doing with the National Defense Authorization Act. I couldn't have sent out a newsletter last month to have told you about an employment and jobs fair program that was going on, because the law of the land so recognizes this privilege as something that incumbents use to boost their election prospects that it is banned in the 90 days before any election.

So I ask you: If this practice is so offensive that we ban it within 90 days before any election, why don't we just do away with it altogether? If it is so offensive that it must be banned for 180 days out of the year, why don't we do away with it for the other 180 days, too?

I don't need my name on the front of every letter that goes out the door, and I don't need someone to protect me from the challenges of buying stamps; but I have rules in place that prevent postage from being used in lieu of the frank.

I serve on the Budget Committee, Mr. Speaker. I want to balance the Federal budget. We are not going to do it with this bill. I am the lead sponsor of the FairTax. It is the most fundamental reconstruction of our Tax Code that has happened since the income tax came into being in the early 1900s. It is the most prominently cosponsored piece of fundamental tax reform legislation in this body. Those are serious pieces of legislation. This is something minor—this is around the edges—but the National Taxpayers Union has seen fit to say that repealing the so-called "franking privilege" is a simple reform to introduce pay-as-you-go budgeting. It is absolutely right. Public Citizen hardly supports the Woodall-Duckworth legislation to rein in the abuse of taxpayer-funded franked mail.

I want to do the big things together, and I want to do the things that matter together. When silly things like this undermine the sacred trust that we have with our constituents, they need to go. Our colleagues who served in this body in the 1870s knew it. They abolished it, but they just couldn't let it go, and they brought it back. Even *The New York Times* asked: Where was the outcry for free congressional mail? Why was it brought back yet again?

I tried to get this done on my own. I say to my colleagues that I didn't want to waste your time in this way. I tried

to go to the Chief Administrative Office to see if I could just get an exception so I didn't have to send out this mail. I tried to go through the House Administration Committee to see if there was some sort of dispensation so that I could opt out of this system. I tried to go through the Office of the Speaker to see if my MRA could be spent in a different way so I didn't have to perpetuate this. Again, it is a practice that is, apparently, so hideous it is outlawed for 180 days out of the year; but I couldn't get any of those things done.

Now it has come down to us to pass that simple line of code. It is a bipartisan bill—ROB WOODALL, TAMMY DUCKWORTH, a host of other cosponsors. I invite you to join me to abolish the franking privilege. You are welcome to use our hashtag of “Stop the Frank” any time you feel like you can move that forward. We are not going to reestablish trust overnight, but with one little accountability action at a time, we can do it. Let's do this little one today. Let's show up again and do another one and tomorrow and do another one and the next day and do another one and the next day and do another one. Then we are going to wake up a year from now or a month from now or a week from now, and we are going to find out that we have really made a difference together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), my friend from the Rules Committee.

#### SKILLS GAP

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague from Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I frequently hear from employers who are struggling to find employees with the right experience and technical skills to meet workforce needs.

The passage of the bipartisan Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act was an important step for the millions of Americans who are looking for work and for the employers who have 5 million-plus job opportunities that remain unfilled due to the skills gap. However, great jobs are still going unfilled. Americans are still missing out on rewarding careers, and many businesses are still suffering.

For example, in the AED Foundation's 2016 Workforce Survey Report, more than 50 percent of equipment distributors indicated that the skills gap hindered company growth and increased costs and inefficiencies while nearly 75 percent said the lack of skilled technicians made it difficult to meet customer demand.

It is imperative that the Department of Labor finalizes regulations for WIOA and that Congress strengthens the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act.

I appreciate very much my friend from Georgia and my colleague on the Rules Committee for yielding to me in order to discuss this important issue to so many of us.

Mr. WOODALL. If my colleagues don't know, one is used to seeing the gentlewoman from North Carolina leading on the Education and the Workforce Committee. All day today, she has been leading on the Rules Committee—chairing those actions that are going on up there. I hoped she was here to file a rule to tell us that that process had been moved right along, but we will have to wait for that.

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

□ 1915

#### FLOODING IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for 30 minutes.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of my Special Order. That subject, Mr. Speaker, will be flooding in the State of Texas.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I and a good many of my colleagues will speak tonight about circumstances that are occurring in Texas more often than we would care to see. In a sense, Mr. Speaker, this is a continuation of a mission of mercy that we embarked upon earlier this year when we were having flooding in Houston, Texas.

These floods that we are having across the length and breadth of our State are causing great property damage, and that is worthy of a lot of consideration and it is worthy of being addressed on the floor of the House of Representatives. But we also have a good many lives that have been lost across the length and breadth of our State, and these, of course, are of paramount importance to us. So while we may make some references to the property damages and there will be some things said about possible solutions, I believe that we will say a good deal about the lives that have been lost.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas' 27th Congressional District (Mr. FARENTHOLD) to give his comments.

Mr. FARENTHOLD has experienced some flooding, and I am honored to have him appear and tell us about what is happening to his constituents in the 27th Congressional District.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to be here.

A little over a year ago, there were some horrible floods just outside the district I represent in Wimberley, Texas, that took the lives of several constituents vacationing there in Cor-

pus Christi, Texas. In fact, some of the bodies of the young children who perished in that horrible flood have yet to be recovered. My family's prayers and the prayers of the Nation go to those grieving families and the survivors and for the repose of the souls of those who passed.

There has been a lot of flooding in Texas over the past year or so, just as recently as last week. I represent Wharton, Texas. The river in Wharton rose just as it had gotten repairs from the previous flood a few months earlier. All the Sheetrock was newly installed and ready to go; and sure enough, another flood comes and the damage to the property continues.

Unfortunately, the floods of last week and the previous weeks did not result in loss of life in the district that I represent. Thank the Lord for that.

I tell you, in the past 14 months, another county I represent, Bastrop, has experienced the worst flooding it has seen in 35 years. It is currently dealing with \$2.5 million in damaged infrastructure, and 20 roads still remain closed today. Of the 100-plus homes damaged in the past 14 months, more than half were determined to be unlivable, and four families still remain in temporary housing.

Earlier, in Wharton County, more than 1,000 people were evacuated and 150 homes flooded. It has really been tough.

I was driving through and visited with the emergency management folks in Wharton. You look at the fields of green. I posted on Instagram the picture of a milo field. It said, “Amber waves of flooded grain.” Cotton fields are under water as well.

In addition to the property damage, I think our farmers in Texas may suffer from an overabundance of water. As I grew up in a farming family, our complaint was it either rained too much, too little, or at the wrong time. I will tell you that these floods have just been horrible in Texas.

I do want to thank the folks from FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for their quick response.

What it has told us is that we are taking way too much time for projects to stem the flooding, levees and the like, to get approved by the Army Corps of Engineers and the other Federal agencies. The funding for it is difficult to come by.

We end up spending all this money with FEMA. If some of that money were redirected to preventive maintenance or preventing these floods, we might save lives and certainly save property as well. I think it is something that this Congress should look at: preventing problems rather than just reacting to them.

I also want to commend the first responders and the emergency management personnel throughout Texas who have done so much. I also want to offer my thoughts and prayers to those brave servicemen who perished in Texas in the training exercises as well.

It has been a tough few months here back in Texas. But you know what? We are Texans, and we will survive. We will mourn those we have lost, and we will rebuild, and we will continue to reflect that which is the greatest of the American spirit: perseverance through adversity.

I thank Mr. AL GREEN for the opportunity to speak.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) for the unity that is engendered by his being here tonight.

It is important for people to know that this is not a time for Democrats or a time for Republicans. This is a time for Texans to come together and to talk about some of the concerns that we have and to remember those who have lost their lives in these floods.

At this time, I am honored to yield to a neighbor who is from the 22nd Congressional District of Texas. He is south of me. Of course, I speak of the Honorable PETE OLSON. We are honored to have him with us tonight, and we welcome your commentary about some of the concerns in your district and, indeed, across the State.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and neighbor to the east, Mr. AL GREEN, for holding this very Special Order about floods we have had in Texas.

It has been a rough year in Texas' 22nd Congressional District. Last Memorial Day, we had the 100-year flood and lost one life, one who drove into a flooded small creek and died in their vehicle.

Tax day 2016, there was lots of street flooding. I had to move my pickup truck off my street before it was taken over by the water.

The worst came 2 weeks ago, the 500-year flood. The Brazos River came out of its banks like never before. That river cuts through the heart of my district. It first hit Simonton, a small town in the northwest part of Fort Bend County. They had a mandatory evacuation on May 29. Every home, except for 12, left. Almost all the homes have been flooded.

Next, was Richmond and Rosenberg. Two days after Simonton, they, too, had mandatory evacuations and had homes north of the railroad track flooded.

Next came my hometown of Sugar Land. We had to cancel our Memorial Day celebration because our park was flooded.

Next came Missouri City, Sienna Plantation, floods there. It crossed over Brazoria County and went down to Rosharon, and that place was flooded out as well. Luckily, God willing, we lost no lives these past couple of weeks.

I saw the greatest in Texans this past week. I put 500 miles on my pickup truck in 8 days. At our Fort Bend emergency command operations cen-

ter, people from all over the region had taken pizza, Chick-fil-A, coffee, Shipley Do-Nuts, kolaches, making sure these people who were working 24/7 are fed.

I saw an old-fashioned cattle drive. Sheriff Troy Nehls led other sheriffs on a cattle drive, moving some cattle down flooded 90, away from the threat of floods.

But the best, my friend, was 2 days ago. My wife, Nancy, and I drove over the river and went down to Rosenberg, Texas, to be with B.F. Terry High School. There was a recovery center giving out goods to people in need. This effort was started by what is called The Church, Second Mile Ministry, and Lamar Consolidated Independent School District, who opened up B.F. Terry High School. Every single day they said, "We need more rooms. We have to have more space," and they got it.

Nancy and I were assigned to stuffing small bags with one roll of toilet paper, a toothbrush, some toothpaste, some shampoo, some soap, and a razor. We were supervised by three young ladies: Rachel, Isabella, and Layla. They were a true team of Texans, my friend. I called Rachel "the skipper" because, man, she was in charge. I called Isabella "the executive officer" because she was number two in making sure everything worked well. And Layla was "the weapons officer." Don't mess with Layla. I failed my inspection the first two times. I could not get the bag closed. They got on my back and made sure that I closed that bag so people could have all they needed in times of crisis.

That is what makes Texas so great, my friend: not waiting for D.C., but neighbors helping neighbors in need. Those ladies know what the Bible says: love thy neighbor more than thyself.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for not only what he has said tonight, but for what he has been doing in his district to help persons in times of need. It is greatly appreciated by his constituents, and I greatly appreciate you coming to the floor tonight to let people know that we in Texas are standing together, and we are going to work together and we will get through this, but it won't hurt if we can get a little bit of help.

I am honored to have another colleague, who has a district that is in Houston. Of course, he has been in Congress for many years, and I consider him a very dear friend, the Honorable GENE GREEN, from the 29th Congressional District in Houston, Texas.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and namesake from Houston, Congressman AL GREEN. I appreciate his effort, both on the legislation that we are cosponsors of, but also setting up these Special Orders. It is great to have bipartisan support.

As we found out in Houston, it doesn't matter if you are a Democrat

or a Republican. If your house gets flooded, your cars get flooded, in some cases, the lives of your family and your neighbors are in jeopardy, as Texans, we work together.

I have watched this over the years because we have had some terrible floods over the years, whether it be Tropical Storm Allison in 2001, Hurricane Ike in 2008, or what we are seeing now in May of 2015, which we called the Memorial Day flooding that was devastating and included more than 11 inches of rain and \$3 billion in damage. But in April of 2016, this year, Houston and areas experienced what we call the devastating tax day flooding on April 18 that claimed lives and caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damage.

In the last 3 weeks, just before Memorial Day, we also have seen historic rainfalls and subsequent flooding. The rain in the Houston area has ceased, but downstream in Brazoria County is my colleague from Fort Bend, just southwest of Houston, the flooding has continued. An estimated 200,000 residents, nearly two-thirds of the population of Brazoria County, have been affected by the flooding. Once again, I stand before this body while southeast Texas is under water.

Once again, I stand with my Houston colleagues and ask the House of Representatives to give our constituents the resources we need to protect lives and property in the future.

I have worked with my colleague, AL GREEN, on H.R. 5025, to appropriate \$311 million to complete our bayou system. These projects are not imaginary. They are ideas that would help, and these projects during the process would save lives. These are projects that the Corps of Engineers have said that they have approved. We just don't have the money to complete them.

In the Houston area, we have a number of bayou systems that actually start in Congressman OLSON's, Congressman AL GREEN's, Congressman CULBERSON's, and Congressman MCCAUL's districts. But it runs through my area because I have the eastern side of Harris County, where Buffalo Bayou and the Houston Ship Channel are located. We are downstream from those, and we see that flooding ourselves. I ask the House to bring our bill to the floor and to help mitigate the suffering of these thousands of Texans.

Earlier this month, our office received early notification that the United States is entering hurricane season as of June 1. Once again, the problem could be expanded. Like I said earlier, in 2001, Tropical Storm Allison hit the Texas Gulf Coast and devastated my area of east and north Houston. In 2008, Hurricane Ike caused citywide flooding and hundreds of millions of dollars in damage. Again, it came over our district in east Harris County.

Now we face another hurricane season with the possibility of extended damage and no protection for our vulnerable citizens. Houstonians continue

to suffer the effects of Mother Nature, and we have the ability to help them. The President has declared Houston a disaster area a number of times.

Again, with hurricane season upon us, we would like to see that Congress responds and acts on H.R. 5025 as the best option now.

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Again, these are flood control projects that have been approved. We just don't have the money. Of course, in Houston, Harris County, we have a flood control district that we pay our property tax to. They have to come up with a match for the Federal funding, so it is not all Federal funding taking care of our problems. It is actually local folks also paying up to be able to keep our houses and homes from flooding and our families and neighbors from drowning.

Again, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 5025. I want to thank my colleague, AL GREEN, for his leadership on this. We will continue to ask our colleagues to help even through this hurricane season. It doesn't end until typically the end of October. Again, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. I thank my colleague for coming to the floor. I know a good many of his constituents—he and I are often in each other's districts. I know that they are exceedingly pleased that he has taken up this cause. My hope is that he and I will continue with this mission of mercy, if you will, such that we will bring to fruition some solutions for the problems that we encounter not only in Houston, but also across the length and breadth of our State.

I am honored to yield, Mr. Speaker, to the gentleman from the 20th Congressional District of Texas (Mr. CASTRO), who is in Congress not as a neophyte. I believe he has been here now into his second term. He has done an outstanding job since he arrived in Congress. We are honored to hear from him about some of his concerns and his constituents.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman GREEN for yielding me this time and for organizing tonight's discussion on the devastation our State has seen in recent weeks and months. I know that his city of Houston has experienced truly horrific flooding and destruction, and I offer my condolences to him and to the entire Houston community.

These storms have been severe and deadly. We all mourn the loss of nine soldiers training at Fort Hood whose lives were taken way too soon in floodwaters last week. Six other people across Texas have also died as a result of the storms as well. My prayers are with the families and loved ones of all those whose lives were claimed by this terrible flooding.

Some of the most destructive weather that my hometown, San Antonio, experienced was back in April when

three hailstorms struck our city. The Insurance Council of Texas estimates that those storms caused more than \$2 billion in damage, and the Council projects \$1.93 billion in losses from auto and homeowner claims.

It is not unusual for San Antonio to get a foot of rain by early June each year, but rainfall totals are already double that amount so far in 2016. All of this precipitation is a major economic hit to our city, and it poses a real threat to people's well-being.

I urge folks in San Antonio and across Texas to educate themselves on storm and flood safety. I also encourage Texans who have questions about what help the Federal Government can provide during this trying time to reach out to their Members of Congress. You see a number of us here on the House floor tonight drawing attention to this issue, specifically the issue of flooding in Texas. We are deeply concerned, and we are here to offer any assistance that we can.

I would also say to Congressman GREEN that in addition to what has been the tragic loss of life and the obvious property destruction wrought by these floods, there is also an untold cost in the flooding. I grew up in a few neighborhoods in San Antonio where we didn't have sidewalks, for example.

Often in lower income areas or even in middle-income areas, older parts of the city that don't have sidewalks and don't have the proper infrastructure to deal with even mid-level flooding. People's basements or garages will flood, ruining a lot of property. These are folks who oftentimes are renters or don't have insurance, and so there is really no recourse for them. They end up just paying the price.

It really speaks to the importance of the work that we do, the States do, and the local governments do in making sure that infrastructure is properly built, that it is built across cities and counties, and that flooding is prevented everywhere it can be.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I greatly appreciate the gentleman sharing time with us on the floor tonight. He has spoken very eloquently about some of the concerns that go beyond the visible property damages.

Ostensibly things happen, but there are some other things that are happening that we don't always uncover. When these things happen to poor people, the damages can exceed far more than the eye can see. I am grateful that he has called some of these things to our attention. Thank you very much.

At this time, I am going to call upon another colleague. All of these are dear friends. These are persons who have come to the floor tonight, quite frankly, not in a bipartisan effort, but more in a nonpartisan effort. There is no partisanship associated with what we do. We work together on these issues.

I am honored to yield to the gentleman from the 14th Congressional District, the Honorable RANDY WEBER.

He is one of my neighbors as well. I welcome you, and I yield to him, my dear friend.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. I thank my good friend, Congressman GREEN from Houston, for yielding to me. I appreciate that. He is the consummate gentleman. I appreciate him lining this up and helping us to draw attention to it.

Mr. Speaker, all the recent rains in Texas have devastated parts of up to 31 counties in our beloved State. Governor Greg Abbott has declared them a disaster area. I happen to represent the lower half of Brazoria County, from the south side of Alvin going south, and it has been the recipient of a lot of flooding.

On Monday, I toured the Emergency Management Office Command Center in Angleton, Texas, which is the county seat for Brazoria County. I was privileged to meet with County Judge Matt Sebesta and others as I was introduced to the Brazoria County first responders working night and day to take care of our citizens, our citizens' animals and their livestock, and their property as much as we could.

I was also privileged, Mr. Speaker, to go up in a Texas DPS helicopter with two of our great Department of Public Safety pilots. Wow. What devastation, Congressman GREEN, in Brazoria County. I have pictures on my iPhone. I mean, it is just unbelievable the flooded areas. The devastation and destruction is astounding. Waters from the Brazos River, the San Bernard, and other creeks and bayous are out of their banks and wreaking havoc in our area.

Mr. Speaker, I want my constituents to know that our office is already on the ground in the area, already working to ensure that FEMA is in gear, and that our constituents are taken care of. I would like to give a shout out to my great staff, Ms. Dodie Armstrong, Ms. Carmen Galvan, and Jed Webb, who have been on the ground there at the Emergency Management Center monitoring this almost night and day and interfacing with the county to provide them any assistance needed. We have assured Brazoria County that anything we can do, as my good friend JOAQUIN CASTRO was saying, from our end to assist, we would be glad to do that.

Let me just add that we, too, mourn the loss of the Fort Hood soldiers. Our thoughts and prayers go out to them and their families.

Mr. Speaker, we will bounce back from this. Our great Brazoria County first responders are on top of the situation, and our great Brazoria County folks are resilient. I have to say that about Congressman GREEN's Houston constituents as well, our Texas people.

I have lived on the Gulf Coast of Texas almost 63 years. In fact, it will be 63 years this July 2nd coming up. I have seen nothing quite of this magnitude in flooding in our area, but I have seen a lot of hurricanes, a lot of disasters. Texans are a resilient people.

They are going to need our help. They are going to need our prayers. They are going to need some time to heal and get back to business as usual.

I want to say, again, thank you to my good friend, AL GREEN from Houston, for setting this up in a very bipartisan way. We just appreciate that.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Honorable RANDY WEBER. I especially thank him for signing on early to the legislation that Congressman GENE GREEN called to our attention. I appreciate it greatly. We look forward to working with the gentleman. I thank him for the outstanding effort.

Mr. Speaker, you heard one of our Members mention that we were having 100-year and 500-year floods. This is debatable, I suppose, whether they are 100-year floods or 500-year floods, but there is one fact that is beyond dispute. It is beyond reproach. The fact is this: We are having billion dollar floods. Billion dollar floods, Mr. Speaker, in Houston, Texas.

Within the last year, a little more than a year now, but within a 12-month period of time, Houston, Texas, has been declared a disaster area twice. Twice. Over the last 20 years, billions of dollars spent, and we have had 4 to 5 days of flooding each year over the last 20 years.

This flooding is causing great harm to property. There are people who have just moved back into their homes, Mr. Speaker, and they find themselves now being evicted by floodwaters again, waters that they cannot extricate themselves from. Their homes are stationary and fixed. They have to cope with these floods. They have to cope with their life after the floods. We are here tonight to let the country know that we in Houston, Texas, are tough. We are Texas tough. But there is something that we can do to help the people in Houston, Texas.

I don't want to talk about that right now, to be quite candid with you. After losing the lives of our military persons in Fort Hood, Texas, I believe it is very important for us to make some special reference to them. These are people who have served this country, who were prepared to live and die for the country. They are persons who were in training, and they were among the finest that we have. I regret that we have lost them.

All lives are precious. All lives are special. I came to the floor earlier, and I recited the names of persons who had lost their lives, some 16 persons in the Memorial Day flood and the tax day flood. At this time, I believe it necessary and appropriate to mention the persons who lost their lives in Fort Hood, nine soldiers.

Mr. Speaker, we had a staff sergeant lose his life, Staff Sergeant Miguel Angel Colonvazquez, 38 years of age. Mr. Speaker, he served with honor. He received five Army Commendation Medals and Army Achievement Medals, three Army Good Conduct Medals, two

Korea Defense Service Medals, the Army Service Ribbon, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal, and other honors as well.

Specialist Yingming Sun, age 25, from California. He received the National Defense Service Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Medal, the Korea Defense Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon.

Specialist Christine Faith Armstrong, age 27, from California. She received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Korea Defense Service Medal, Army Service Ribbon, and the Overseas Service Ribbon.

Private First Class Brandon Austin Banner, 22 years of age. He received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Korea Defense Service Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Ribbon, Marksmanship Qualification Badge.

Private First Class Zachery Nathaniel Fuller, age 23, Floridian. He received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Army Service Ribbon.

Private Isaac Lee Deleon, age 19. He received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Army Service Ribbon.

Private Eddy Gates, age 20, North Carolina. She received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Army Service Ribbon.

Private Tysheena James, age 21. She received the National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Army Service Ribbon.

Finally, Cadet Mitchell Alexander Winey, age 21. He was majoring in Engineering Management at West Point.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the time, and I would like to close with this, if you will allow. All of these people were meeting the measure of life that Ruth Smeltzer called to our attention: Some measure their lives by days and years, others by heartthrobs, passions and tears; but the surest measure under God's sun is what for others in your lifetime have you done.

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These were persons who were committed to doing for others in this great country; and they were committed to doing it to the extent that, unfortunately, with all of their honors, they lost their lives in circumstances from which they could not extricate themselves under adverse weather conditions.

I believe that they are worthy of a moment of a silence. They are worthy of much more, to be quite candid with you, but I believe that tonight this House should recognize all of them and all of those who have lost their lives with a moment of silence. And I shall ask that we engage in such at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would have the families of all of them note that they may

be gone physically, but they will never be forgotten. We want the record to show that they served their country with distinction and with honor.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the ongoing flooding in my home state of Texas. Texas has experienced numerous incidences of heavy rain and extreme weather events since last summer, which have resulted in extensive flooding, property damage, and tragic loss of life.

Flooding and heavy rain has affected much of our vast state this spring. Flood warnings continue throughout Dallas County along the Trinity River this week, while my district has been the focus of flash flooding and severe weather for the better part of this year. Further throughout Texas, rain gauges at the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, College Station-Bryan, and San Angelo have recorded the wettest spring seasons on record for these areas.

Recent flooding in Texas has so far claimed the lives of 16 individuals and has resulted in significant costs associated with property damage. Even more alarming is the fact that these catastrophic floods seem to be occurring with greater severity and frequency over time. More than ever, we need to recognize the effects of climate change on our normal weather systems. Before we can begin to seriously address these severe acts of nature, we must trace these events back to their root cause. Climate change is undeniably a significant contributing factor of the increase in frequency and severity of these storms.

The State of Texas has fostered a strong relationship with our federal partners, such as the Department of Homeland Security, to deliver critical funding and emergency response for rescue and clean-up efforts. As long as these floods continue, we need to continue to build on our cooperation and work over the past year by not only improving our response to current events, but also by taking deliberate steps to mitigate future risks.

Mr. Speaker, the extreme weather events that we are experiencing in Texas are emblematic of the potentially devastating consequences of climate change—and this is only the beginning. As we continue our efforts to assist the people of Texas, I urge for more federal assistance in our fight to address the recent rain and flooding while also mitigating future flooding concerns throughout the state.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, on April 17–18, 2016 Houston experienced a historic flood event that claimed the lives of eight people; damaged over 1,150 households; disrupted hundreds of businesses; closed community centers, schools, and places of worship due to flood waters.

On Monday, April 25, I led a tour and held a press conference with the Army Corps of Engineers, local and state elected officials to focus on the damage caused by the flood and to refocus our efforts on reducing the damage and frequency of flooding in the Houston area.

On April 25, President Obama granted the request for federal Individual Assistance for Harris County residences and business owners who were affected by severe weather and flooding. I would like to thank all the local, state and federal officials who helped in making this possible.

On May 3, 2016, I held a town hall for the residents of Houston, which includes my constituents in the 18th Congressional District so that they could learn from FEMA what resources were available to assist them with recovery.

Unfortunately, that was not the end of the story of flooding in Houston for 2016—in early June another record setting rainfall led to catastrophic flooding throughout the Houston area.

At the beginning of this month Houston once again was flooded and another Disaster Assistance request was submitted to the White House.

I am grateful to the President and the great work of those at the Department of Homeland Security who worked tirelessly to help people after both events.

I spoke on the House Floor several times over the last six weeks about the floods and the suffering caused by the waters that came through our communities—damaging homes, our schools, places of business, and our places of worship.

I am gratified that the House approved my amendments to The Energy and Water Appropriations Act which will help facilitate the \$3 million needed to fund the Army Corps of Engineers' Houston Regional Watershed Assessment flood risk management feasibility study.

The Energy and Water Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (H.R. 5055) provides that the Secretary of the Army may initiate up to six new study starts during fiscal year 2017, and that five of those studies are to consist of studies where the majority of the benefits are derived from flood and storm damage reduction or from navigation transportation savings.

My discussion on the House floor about Jackson Lee Amendment with Chairman SIMPSON and Ranking Member KAPTUR of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee made a compelling case and legislative record that the Houston Regional Watershed Assessment Flood Risk Management Feasibility study is most deserving to be selected by the Secretary of the Army as one of the new study starts.

The Energy and Water Appropriations Act is still under consideration in the House, and I continue to work with my colleagues in moving this important effort forward.

The Houston Regional Watershed Assessment study is critically needed given the frequency and severity of historic-level flood events in recent years in and around the Houston metropolitan area.

The purpose of the Houston Regional Watershed Assessment is to identify risk reduction measures and optimize performance from a multi-objective systems performance perspective of the regional network of nested and intermingled watersheds, reservoir dams, flood flow conveyance channels, storm water detention basins, and related Flood Risk Management (FRM) infrastructure.

Special emphasis of the study, which covers 22 primary watersheds within Harris County's 1,756 square miles, will be placed on extreme flood events that exceed the system capacity resulting in impacts to asset conditions/functions and loss of life.

The Federal government should not run every aspect of our lives—but it is an umbrella

on a rainy day—it is a shelter in a powerful storm.

The Federal government is help when no other source of help can meet the challenges we may be facing is sufficient.

It takes all sectors of a community to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any disaster.

We come together as community—we come together as Houstonians—we come together as Texans and yes—we come together as Americans to provide support, help and assistance to each other during difficult times.

This is a difficult time for many in our city of Houston.

Some of those who were hit hard by the flood are here tonight, but there are many others who suffered losses who were not able to be here.

I ask that you take material with you to share with your neighbors, friends, family, and co-workers who had flood damage or economic impacts due to the flood, but were not able to join us tonight so that they can get the help they may need to recover from the historic flooding.

You may qualify for FEMA Individual Assistance grants of up to \$33,000 from the federal government, and low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

An estimated 240 billion gallons of water fell in the Houston area over a 12 hour period, which resulted in several areas exceeding the 100 to 500 year flood event record.

The records on floods are based upon the time period of rain fall, the location of the rain fall, and the duration of the event over a watershed.

The areas that experienced these historic rain falls in April were west of 1–45, north of 1–10, and Greens Bayou.

An estimated 140 billion gallons of water fell over the Cypress Creek, Spring Creek, and Addicks watershed in just 14 hours.

The flooding problems in the Houston area are frequent, widespread, and severe, with projects to reduce flood risks in place that are valued at several billion dollars.

Recent historical flooding in the region was documented in 1979, 1980, 1983, 1989, 1993, 1994, 1997, 2001 (Tropical Storm Allison), 2006, 2007, and 2008 (Hurricane Ike).

In 2015, the Houston and surrounding area experienced widespread historic flooding; and again two weeks ago we saw significant flooding damage and loss of life during the 12 hour flood event from April 17–18, 2016.

On June 6, 2016, I held a tour of the flood damage in Houston, Texas with the President and CEO of The American Red Cross Gail McGovern:

Following the flooding in April I worked with FEMA and the city of Houston to provide housing to those left homeless by the flooding in April.

Organized a Houston area delegation letter to appropriators to fund a study.

Sent letters to appropriators on the impact of flooding on the region and requested that a similar effort to deal with storm surge be undertaken for the upper Texas Gulf Coast.

On March 10, 2016, I held what is likely one of the first Congressional events to raise pub-

lic awareness regarding Zika Virus and to ascertain the needs of local and state agencies who would be responsible for responding to the threat.

On June 1, 2016, CDC reports are there are 1,732 confirmed Zika cases in the continental United States and U.S. Territories.

Cases of the Zika Virus have been reported in every state in the United States except Alaska; Idaho; North Dakota; South Dakota; and Wisconsin.

At that meeting I called for the following directives to happen:

1. Establish a national task force to discuss the Zika virus;

The First meeting of the Task Force occurred on Tuesday, June 7, 2016.

Other objectives that I outlined included:

2. Creation of public service messages explaining what the word DEET means and why it is important to protect yourself with insect repellent;

3. We must make sure that untreated mosquito bed netting is available to women and girls in high risk areas;

4. Post posters in all public hospitals highlighting the dangers of the Zika virus and how one can protect themselves from the Zika virus;

5. Hold a MAJOR briefing in Houston with officials from the CDC regarding the Zika virus;

6. Conduct a Houston/Harris County Public service campaign to inform the community about traveling to Zika Virus mosquito borne infected regions around the world; and

7. We must secure public and private funds to cleanup illegally dumped tires and other debris where mosquitos may breed near people.

We must also rethink how testing is conducted for the Zika Virus.

Dr. Peter Hotez, Dean of the School of Tropical Medicine at Baylor College of Medicine recommends that an aggressive testing and disease surveillance approach be adopted for areas of greatest risk along the Gulf Coast like the city of Houston.

Sub-tropical climate;

Areas of Extreme Poverty;

Presence of the most threatening Zika Virus carrying mosquitoes the *Aedes Aegypti*;

Mosquito breeding conditions that are supportive of spread of the disease from travelers who come to the Houston area with the illness.

The CDC guidance for persons who seek testing for the disease should allow for greater testing in areas that have these conditions along the Gulf Coast from Texas to Florida.

Mosquito surveillance along the Gulf Coast is not even nor as well-resourced as it once was due to budget cuts and a lack of concern regarding mosquito borne disease, which has greatly reduced capacity and competence in this critical area.

The mosquito that carries Zika Virus is known as the greatest killer of people—it is also known as the yellow fever mosquito.

This *Aedes* mosquito is the real threat and it must be battled from the neighborhood level up to the county or parish level.

President Obama's request for \$1.9 Billion in Zika Virus Emergency Response Funding.

The Senate passed a Zika Virus Appropriations of \$1.1 billion, but unfortunately the House only provided \$622 million.

The Senate has called for a conference to reconcile the differences between the two bills.

The CDC reported on May 30, 2016, that it has confirmed cases of the Zika Virus include 279 pregnant women in the United States or U.S. Territories.

This number is double the number of cases reported the previous week.

The CDC is reporting all pregnant women who have "any laboratory evidence" of possible infection, no matter what.

The CDC made the change after seeing reports of asymptomatic pregnant women—women with no symptoms who delivered children with known Zika Virus birth defects.

These are sobering and troubling numbers this early in our mosquito season.

These cases of Zika Virus include both travel related and those that were contracted from mosquito bites.

The 13 Local Cases of the Zika Virus are all travel related thus far.

Seven cases of the Zika Virus recorded by Harris County Public Health Environmental Services.

Six reported by the City of Houston Public Health Department Reported cases of the Zika Virus.

We know that 4 in 5 people who contract the Zika Virus have no symptoms.

This is especially problematic for pregnant women who may become infected with the Zika Virus and have no symptoms.

Although the contracting of the disease is most associated with mosquitoes it has been transmitted sexually.

This presents other challenges to Zika Virus public education and preparedness.

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#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

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#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BYRNE) at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

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#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5278, PUERTO RICO OVERSIGHT, MANAGEMENT, AND ECONOMIC STABILITY ACT

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-610) on the resolution (H. Res. 770) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5278) to establish an Oversight Board to assist the Government of Puerto Rico, including instrumentalities, in managing its public finances, and for other purposes, which

was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5325, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-611) on the resolution (H. Res. 771) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HARDY (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. JEFFRIES (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for June 7 and today.

Mr. PAYNE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of being in district.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

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#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 9, 2016, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

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#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5627. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of the Equal Employment Opportunity; Policy, Procedures and Programs Regulation [Docket No.: FR-5645-F-01] (RIN: 2501-AD78) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5628. A letter from the Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's interim final rule — Form 10-K Summary [Release No.: 34-77969; File No.: S7-09-16] (RIN: 3235-AL89) received June 3, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5629. A letter from the Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision to the Manual of Regulations and

Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management [Docket No.: 160523450-6450-01] (RIN: 0660-AA32) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5630. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Chromium Propionate [Docket No.: FDA-2014-F-0232] received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5631. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Food Labeling: Revision of the Nutrition and Supplement Facts Labels [Docket No.: FDA-2012-N-1210] (RIN: 0910-AF22) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5632. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Definitions in the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No.: 141016858-6004-02] (RIN: 0694-AG32) received June 3, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5633. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Rewrite of GSAR Part 515, Contracting by Negotiation [GSAR Case 2008-G506; Docket 2008-0007; Sequence 14] (RIN: 3090-AI76) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5634. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Rewrite of GSAR Part 517, Special Contracting Methods [GSAR Change 71; GSAR Case 2007-G500; Docket No.: 2008-0007; Sequence No.: 3] (RIN: 3090-AI51) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5635. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Purchasing by Non-Federal Entities [GSAR Change 73; GSAR Case 2010-G511; Docket No.: 2014-0008; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 3090-AJ43) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5636. A letter from the Acting Chief, Unified Listing Team, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Zuni Bluehead Sucker [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2013-0002; 4500030114] (RIN: 1018-AZ23) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5637. A letter from the Acting Chief, Unified Listing Team, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's critical habitat determination — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination That Designation of Critical Habitat Is Not Prudent for the Northern Long-Eared Bat [Docket No.: FWS-R3-ES-2016-0052; 4500030113] (RIN: 1018-AZ62) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5638. A letter from the Chief, Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch, Division of Management Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of the Section 4(d) Rule for the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-IA-2013-0091; 96300-1671-0000-R4] (RIN: 1018-AX84) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5639. A letter from the Acting Manager, Unified Listing Team, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Oregon Spotted Frog [Docket No.: FWS-R1-ES-2013-0088; 4500030114] (RIN: 1018-AZ56) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5640. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of Offshore Regulatory Programs, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf — Technical Corrections [Docket ID: BSEE-2016-0006; EEEE500000 16XEL700DX EXISF0000.DAQ000] (RIN: 1014-AA15) received June 6, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5641. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 140918791-4999-02] (RIN: 0648-XE504) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5642. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, CMS, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Medicare Shared Savings Program; Accountable Care Organizations--Revised Benchmark Rebased Methodology, Facilitating Transition to Performance-Based Risk, and Administrative Finality of Financial Calculations [CMS-1644-F] (RIN: 0938-AS67) received June 7, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3738. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to improve the transparency, accountability, governance, and operations of the Office of Financial Research, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-608). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4638. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to allow for the creation of venture exchanges to promote liquidity of venture securities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-609). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BYRNE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 770. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5278) to establish an Oversight Board to assist the Government of Puerto Rico, including instrumentalities, in managing its public finances, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-610). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 771. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5325) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-611). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 5403. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to liability under State and local requirements respecting devices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.R. 5404. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require physicians and physician's offices to be treated as covered device users required to report on certain adverse events involving medical devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 5405. A bill to establish the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Training pilot program to address human trafficking in the health care system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. NOEM (for herself, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 5406. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to improve access to tribal health care by providing for systemic Indian Health Service workforce and funding allocation reforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 5407. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Labor to prioritize the provision of services to homeless veterans with dependent children in carrying out homeless veterans reintegration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ):

H.R. 5408. A bill to provide for the treatment and extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 5409. A bill to help individuals receiving disability insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act obtain rehabilitative services and return to the workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 5410. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to better align the grace period required for non-payment of premiums before discontinuing coverage under qualified health plans with such grace periods provided for under State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 5411. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide under the State plan under the Medicaid program early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services to individuals under age 21 who are receiving services in institutions for mental diseases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Ms. STEFANK, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 5412. A bill to provide the right of American Indians born in Canada or the United States to pass the borders of the United States to any individual who is a member, or is eligible to be a member, of a Federally recognized Indian tribe in the United States or Canada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5413. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide additional requirements for the consumer complaint website of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 5414. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for establishment of one or more Intercenter Institutes within the Food and Drug Administration for a major disease area or areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 769. A resolution terminating a Select Investigative Panel of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. POLIS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TAKANO, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H. Res. 772. A resolution encouraging the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQ Pride Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

252. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 20, urging the United States Congress to provide funding for the West Virginia National Guard to sustain and enhance its capabilities in its role in a regional catastrophe and to modernize the antiquated avionics of its fleet of C130s and other aircraft to meet global airspace requirements for 2020; to the Committee on Armed Services.

253. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Iowa, relative to Senate Resolution 118, calling upon the Congress of the United States, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the President of the United States, and this country's future President of the United States and administration, to continue to support the RFS in order to encourage American energy production and to strengthen rural communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

254. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 119, to recognize May 2016 as "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month" and to memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for research for the treatment and cure of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

255. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 16-1013, condemning atrocities against Christians and other ethnic and religious minorities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

256. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 66, memorializing the United States Congress and the Louisiana Congressional Delegation to take such actions as are necessary to rectify the revenue sharing inequities between coastal and interior energy producing states; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

257. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 90, to memorialize the Congress of the United States to designate the Louisiana Highway 8/Louisiana Highway 28 corridor as Future Interstate 14; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

258. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 91, designating Wednesday, April 27, 2016, as the fourth annual Liquefied Natural Gas Day at the state capitol; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 5405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 5406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sections 7 and 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 5407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power \* \* \* To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 5409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 5410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power \* \* \* To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 5411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 5412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 Clause 18 "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper . . ."

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power . . . To make Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 5414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 188: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York,

H.R. 244: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PITTENGER, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 250: Mr. BLUM.

H.R. 302: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 379: Mr. GARRETT and Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 391: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 415: Mr. CIGILLINE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 448: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 542: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 605: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 612: Mr. HARDY.

H.R. 711: Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 769: Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 836: Mr. TROTT and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 921: Mr. BARTON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. DESANTIS, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 927: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 969: Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 1062: Mr. BARTON.

H.R. 1130: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1148: Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 1151: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1197: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1218: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1258: Mr. GUTIÉRREZ and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1427: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 1516: Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1549: Mr. MESSER.

H.R. 1559: Mr. TROTT and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 1581: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1603: Mr. POLIQUIN.

H.R. 1652: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1655: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 1706: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1717: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 1845: Mr. ASHFORD.

H.R. 1860: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1904: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 1905: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 2411: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2434: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2500: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 2513: Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 2698: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 2737: Mr. NADLER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. COLE, Mr. JOYCE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BOSTANY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2739: Mr. DOLD, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2752: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2759: Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 2889: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 2903: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. DENHAM, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 2911: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 2992: Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. COLE, Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. HANNA, and Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 3094: Mr. ZINKE, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 3099: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MACARTHUR, and Mr. CURBELO of Florida.

H.R. 3180: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 3222: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 3235: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 3238: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 3255: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 3268: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 3316: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 3535: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3539: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3580: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 3632: Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 3720: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3765: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 3799: Mr. RUSSELL.

H.R. 3861: Mr. YOUNG of Iowa.

H.R. 3880: Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 3957: Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 4013: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 4019: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 4061: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 4247: Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. PEARCE.

- H.R. 4262: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. LATTA.  
H.R. 4352: Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, and Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 4365: Mr. LABRADOR and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.  
H.R. 4381: Mr. ALLEN.  
H.R. 4424: Mr. HUNTER.  
H.R. 4435: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 4469: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 4481: Mr. KILMER and Mr. DESJARLAIS.  
H.R. 4488: Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 4559: Mr. BARTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. MULLIN.  
H.R. 4567: Mrs. WAGNER.  
H.R. 4585: Ms. HAHN and Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 4625: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 4626: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 4646: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 4653: Mr. O'ROURKE and Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 4662: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 4665: Mr. ROSS and Mr. WALZ.  
H.R. 4695: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 4708: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. GRAYSON.  
H.R. 4764: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.R. 4768: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. CRAMER.  
H.R. 4773: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. CARTER of Texas.  
H.R. 4795: Mr. HECK of Washington.  
H.R. 4798: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. POLIS.  
H.R. 4817: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, and Mr. POLIS.  
H.R. 4854: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 4855: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 4918: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 4931: Ms. DELAURO.  
H.R. 4989: Mr. CICILLINE.  
H.R. 5025: Mr. O'ROURKE.  
H.R. 5044: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TAKAI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. NEAL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. NOLAN, and Mr. HERA.  
H.R. 5051: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. ISSA.  
H.R. 5082: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. BARR.  
H.R. 5135: Mr. BOUSTANY.  
H.R. 5166: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 5177: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 5180: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. HUDSON.  
H.R. 5182: Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 5190: Mr. FARENTHOLD.  
H.R. 5203: Mr. BARLETTA.  
H.R. 5207: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 5210: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 5224: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. GIBBS.  
H.R. 5254: Mr. KEATING, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.  
H.R. 5258: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 5272: Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 5275: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 5285: Mr. LOEBSSACK, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. TIBERI.  
H.R. 5292: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. LONG, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. KIND, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. MEEHAN.  
H.R. 5294: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 5307: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 5319: Mr. GIBBS.  
H.R. 5320: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. MEEHAN.  
H.R. 5340: Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 5351: Mr. BYRNE.  
H.R. 5361: Mr. RENACCI.  
H.R. 5362: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.  
H.R. 5368: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 5369: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 5386: Mrs. DINGELL.  
H.R. 5400: Mr. RANGEL.  
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. CONYERS.  
H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. BARR and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H. Con. Res. 128: Mr. LAMALFA.  
H. Con. Res. 132: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. TAKANO.  
H. Res. 494: Ms. GRANGER and Mr. ROUZER.  
H. Res. 590: Mr. COFFMAN and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H. Res. 617: Mr. MICA.  
H. Res. 625: Mr. MEEHAN and Mr. CALVERT.  
H. Res. 650: Mr. HUNTER.  
H. Res. 660: Mr. MCCAUL and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H. Res. 667: Mr. MEEHAN.  
H. Res. 668: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.  
H. Res. 703: Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H. Res. 712: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.  
H. Res. 729: Mr. KILMER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.  
H. Res. 730: Mr. POLIQUIN.  
H. Res. 750: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. SCHIFF, and Miss RICE of New York.  
H. Res. 759: Mr. COSTA.  
H. Res. 766: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LOEBSSACK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. JEFFRIES.

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#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative ROB BISHOP, or a designee, to H.R. 5278, the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.