

NAYS—111

Adams	Gibson	Miller, George
Altmire	Graves (MO)	Moore
Andrews	Green, Gene	Napolitano
Baca	Grimm	Neal
Baldwin	Hahn	Nugent
Bass (CA)	Hanna	Olver
Bishop (NY)	Harris	Pallone
Bishop (UT)	Heck	Pascarell
Boren	Herrera Beutler	Pearce
Boswell	Hoyer	Peters
Brady (PA)	Huelskamp	Peterson
Burgess	Jackson (IL)	Poe (TX)
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Cardoza	(TX)	Rahall
Carson (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Chu	Johnson, E. B.	Renacci
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Ruppersberger
Conaway	Kinzinger (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Costa	Lance	Sánchez, Linda
Costello	Landry	T.
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Cravaack	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Crowley	Latham	Schakowsky
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Sires
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Davis (KY)	LoBiondo	Stivers
DeFazio	Loeb sack	Sutton
Dent	Lofgren, Zoe	Terry
Deutch	Lungren, Daniel	Thompson (CA)
Donnelly (IN)	E.	Thompson (MS)
Duffy	Lynch	Tiberi
Filner	Markey	Tierney
Fitzpatrick	Matheson	Tipton
Fox	Matsui	Towns
Fudge	McCotter	Velázquez
Gardner	McNerney	Visclosky
Garrett	Meehan	Woodall
Gerlach	Miller (FL)	Young (AK)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Amash Gohmert

NOT VOTING—6

Bachmann Hinchey McDermott
Giffords Marchant Wu

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1350

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF 112TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 299, this time has been designated for the taking of the official photo of the House of Representatives in session.

The House will be in a brief recess while the Chamber is being prepared for the photo. As soon as the photographer indicates that these preparations are complete, the Chair will call the House to order to resume its actual session for the taking of the photograph. At that point the Members will take their cues from the photographer. Shortly after the photographer is finished, the House will proceed with its business.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess while the Chamber is being prepared.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1355

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

(Thereupon, the Members sat for the official photograph of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress.)

NORTH AMERICAN-MADE ENERGY SECURITY ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 370 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. 1938.

□ 1403

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. 1938) to direct the President to expedite the consideration and approval of the construction and operation of the Keystone XL oil pipeline, and for other purposes, with Mrs. EMERSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour, with 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 15 minutes. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 10 minutes. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

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

Madam Chairman, I rise today to support H.R. 1938, the North American-

Made Energy Security Act, and give a long overdue green light to the Keystone XL pipeline project. The Keystone XL expansion project would allow up to 1.29 million barrels per day to flow into refineries in the Midwest and gulf coast, a 700,000-barrel-per-day increase over existing capacity from Canada. More oil means lower prices, and more imports from a stable ally like Canada means less from unstable nations and potential adversaries.

According to a study conducted for the Department of Energy, the Keystone project has the potential to significantly reduce oil imports from the Middle East. The good news only gets better when one looks at the job impacts of the Keystone project. Construction of the expanded pipeline system alone would create an estimated 20,000 jobs.

Unfortunately, the Obama administration continues to delay this project, and there seems to be no end in sight. Let's just look at the timeline to date:

In September 2008, TransCanada, the developer of this project, first submitted its application for a Presidential permit. The State Department didn't release its draft environmental impact statement until April 2010. After this first step, EPA rejected the draft statement and told the State Department they had to perform more work. After another year, the State Department issued a supplemental draft statement that addressed EPA's concerns. Even then, EPA seems to think the thousands and thousands of pages of objective and honest analysis performed by various Federal agencies is not enough.

Because of the endless delays, H.R. 1938 is a simple bill that calls on the Obama administration to make a decision on this project by November 1, 2011. The administration has stated that they could have a decision by December 16, 2011, so we're only asking them to speed that up a few months, and we're not saying what the decision should be.

At a time when the national average of a gallon of gas is \$3.70 per gallon and unemployment is still above 9 percent, the Obama administration should be doing everything it can to approve projects expeditiously if they are creating jobs and reducing gasoline prices.

H.R. 1938 is a bipartisan bill that cuts through the endless delays and creates a hard deadline for the administration to render a decision on Keystone. It's time to get moving on reducing energy prices, reduce unemployment, and pass this bill.

I urge all Members to support this important bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 1938. This legislation is unnecessary and it's harmful. It cuts short the State Department's ongoing review of the Keystone XL tar sands crude pipeline, it would deny the public an adequate opportunity to comment on whether the

pipeline should be built, and it benefits a specific foreign company, TransCanada Corporation, at the expense of the American people.

There are really two distinct questions here: Do you think the Keystone XL pipeline is a good idea? And does this legislation make any sense? I happen to think that the Keystone XL pipeline is a bad idea; but even if you support the pipeline, you should oppose this bill.

The Keystone XL pipeline would carry a sludge made from Canadian tar sands through the middle of America. In doing so, it would raise gas prices, endanger water supplies, and increase carbon emissions; and that's why it should not be approved.

□ 1410

Keystone XL is a highly controversial project. The State Department received over 200,000 comments on the supplemental draft environmental impact statement. Once it is built, we will live with the pipeline and its impacts for 50 years or more. This is a decision we need to get right. Unfortunately, this bill's approach does not get it right. Instead, it says whatever the risks and costs, just get it done.

H.R. 1938 takes the extraordinary step of interfering in an ongoing decisionmaking process by the Secretary of State. The Secretary is in the midst of determining whether granting the permit requested by TransCanada would be in the national interest. The process for making these permit decisions was established by Executive orders issued by President Johnson and President George W. Bush. The State Department says that it plans to issue the final environmental impact statement in mid-August and the final decision by the end of the year. That's when the applicants say they need a decision.

This bill overrides the Executive orders and other Federal law, it short-circuits the decisionmaking process, and it requires the President to make a decision within 30 days of the final environmental impact statement. This effectively eliminates the opportunity for public comment on the national interest determination, and it cuts the time for consulting with other agencies by two-thirds. That doesn't make sense, especially when you consider the potential risk.

My greatest concern is that Keystone XL will make us more reliant on the dirtiest source of fuel currently available. On a life-cycle basis, tar sands emit far more carbon pollution than conventional oil—almost 40 percent more by some estimates. That's because it takes huge amounts of energy to take something the consistency of tar, which they mine, and turn it into synthetic oil. We should be reducing our oil dependence and using cleaner fuels, but Keystone is a big step in the wrong direction.

There are many other concerns, including safety. Today is the 1-year anniversary of the Kalamazoo River oil

pipeline spill, and 30 miles of the river are still closed. A few weeks ago, there was a massive oil pipeline spill into the Yellowstone River. And TransCanada, Keystone XL's owner and operator, has had 12 spills on the first Keystone pipeline in its first year of operation. Keystone One was even shut down by the Department of Transportation as "hazardous to life, property, and the environment." The risks from spills are exacerbated with Keystone XL because it is rooted through the Ogallala aquifer, which spans eight States and provides drinking water for 2 million people.

With all of these risks, the benefits are unclear. A study commissioned by DOE found that we will have excess pipeline capacity from Canada for the next decade or more, even without Keystone XL. And Keystone XL will likely raise, not lower, gas prices. In its permit application, TransCanada told the Canadian Government that by raising prices for crude oil in the Midwest, Keystone XL will increase revenue for Canadian producers by \$2 billion to \$4 billion a year.

But even if you believe we should build Keystone XL, you should oppose this legislation.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WAXMAN. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

If you think the project has merit, let it be approved on the merits, not rushed to judgment without public comment. Cutting the public out of the process and ramming this through will only increase opposition to this project.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 1938.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Chair, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. UPTON. Today, national unemployment rests at 9.2 percent, but it's even higher in my State of Michigan at 10.5 percent. Gasoline costs \$3.80 a gallon or more in many areas, up a dollar from last year. Political unrest halfway around the world disrupts the flow of oil to markets, causing prices to rise. Most leaders in this situation would be searching for a project that would create jobs, help bring down gas prices and, yes, provide a stable and secure source of oil to replace imports from dangerous parts of the world. Our President is being handed such a project on a silver platter, and he's dangerously close to letting it slip through his fingers.

Our northern ally, Canada, has discovered an oil resource comparable to the size of Saudi Arabia, and they want to send the oil here to the United States. Five major labor unions have thrown their support behind the pipeline because it's going to create more than 100,000 jobs. Yet this administration has allowed the permit application to languish for nearly 3 years, even

saying that they were inclined to support it almost a year ago in October.

This pipeline, the Keystone XL, if approved, would dramatically improve our energy security. According to DOE, the pipeline would essentially eliminate our Middle East oil imports. It would provide for a massive influx of stable oil into the market, something desperately needed as threatened supplies in North Africa send prices into orbit.

This country needs the President to make a decision on Keystone XL's permit. The uncertainty has gone on too long, and if we don't act, these energy supplies will go someplace else. That's why we have this legislation, H.R. 1938. This bipartisan bill doesn't tell the President how to decide, it just requires him to make a decision. I commend my colleagues, Representatives Terry and Ross, for finding a common-sense and, yes, bipartisan solution.

If we don't build this pipeline, Canada will find another buyer. The Chinese have expressed significant interest in Alberta's oil sands. Are we going to stand by and watch China receive imports from our ally while we're forced to rely on imports from unstable countries? I sure hope not.

While I believe construction of this pipeline is necessary and important, I know it has to be done safely. Last year, 20,000 barrels of oil did spill through a creek that runs through my district. I have made pipeline safety a priority in our committee, and just this week we're going to be moving forward on effective pipeline safety legislation to protect the environment and, yes, our communities.

This legislation will ensure that crucial energy supplies, like the oil received from Canada, is transported safely throughout the country. We need a "yes" vote on this bipartisan bill.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise to speak against this hazardous piece of legislation.

H.R. 1938 directs the President to allow Canadian oil companies to build a dangerous pipeline through American lands and waters. And H.R. 1938 would expedite the pipeline's permitting process despite a long list of unaddressed concerns from numerous communities. The environmental impacts of this pipeline—which would extend over 1,600 miles through six States—have not been thoroughly considered. And we know that this project has the potential to significantly impact the environment.

We have already seen what damage can be done. There have been 12 spills along TransCanada's Keystone pipeline in its first 12 months of operation. And the Keystone XL pipeline will deliver some of the most destructive oil on the planet. Tar sands oil contain higher

concentrations of toxic chemicals, like sulfur, nickel, nitrogen, and lead, than conventional oil. And a barrel of tar sands oil emits up to three times more climate-disrupting gases than conventional oil.

Building this pipeline would be the greenhouse equivalent of adding roughly 6.5 million passenger vehicles to a highway or constructing 12 new coal-fired power plants. Major concerns arise about the negative impacts of the pipeline on public health and the environment.

At a time when we must find ways to end our dependence on fossil fuels, it is simply not in the national interest to deepen our reliance on one of the most dirtiest forms of oil on the planet. I believe that conducting the appropriate analysis under NEPA, which cannot be done properly if it's rushed, will make this abundantly clear.

We need to be moving forward by supporting clean, renewable energy in this country. And while the President is calling for a reduction in oil imports, this bill calls for an increase.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 1938.

□ 1420

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY), the author of the bill.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, this bill is simple, but the ramifications may be significant. Let me set the record straight: I want to get off OPEC oil. Receiving as much as 700,000 barrels of oil from our northern neighbor, Canada, makes us more energy secure, more energy independent.

The application for this pipeline, an efficient way to move oil from one part to another part, the most efficient and safest, was filed almost 3 years ago. We are just a month shy of its 3-year anniversary; whereas, it is usually around 18 months to 24 months to have something like this approved.

Now, this bill sets a hard date of November 1, 2011, for the President to make a determination of national interest on this pipeline. Let me repeat: All we're asking is that the President make his decision by November 1. Enough time has passed.

Now, what we would see if this project moves forward: It will be a \$13 billion construction project, privately funded; it will create at least 20,000 direct high-paying labor construction jobs; it will generate \$6.5 billion in new personal income for U.S. workers and their families; it will spur more than \$20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy; it will stimulate more than \$585 million in new State and local taxes; it will deliver \$5.2 billion in property taxes during the estimated operating life span of this pipeline.

Now, we have heard from two speakers already about the environmental impacts. I come from Nebraska. I want to make sure that this pipeline is safe as it passes through an environmentally sensitive area called the Sand

Hills and over the Ogallala Aquifer. There have been draft environmental impact statements. There have been supplements, and it has been shown that it can be done safely. This is the single-most studied pipeline in the history of the United States.

I believe it's in our national security interest. It's about the jobs, economy, and energy security.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman, the ranking member of Energy and Commerce, for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1938. I represent a district at the end of this proposed pipeline in southeast Texas. I have five refineries in my district, and this will give them an alternative for crude oil to keep those refineries running.

North American oil sands are a vital source of energy for the U.S., and with skyrocketing fuel prices, I believe it's imperative for the U.S. to diversify our energy sources by exploring alternatives such as the oil sands in Canada.

As the largest single exporter of oil to the U.S. and a stable energy partner, Canada has helped to reduce our dependence on energy supplies from unfriendly nations, and this partnership should continue and be encouraged.

The pipeline owner, TransCanada, has agreed to comply with 57 additional special conditions developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration for the Keystone XL project.

The supplemental environmental impact statement on the project has gone so far as to state that the incorporation of these conditions will result in a project that has a larger degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline under the current code or law, and a larger degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline similar to what we have in high consequence areas.

Additionally, an independent study showed that the \$7 billion Keystone XL pipeline is expected to directly create 20,000 high-wage manufacturing and construction jobs in the U.S. So not only will this project help our energy security, but it will help our recovering economy by creating thousands of jobs.

I am constantly hearing from building trades in the Houston area about their support for this pipeline and the bill. And yet none of this even matters because the bill very fairly doesn't say what the administration's determination should be. Instead, it says expedite the decision. It has been too long once the environmental review is complete.

I appreciate the Department of State's recent announcement that they are on track to make a final decision by December 31. Maybe that wouldn't have been announced last week if we hadn't had this bill moving in the House. But I do appreciate the effort. I support the bill and appreciate my colleagues' support.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his leadership on this important issue.

Madam Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1938, the North American-Made Energy Security Act. This bill is a bona fide jobs bill and will have a positive economic impact on our entire country.

The Keystone XL pipeline will stretch from our neighbor and ally Canada through Montana, the intersection of North Dakota and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, all of the way down to my home State of Texas, ultimately transporting nearly 1.3 million barrels of oil per day—1.3 million barrels per day—and creating hundreds of thousands of jobs on its journey to the gulf.

The Keystone XL pipeline has the potential to create up to 624,000 jobs over the next 15 years, including 50,000 in the Lone Star State, with its economic impact valued in the billions. Madam Chair, 170,000 companies alone in Texas would serve as suppliers. These are real jobs for real Americans.

This is real energy security for America. The Department of Energy has determined that this pipeline could "essentially eliminate" our dependence on Middle Eastern oil sources.

The Obama administration has dragged its feet for over 2 years, insisting on delaying the project with more environmental studies and regulatory hurdles. If we don't break through this regulatory wall, China is more than happy to take our place.

The studies have been done, Madam Chair. It is time to approve the permit. H.R. 1938 will ensure that the administration does just that.

The Keystone XL pipeline will strengthen America's economy and reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. OLSON. In conclusion, the Keystone XL pipeline will strengthen America's economy, reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, and produce hundreds of thousands of jobs right here in America. It's a win/win/win.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important energy security bill that creates, jobs, jobs, jobs right here in America.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair, I am pleased at this time to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Chair, this bill is a charade. It purports to increase oil production in America, yet it would direct construction of a pipeline designed to export oil. There is already one Keystone pipeline from the tar sands of Alberta into America. That pipeline terminates in Oklahoma

and supplies America with oil derived from tar sands.

If the Republicans wanted to bring a bill to the floor that would increase domestic access to this oil, then it would support it. In fact, Mr. MARKEY and I introduced an amendment to ensure that oil from the Keystone pipeline would benefit American consumers, and it wasn't allowed on the floor. The Republican leadership wouldn't even let this amendment come for debate. They claim this pipeline will deliver oil to America but have used a backdoor procedural trick to block debate on it.

The amendment Mr. MARKEY and I introduced was the only germane amendment which was blocked by the Rules Committee. Why? Because it gives lie to the real intent of this bill: oil for export, not for domestic consumption. Our amendment met all of the parliamentary tests necessary to come to the floor and didn't increase spending. All it would have done was ensure that Keystone pipeline oil would flow to America rather than China, Cuba, or some other country. The fact that the Republicans blocked this simple amendment shows that the bill before us today isn't about energy security or gas prices but about oil company profits and exports.

It isn't surprising that leadership would put Big Oil profits ahead of consumers. This is the same caucus that is driving our Nation toward default while they refuse to close tax loopholes for oil companies.

□ 1430

This is the same Republican caucus that gutted the Clean Air and Clean Water Act earlier this week with three dozen policy riders in the Interior and Environment appropriations act; the same Republicans that slashed funding for the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, our cops on the beat to stop oil speculation; the same Republicans who opposed using the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to burst the speculative bubble in prices, that marches in lockstep with big oil companies since they took over the House majority; and today they're attempting to pass legislation that would take gas from America and send it overseas. We're being given a false proposition in this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute and ask if he will yield to me.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WAXMAN. I must say that we've heard comments on the floor and in committee on this bill that it's going to allow us to become less dependent, maybe not even dependent at all, on Saudi Arabia; that we'll be able to be self-sufficient and have lower prices because of this pipeline. But the truth of the matter is that some economists believe that this oil pipeline will bring

oil to Texas, and that oil will either be refined or shipped as crude oil to China. It doesn't help us to have any excess oil if it's going to be picked up and shipped to China.

I think that we need to always have in mind that the United States of America uses 25 percent of the world's oil resources and we have 2 percent of the source of those resources—the reserves—here in the United States. We are always going to be dependent on imported oil unless we start moving away from oil itself.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding.

I rise in support of this jobs bill, the Keystone bill, that actually opens up another 700,000 barrels a day coming into the United States from Canada. First of all, this oil will be going to United States refineries in Texas to refine oil for Americans. On top of that, it will create another 20,000 American jobs.

If you look at what that means, first of all, China wants to get that oil from Canada. So if we don't agree to this, if the President, for whatever reason—because radicals don't want that oil coming in. They don't like oil at all. So I guess they're going to ride around on bicycles, and that's going to get them where they need to be.

We've got to live in reality. We've got a demand in this country for oil. It's either going to come from Middle Eastern countries, many of whom don't like us, or we can bring more of it in not only from America, where the United States has more reserves that they won't allow us to utilize, but here Canada is saying 700,000 barrels a day can come into America, where we can create those good jobs. What does that really mean? That means we don't have to buy 700,000 barrels a day from Middle Eastern countries.

Let's talk about the trade gap. The biggest part of our trade gap is all the money that we send to these Middle Eastern countries and other countries because we don't produce enough of our own in America because of these radical policies. So you bring that 700,000 barrels a day from Canada, that's \$25 billion a year that we're not sending to Middle Eastern countries who don't like us.

If you want to talk about a trade gap, when we trade with Canada, think about this: When we trade with Canada, 90 cents on the dollar comes back to the United States of America. Canada is a great ally and a good friend of ours. It's a good trading relationship. We get 90 percent of that money back.

When we trade with Middle Eastern countries, buying their oil, which we do right now, less than half of that money comes back to the United States.

So if you want to talk about this from dollars and cents, from jobs, from national security, all of that adds up to passing this bill to build this relationship, build this pipeline with Canada, who says they want to partner with us. Now, if we turn them down, they'll go to China. But they want this relationship. They want to increase our energy security and create those jobs.

I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair, I am pleased at this time to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Let's connect the dots here. The Koch brothers, who financed the election of 2010, won. And they won big time. They own a facility up in Canada that will be the place where the tar sands oil will be converted into a form that can then be shipped to the gulf coast by this pipeline. All that money that they put in, millions and millions of dollars into the last election, is coming back as a return on the investment. And it's a big return, ladies and gentlemen.

This pipeline is going to cost \$13 billion. Who's paying for it? The Koch brothers? No, not the Koch brothers. The American people are on the hook for the \$13 billion to build this pipeline for the Koch brothers and for their cohorts ExxonMobil, Shell, BP, and all of the rest of the big boys whose tax credits and tax breaks they are protecting without hesitation.

So they're getting it both ways, ladies and gentlemen. They're getting it on the front end, and they're getting it on the back end in terms of not having to pay any taxes.

I think we need to look at during this debt ceiling debate what our priorities are as a Nation and what our values are. Are we simply there to do the bidding of Big Business and the oil companies, or are we here to do the business for the American people?

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Chair, at this time I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Today, I rise to speak on the importance of the Keystone XL pipeline, H.R. 1938. One of my goals here in Congress has been to help advance projects like this—projects that will help advance domestic sources of energy. I'm continuously awed at how much potential we have here at home—and our neighbors—and how relatively simple it would be to advance policies that would make us more energy independent. However, I'm continuously baffled at how difficult this administration has made it to wean ourselves off Middle East oil and to create more jobs here at home. In fact, this bill alone, in committee I learned that it will create 6,000 new jobs in Colorado

over the next 4 years—good-paying construction jobs, for example.

I'm appalled at the regulatory burdens or, almost worse sometimes, the inaction on the part of our administration that has led us down the path of insecurity and dependence on many countries that have animosity towards us. Not only do we have the resources in our own backyard, but we have the ability to utilize friendly and willing neighbors like Canada to import oil into the United States.

H.R. 1938, the Northern American-Made Energy Act, would direct the President to simply make a decision on the Keystone XL permit and hopefully move us in the direction of energy security. American jobs, American made.

I urge passage of this bill.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. WAXMAN. Madam Chair and Members of this House, climate change is real. We're experiencing its effects. According to The Washington Post, almost 2,000 high temperature records have been broken in towns and cities across America since the start of the month. Another 4,300 records have been set for high overnight temperatures. I don't think that we should short-circuit consideration of a pipeline that increases our consumption of tar sands crude with up to 40 percent higher carbon pollution. That is not in our national interest.

Even the National Farmers Union is urging opposition to this legislation. They say: "NFU continues to have serious concern regarding the Keystone XL pipeline as currently proposed. We believe all necessary time should be taken for public review and analysis of options for the proposed project. Congress should not fix a hard deadline for this process to be completed."

I urge a "no" vote on this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1440

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Chair, I would remind everyone that in America today, we're using about 22 million barrels of oil a day and that we're producing about 7 million barrels of oil a day in this country. We need more efficiency—there is no question about that—to make better gas mileage.

We also have to recognize that we have the responsibility to bring more product into the United States. To do so from Canada would be good for the American people. It would create, it has been said, 20,000 construction jobs at a time when unemployment is at 9.2 percent. We also understand that, if that pipeline does not come to America, it's going to go to west Canada, and then that oil will be going to China. We have to remain competitive in the global marketplace if we're going to create jobs in America, and that's what this pipeline is about.

I would remind everyone that we're not short-circuiting any studies. Comprehensive studies have been made, and environmental impact statements have

been examined, so I would urge everyone to support this important legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. I claim time in support of the bill on behalf of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1938, the North American-Made Energy Security Act.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines and Hazardous Materials, I appreciate the hard work of my colleague from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) and of my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee to bring this bill forward, with whom our committees share jurisdiction.

This important legislation directs the President to expedite the consideration and approval of the construction and operation of the Keystone XL oil pipeline. This important project has been delayed for far too long, and as my colleague from Nebraska pointed out, it is one month away from its 3-year anniversary from its introduction. The time has come for the President to finally move forward and make a decision. This legislation doesn't force the President to make a "yes" or "no" decision, but it does require the President to issue a final order granting or denying the Presidential permit for the Keystone XL pipeline no later than November 1, 2011.

This \$7 billion, 1,700-mile Keystone XL pipeline would link Canada's tar sands region with refineries in the Midwest and Texas. The economic impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline are immense, with estimates of 465,000 U.S. jobs stemming from the oil sands development by the year 2035.

All of my colleagues talk on the House floor about taking action to limit our dependence on oil from unstable areas of the world and from foreign governments hostile to the United States' interests. This is a project that will move us in that direction. Accomplishing that goal will also grow our economy in our partnering with our close friend and ally, Canada.

The United States has the largest network of energy pipelines of any nation in the world, and the pipelines remain the energy lifelines that power nearly all of our daily activities. The hallmark of America's pipeline network continues to be that it delivers extraordinary volumes of product reliably, safely, efficiently, and economically. Since 1986, the volume of energy products transported through pipelines has increased by one-third; yet the number of reportable incidents has decreased by 28 percent. Both government and industry have taken numerous steps to improve pipeline safety

over the last 10 years. Safety advocates, environmentalists and the pipeline industry all agree that the Federal pipeline safety program is working.

Later this summer, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee will bring a bill to the floor to reauthorize the Federal pipeline safety program. We will work with our colleagues from the Energy and Commerce Committee, as we bring our bill to the floor, to ensure that safety remains our top priority. That piece of legislation will ensure that pipelines, like the Keystone XL pipeline, will continue to be the safest and most efficient way to move petroleum products and natural gas.

I am concerned by what appears to be a bias by some in this body to non-traditional sources of energy. To end our reliance on oil from overseas, we must develop the resources we have available in North America. That includes the oil sands in Canada and the Marcellus shale natural gas in my home State of Pennsylvania. We must ensure that the development of these resources is done responsibly and in an environmentally safe manner, but we cannot hold them back and show prejudice just because they are unconventional. We simply can't have it both ways. We can't grow our economy and reduce our dependence on foreign oil without developing the resources that are available right here in our own backyard.

So in closing, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1938, and I look forward to continuing to work on this important issue.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, as someone who has the privilege of representing an "American-made energy" producing State, I understand the economic benefits of producing energy here at home, and I believe my record on this subject in this body is well-documented.

I want to begin, of course, by complimenting the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) for his leadership on this legislation, as well as Chairman MICA of my Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Subcommittee Chairman SHUSTER, and Ranking Member CORRINE BROWN.

I do rise today to express serious concerns regarding the process, or rather lack thereof, that was taken to bring this legislation to the House floor for consideration today.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has primary jurisdiction over pipeline construction and safety legislation. Following this longstanding precedent, on May 23, the Speaker designated the Committee on T&I as the committee of primary jurisdiction of the pending legislation. Yet instead of considering the legislation under regular order, as the committee has always done in the past, Chairman MICA chose to discharge the committee from consideration of the bill.

Now, I have served on the Committee on T&I for 34 years—my entire tenure in this body. I cannot think of one instance when this committee, acting as the committee of primary jurisdiction, has discharged its consideration of major legislation in this manner—not one single instance.

The fact is, in the aftermath of several devastating pipeline incidents, there are some legitimate concerns about the potential safety, environmental and health impacts of transporting heavy crude oil by pipeline. I would have liked to have explored those concerns in an open and transparent manner had the committee considered this legislation. With that said, I am optimistic that this is an issue that we can delve into further as we work with Chairman MICA to craft a bill that reauthorizes the Nation's pipeline safety program. In the interim, I believe we need to move forward with a decision on a Presidential permit for construction of the Keystone XL pipeline. Current plans are for construction activities to begin in the first quarter of 2012 and commercial operation to commence in 2013.

The fact is that this pipeline will create thousands of new jobs at a time when unemployment in the construction sector is double the national average. Construction was hard-hit by the recession, with the construction industry having lost nearly 2 million jobs since December 2007. We need to put these people back to work.

Unfortunately, last week, the House Republican leadership piled on the already devastated construction industry by shutting down major parts of the Federal Aviation Administration, which will jeopardize \$2.5 billion in construction projects, 87,000 American construction jobs, furlough 3,600 FAA aviation engineers, safety analysts, and other career professionals in 35 States, and will cost \$200 million per week in lost revenue.

If the chairman can discharge consideration of this bill and fast track it to the House floor for a vote, I hope he will do the same with the legislation that Representative COSTELLO and I introduced earlier today to end the Republican-led FAA shutdown in order to get aviation experts and construction crews back on the clock. While pink slips already went out to construction companies from coast to coast yesterday, Republicans seem to have reversed gears and now seem to want to support construction jobs—union jobs, in fact. I congratulate them on the latter.

In September 2010, TransCanada announced that it had entered into a project and labor agreement for a significant portion of U.S. construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. The agreement, made with five labor organizations—the Laborers' International Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the

United States and Canada, the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the U.S. Pipeline Contractors Association—will provide TransCanada with a capable, well-trained and ready workforce in the U.S. to construct the pipeline.

□ 1450

During construction, the project is expected to create over 13,000 highways union jobs for American workers. Despite the procedural concerns that I've raised, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. May I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 6½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from West Virginia has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. SHUSTER. At this time I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1938. I thank my friend, LEE TERRY from Nebraska, for taking the lead on this important issue.

The Keystone XL pipeline is vital to ensure that the United States is able to meet its demand for oil. Canada is already the single largest source of oil imports for the United States.

This pipeline is expected to bring between 830,000 to over 1 million more barrels of Canadian crude to American refineries each and every day, helping to reduce our dependency on oil from unfriendly nations.

At a time when unemployment continues to hover near 10 percent, this project is expected to add close to 13,000 new American jobs. Until we are able to maximize our domestic sources of oil, we will have to rely upon imports. Canada is one of our strongest allies and is a stable democracy with a strong free market economy.

Canada serves as an example of how we should be exploring and developing our own domestic resources. Again, I thank my friend from Nebraska for working so diligently on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1938.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida, the ranking member, CORRINE BROWN.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Madam Chair, let me just thank publicly the ranking member, Mr. RAHALL, for his leadership.

I am very upset that for the first time after 21 extensions, the FAA was shut down Friday night, jeopardizing \$2.5 billion in construction projects, 87,000 American construction jobs, and furloughing at least 3,600 FAA aviation engineers. This is really a sad time for the Committee on Transportation. We have always worked together in a bipartisan way to make sure that we move America and keep people working.

This is America, and I want to say I fully believe it's possible to build the

Keystone pipeline in a way that improves our access to crude oil and put thousands of people to work while protecting citizens from hazardous spills. But we have to hold the industry's feet to the fire and make sure that they take every possible precaution to build this pipeline.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration must ensure full oversight in every step of the way in developing this pipeline and must ensure that it is completed safely.

I want to ask Chairman MICA and the ranking member to ensure that the committee fulfills its oversight role by regularly reviewing the construction of the pipeline to ensure that it is capable of transporting these most damaging products.

I want to take this time to express my disappointment that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee waived its jurisdiction over the Keystone pipeline legislation that was developed by the Energy and Commerce Committee. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is the committee of primary jurisdiction over pipeline construction and safety legislation and is the primary committee to refer for the Keystone legislation.

Just last week our subcommittee held a hearing on the spill in Montana and is continuing to monitor the progress on cleaning up this spill and compensation of those who were harmed. The legislation we are debating today should have been strongly vetted by our committee, and I join Ranking Member RAHALL in urging the committee to hold hearings and mark-ups up on any legislation within our jurisdiction.

Our railroad and pipeline subcommittee held at least five hearings last session concerning pipeline safety and found significant problems with reporting and inspections, as well as an unhealthy relationship between the pipeline industry and the agency regulating them.

Moreover, much like the sewer and water infrastructure in this country, much of the pipeline infrastructure is reaching the end of its useful life. And we are going to need to make significant investments improving this access if we are going to accomplish the goals of both delivering critical petroleum to the States and protecting citizens from the danger of hazardous pipelines and spills and deadly explosions.

We need to develop new technology and strategies for improving safety in highly populated areas now located above the aging pipelines. With the high unemployment rate this country is currently facing, we should be hiring and training inspectors.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. We should be hiring and training inspectors and putting construction workers to replace this aging pipeline infrastructure in the U.S. gas and oil industry.

Let me rush to say that the Republicans in their deficit reduction plan are protecting the big oil companies that made over a trillion dollars in the last 10 years: \$310 billion by Exxon; \$552 billion by Chevron; \$207 billion by Shell

and BP. We are giving them a tax break of a—they made a trillion dollars, but yet we are trying to take senior citizens' retirement and Social Security.

You know, you can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time. And I will submit their profit record for the RECORD.

BIG FIVE OIL COMPANIES' NOMINAL PROFITS, 2001–2010
(All figures in billions, 2011 \$)

	2001–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001–2010
BP	80.39	22.2	21.68	17.14	-3.74	137.67
Chevron	77.39	19.86	24.45	10.78	19.29	151.77
Conoco Phillips	49.07	12.53	17.18	5.03	11.51	95.32
Exxon Mobil	169.42	43.12	46.23	19.81	30.9	309.48
Shell	116.93	33.24	26.9	12.01	18.28	207.36
Total	493.2	130.95	136.44	64.77	76.24	901.6

Note: Figures rounded to the nearest billion.
Sources: EIA and Google Finance.

Mr. SHUSTER. At this time I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I thank Chairman SHUSTER for the time.

I might point out that our energy companies are making major profits overseas because that's where this White House has chased our jobs and our energy production.

Today we're saying "yes" to North American-made energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will increase our access to safe and secure energy supplies from our neighbors from the north. Not from the Middle East, not from unstable parts of the world.

When completed, the pipeline will build millions of barrels of oil into our Midwest and gulf coast refineries and thousands of jobs—good-paying American-made jobs—with them. Unemployment is high. Prices at the pump are high. We've seen the effects of delay of American-made energy. And if you haven't seen that delay, ask our gulf coast workers who've lost their jobs and been hurt because of the "permitterium" in the Gulf of Mexico.

We have part of the solution before us today. More North American-made energy, solutions for safe, affordable energy from a strong trading partner and ally, and a solution that supports good old American jobs.

Mr. RAHALL. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield 4 minutes to the chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Madam Chair and my colleagues, I rise in strong support of the proposal by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY). We should all be thanking Mr. TERRY for this initiative.

Not only are people in this country hit by incredible unemployment economic challenges and a dysfunctional Congress, but if they go to the local service station to fill up with gasoline, they're paying record prices.

I woke up this morning and I heard one of the commentators that was interviewing an expert, again, on energy, and he predicted that 1 year from now we will be paying between \$4.50 and \$5.50 for a gallon of gasoline.

Now, you just heard the ranking members criticize me for fast-tracking

this legislation. I guess I beat some kind of record, never having waived before. I'm telling you I will waive this and anything else we need to do to get this country energy independent and find a way for the average citizen to be able to afford energy.

We need a short-term plan, and that's bringing energy into the United States without being held hostage to people like the regimes in the Middle East or Venezuela. This pipeline will bring in 1.3 million barrels of oil per day. That exceeds what comes in from Venezuela. It exceeds what comes in from Saudi Arabia.

□ 1500

How frustrated the people of America must be. Then, of course, is the attack on the FAA, the lack of reauthorization. How could they attack me? For 4 years they controlled this place with incredible numbers, huge numbers to do anything in the House, huge numbers to do anything in the Senate—4 years. I authored the last FAA authorization in 2003 that expired in 2007, and they sat on it and never did anything. They did 17 extensions. They forced us to do three. And I'm telling you, I've had it. If they've done this before in a different way, it's not going to be done that way anymore.

We sent them, last Wednesday, an extension, and it was a clean extension. It had one provision which they passed unanimously, and they don't like part of that one provision that stops funding of Essential Air Service subsidies, Federal taxpayer subsidies in excess of \$1,000. So for three airports where their passengers are being paid a subsidy of \$1,500 to \$3,700—at three airports—they're closing down the FAA. They've had it since last Wednesday, and they've sat on it.

So I don't care how we've done things before. We're going to do things differently. I will be in charge of the committee at least through next year, and I'm going to find a way to do things. We're going to get reasonable energy to the American people. And a year from now, mark your calendar.

We didn't mandate that they build the pipeline. And I want the pipeline built with every safety consideration. Yes, the Obama administration shouldn't be asleep at the wheel, like

they were with the gulf oil spill when they issued the permit and stamped it in just a few days. They issued more permits for deepwater drilling in their short term in office and then closed down the rest of the access to energy across the United States, and actually issued more deepwater permits in their first few months in office than the entire Bush administration and then were asleep at the switch when they should have been inspecting that procedure. And they should inspect this. This doesn't say you must build the pipeline. It sets a deadline for a response from this administration.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks and his anger. It is, indeed, frustrating. I, again, invite him to fast-track without consideration of process, as he has done on this pipeline bill, in order to free us from reliance upon foreign sources of energy. I would hope he would just as quickly fast-track our clean extension of the FAA bill we introduced today in order to fast-track jobs, getting people back to work here in America. There are people that are already sitting at home for the second, going on the third day without jobs.

As I noted during my previous remarks, these are good-paying jobs. They are union jobs. A project labor agreement has been entered into that will ensure the protection of these union workers and their families.

So I would urge my colleagues to support the pending legislation at the same time that I would urge, again, my chairman to expedite consideration of a clean FAA reauthorization bill that has been introduced today by Representative COSTELLO and myself.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, June 30, 2011.

Hon. JOHN L. MICA,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MICA: I write to express my serious concerns regarding your decision to discharge the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure from consideration of H.R. 1938, the "North American-Made Energy Security Act". I urge you to reconsider your decision to abandon "regular order".

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is the committee of primary jurisdiction over pipeline construction and

safety legislation. Following these long-standing precedents, on May 23, 2011, the Speaker designated the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure as the committee of primary jurisdiction of H.R. 1938.

Nevertheless, in your June 24, 2011, letter to Committee on Energy and Commerce Chairman Fred Upton, you indicated your intent to discharge the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—the committee of primary jurisdiction—from consideration of the bill.

Although jurisdictional letters between committees are commonplace, I cannot recall an instance where the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, as the committee of primary jurisdiction, has discharged its consideration of major legislation in this manner. I urge the Committee to hold hearings and Subcommittee and Full Committee markups of the legislation prior to its Floor consideration.

Thank you for your consideration.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

NICK J. RAHALL II,
Ranking Democratic Member.

LIUNA!
Washington, DC, July 12, 2011.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the trade unions representing well over 2-million members, including the skilled craft workers who will build the Keystone XL pipeline, we seek your support for H.R. 1938, the "North American-Made Energy Security Act." H.R. 1938, a bi-partisan effort sponsored by Congressman Terry, would require a timely decision by the Executive Branch whether to grant or deny a Presidential Permit for the construction of the pipeline. Construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will employ tens of thousands of our members and help secure the United States' economic and national security. The pipeline has been delayed in the permitting process for nearly three years. Each week that goes by in the permitting process of Keystone XL furthers the sense of uncertainty that private sector companies face when making massive investments that depend on regulatory approval. Providing procedural certainty to the project owner is simply good public policy.

The Keystone XL pipeline will help the Nation's energy security by reducing U.S. imports of foreign oil from Venezuela and the Middle East and replacing it with stable, secure supplies from both the U.S. and Canada. This project will also help strengthen the U.S. economy by creating good jobs and will reduce the American economy's vulnerability to supply shocks like the one in Libya today that has driven up prices at the pump for consumers.

This \$13-billion construction project is privately funded, privately financed and will not involve any government subsidy or expenditure. With sustained unemployment in the construction sector at double the national average, our members desperately need the work that the pipeline will create. Our unions have entered into a Project Labor Agreement with TransCanada which will ensure that a capable, well-trained and ready workforce is used to build the pipeline. Estimates are that the construction of the pipeline will:

Spur more than \$20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy;

Directly create 20,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs in 2011-2013 across the U.S. and 118,000 person-years of employment;

Generate \$6.5 billion in new personal income for U.S. workers and their families;

Stimulate more than \$585 million in new state and local taxes in states along the pipeline route during construction; and

Deliver \$5.2 billion in property taxes during the estimated operating life of the pipeline.

We believe that the demand for oil and gas resources will dictate the development of the Alberta oilsands, regardless of whether or not the Keystone XL is built. Allowing the construction of the pipeline will assure that the product is transported to American markets in the safest and most efficient way possible.

Further delay in the permitting process could have detrimental consequences and puts at risk the billions of dollars in private sector investment to be made into America's energy infrastructure. The members of our unions—and indeed the U.S. economy—need the Keystone XL Pipeline. That is why the four pipeline craft unions are proud to endorse H.R. 1938. The leadership of you and your colleagues on this project is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF
TEAMSTERS,
LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL
UNION OF NORTH
AMERICA,
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS,
UNITED ASSOCIATION OF
JOURNEYMEN AND
APPRENTICES OF THE
PLUMBING AND
PIPEFITTING INDUSTRY OF
THE UNITED STATES AND
CANADA.

Mr. SHUSTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Did I hear correctly that the gentleman is going to support the underlying legislation?

Mr. RAHALL. Yes. I made that clear in both of my speeches.

Mr. SHUSTER. I thought so. But I guess I wasn't paying attention to the end. So it is great to hear.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Chair, it's important that we pass this on a bipartisan basis because it does mean jobs for Americans, construction jobs, somewhere up around 20,000. It means steel that is going to be made in U.S. steel plants. So this is a bill that is not only going to create jobs, but it's going to help us break that dependence on foreign oil.

Again, I tip my hat to Mr. TERRY from Nebraska for putting forth H.R. 1938, and I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this pro-energy, pro-jobs bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Chairman, I claim time on behalf of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

This legislation takes a crucial step towards securing our Nation's energy security and putting Americans back to work. In 2010 alone, the United States imported over 1 trillion barrels of oil from OPEC countries, many of

which have unstable or unfriendly governments. While my preference would be that we replace that oil with domestically produced resources from the Rockies, our Outer Continental Shelf, and Alaska, we have the next best thing by having Canada as a stable, friendly, energy-rich trading partner sharing our northern border.

As we have seen in so many other aspects of our Nation's energy portfolio, whether it be offshore production, onshore production, or even renewable energy production on Federal lands, the Obama administration is once again slow-walking or even stonewalling domestic energy security and job creation with needless delays and bureaucratic red tape.

This legislation will help ensure a steady supply of crude oil from one of our strongest allies. It has the potential to create 20,000 direct construction jobs for Americans and spur \$20 billion in new spending in the U.S. economy. The extension of this pipeline will generate \$585 million in new State and local taxes during construction. It will greatly lessen our dependence on oil from OPEC.

Opponents of this pipeline seem to believe that if we don't use this oil here, it won't be produced. That position is fundamentally wrong and displays a foolish and naive disregard for the flow of international oil production.

The reality is, if America won't take this oil, China will. Instead of having a secure pipeline feeding the American heartland, we will see massive tankers off the coast of Washington and Oregon as China fills its ships for export. And China doesn't have the environmental safeguards that we do.

We should pass H.R. 1938.

At this moment, Madam Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my colleague from the State of Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chairman, today I rise in support of H.R. 1938, the North American-Made Energy Security Act.

For far too long, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline has been caught up in bureaucratic red tape that unfortunately has become the norm with this administration. This legislation simply forces the administration to make a decision by November 1 of this year, which will be more than 3 years after the application was originally submitted. This bill addresses our Nation's dependence on OPEC for oil, but it also creates American jobs.

The pipeline extension would allow for an additional 700,000 barrels of oil per day to be brought to the U.S. marketplace. This increase in oil, from America's largest trading partner, would begin to make America less beholden to unstable OPEC countries for our oil demands. Furthermore, if this pipeline isn't built, the oil will simply go to China instead of coming to America.

This legislation would also pave the way for the creation of 13,000 direct

jobs and tens of thousands of indirect jobs should the project be approved.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

Mr. MARKEY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1938.

We are here debating whether to expedite the approval of a pipeline that will import the dirtiest crude oil on the planet into the United States of America by melting the oil out of the tar in Canada, which creates more greenhouse gases than any other production method for crude oil on the planet.

□ 1510

It also destroys the boreal forest. It contaminates millions of gallons of water each day. That is a very high environmental price to pay for oil from tar in Canada that may not lower prices for Americans and may never be sold to Americans. But we will build the pipeline for them through our land to accomplish this goal.

The majority has repeatedly claimed that expediting the approval of this pipeline will lower gas prices at the pump for the American public. But what factual evidence should we rely upon in order to substantiate this claim?

Well, we can't rely upon Trans-Canada, the very company that wants to build the pipeline through our country, because it has concluded that after the pipeline is constructed that gas prices would rise in the Midwest of our country as a result of the Keystone XL pipeline.

We are also told that building this pipeline will enable us to reduce our dependence on imported oil from countries who don't like us very much. Instead, we will be able to rely upon dependable Canada, our friends, the Canadians.

But what are the guarantees that building this pipeline will actually lead to greater supplies of crude oil for the American people?

Well, the answer, Madam Chair, is that there are no guarantees. There is nothing in this bill, nothing that prevents Keystone XL pipeline oil from being shipped to the gulf coast, refined there, from the tar of Alberta Canada, and then re-exported and sold into the global oil market to China, to Korea, right out of our country.

I offered an amendment to the Rules Committee that would have required the Department of Energy to ensure that the approval of this pipeline would, in fact, guarantee that the benefits of the Keystone oil being transported through our country stay right here in our country.

My amendment would have required that Keystone oil be sold in this country. That would increase the gasoline and the diesel supplies at the pump and would help to ensure lower prices at the pump. And my amendment would have benefited domestic businesses that use refined petroleum products,

including plastics and chemical companies, by ensuring a steady supply of petroleum products for their manufacturing plants here, made in America. My amendment was consistent with longstanding U.S. policy on oil exports.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, the Republicans refused to allow a vote on my amendment here today. They won't even allow our Members to vote on keeping the oil that is going to be transported in a pipeline that we're going to allow to be built through our country here.

So, yes, it's the dirtiest oil in the world; but at least, if you're going to build the pipeline, at least have it be sold here in America and not sold to China, not sold to Korea. At least have that guarantee.

They refused to even have a vote on it, ladies and gentlemen. That's what this is all about. Once again, it's all about this ideological belief that the largest oil companies know best. We should not be taxing them. We should not be putting any burden on the biggest oil companies.

Better to push the American economy to the brink of fiscal collapse than the Republicans would ever consider allowing to rescind tax breaks for the biggest oil companies. They wouldn't even begin to think about putting that on the table. Grandma's Social Security check, absolutely. Building a pipeline through our country with the dirtiest oil in the world to be sold to Asia, absolutely no problem for the Republicans.

So this bill, despite the overwhelming factual evidence that building the pipeline will only result in dirtier air, more profits for Big Oil, without benefits for the American consumer, they are going to continue to push forward.

Vote "no" on this environmental atrocity.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield 1 minute to my good colleague and friend from the State of Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1938, the North American-Made Energy Security Act.

This bipartisan legislation would increase access to more energy supplies by expediting the Presidential permit for the Keystone XL pipeline extension.

We are all aware that every additional barrel that can be produced within North America is one fewer barrel that we need from the Middle East. This pipeline extension will help bring total capacity up to more than 1.2 million barrels per day into our markets. Also, as we look for opportunities to address our struggling economic recovery, this project will create an estimated 100,000 American jobs and help grow our economy.

Canada's vast oil resources have also attracted interest from other energy-hungry nations. If we do not tap this

valuable resource, the Chinese or other countries will. The Obama administration has already delayed the decision on this project for almost 3 years and it is time that they act and make a decision.

The choice is clear. By passing this bill, we will increase our energy security with a more stable supply of efficient and affordable energy from our best international friend and trading partner, and we will lessen our dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Chairman, the North American-Made Energy Security Act is a pivotal first step toward securing our energy future, lessening our dependence on oil from OPEC countries, and putting Americans back to work.

Canada and the U.S. have the world's largest two-way relationship. Rather than put up roadblocks, we should foster and build upon that relationship to utilize each other's resources.

If we don't use this oil, Chinese consumers will, and we will continue to rely on oil from OPEC. We cannot stand idly by as the Obama administration continues to delay and put up roadblocks that prevent the production of American energy and the creation of American jobs.

H.R. 1938 will force the administration to make a decision that has been unnecessarily delayed for years. The legislation is good for the American economy and good for American jobs, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1938 and object to this majority's repeated attempts to circumvent environmental law and prioritize special interests over sound science.

The Keystone XL is a proposed pipeline project from Alberta, Canada to Port Arthur, Texas. Since the project crosses national boundaries, it requires Presidential approval to proceed. By Executive Order, President Obama has delegated that authority to the State Department, which is in the process of reviewing public comment so that it can finalize the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required by the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Once an EIS has been completed, the State Department will receive final input from other relevant federal agencies, as well as the general public, before making a final determination as to whether the Keystone XL pipeline is in the national interest. According to the State Department, this review—which appropriately includes a thorough evaluation of the project's environmental, marketplace, national security and community impacts—should be completed by the end of the year.

However, rather than allowing that process to come to a timely and considered conclusion, today's legislation sets forth its own demonstrably inaccurate and woefully incomplete findings in order to justify the majority's preferred outcome—and then directs the President to make a final permitting decision by November 1, whether the required evaluation is complete or not.

In truth, one need look no further than the errors and omissions throughout this legislation's findings to understand why an objective, complete, scientifically-based review of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline project is so necessary.

Accordingly, I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Chair, I appreciate the leadership of Congressman LEE TERRY of Nebraska to develop H.R. 1938, the North American-Made Energy Security Act.

H.R. 1938 would expedite the Presidential Permit approval process for the Keystone XL pipeline extension. This pipeline extension would allow the delivery of more oil to come into this country from Canada's oil sands in the province of Alberta. I appreciate Canada as America's largest trading partner.

There are strategic and economic impacts of the development and delivery of oil and natural gas between the U.S. and Canada, and I am well aware of the economic impacts in South Carolina, creating thousands of jobs in the District I represent in Aiken and Lexington Counties.

Currently, there are over 100 of the large mine haul trucks operating in the Oil Sands powered by MTU engines. The engines produced by MTU in Aiken, South Carolina, support not only the North American manufacturers of these large mining trucks, but the international market as well. Interestingly, by next year, Aiken will be producing MTU's largest engine for the haul-truck market, the 20V 4000. The marine variant of this engine powers the U.S. Coast Guard's Fast Response Cutter, and this will also be produced in Aiken. Hundreds of jobs are created in Aiken County and neighboring Georgia due to the oil sands development in Alberta.

Furthermore, the Michelin tire manufacturing facility in Lexington, South Carolina, produces earthmover tires and is one of the mining industry's largest suppliers. Overall, 7,930 people are employed by Michelin in South Carolina with locations in Anderson, Greenville, and Lexington.

Passage of this legislation is critical to our economy. The nearly three-year delay of the Keystone XL pipeline expansion project is blocking significant economic growth and preventing Americans from fully accessing a safe and dependable source of oil held by Canada, a longtime ally and the largest trade partner of the United States. This expansion would enable expanded importation of 830,000 barrels of oil daily from Canada, instead of importing it from other unfriendly sources.

A Canadian Energy Research Institute study found that investing in Canadian oil sands will produce 340,000 U.S. jobs and create \$34 billion in revenues for the U.S. government. Construction of the pipeline itself would also support more than 10,000 jobs, and the addition of the pipeline to the Bakken formation would enable additional, more cost-effective development of that domestic energy source.

For these reasons, I support this legislation and am hopeful of ultimate support from the President.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill

for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

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

H.R. 1938

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 "North American-Made Energy Security Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) *The United States currently imports more than half of the oil it consumes, often from countries hostile to United States interests or with political and economic instability that compromises supply security.*

(2) *While a significant portion of imports are derived from allies such as Canada and Mexico, the United States remains vulnerable to substantial supply disruptions created by geopolitical tumult in major producing nations.*

(3) *Strong increases in oil consumption in the developing world outpace growth in conventional oil supplies, bringing tight market conditions and higher oil prices in periods of global economic expansion or when supplies are threatened.*

(4) *The development and delivery of oil and gas from Canada to the United States is in the national interest of the United States in order to secure oil supplies to fill needs that are projected to otherwise be filled by increases in other foreign supplies, notably from the Middle East.*

(5) *Continued development of North American energy resources, including Canadian oil, increases domestic refiners' access to stable and reliable sources of crude and improves certainty of fuel supply for the Department of Defense, the largest consumer of petroleum in the United States.*

(6) *Canada and the United States have the world's largest two-way trading relationship. Therefore, for every United States dollar spent on products from Canada, including oil, 90 cents is returned to the United States economy. When the same metrics are applied to trading relationships with some other major sources of United States crude oil imports, returns are much lower.*

(7) *The principal choice for Canadian oil exporters is between moving increasing crude oil volumes to the United States or Asia, led by China. Increased Canadian oil exports to China will result in increased United States crude oil imports from other foreign sources, especially the Middle East.*

(8) *Increased Canadian crude oil imports into the United States correspondingly reduce the scale of "wealth transfers" to other more distant foreign sources resulting from the greater cost of importing crude oil from those sources.*

(9) *Not only are United States companies major investors in Canadian oil sands, but many United States businesses throughout the country benefit from supplying goods and services required for ongoing Canadian oil sands operations and expansion.*

(10) *There has been more than 2 years of consideration and a coordinated review by more than a dozen Federal agencies of the technical aspects and of the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the proposed pipeline project known as the Keystone XL from Hardisty, Alberta, to Steele City, Nebraska, and then on to the United States Gulf Coast through Cushing, Oklahoma.*

(11) *Keystone XL represents a high capacity pipeline supply option that could meet early as well as long-term market demand for crude oil to United States refineries, and could also potentially bring over 100,000 barrels per day of United States Bakken crudes to market.*

(12) *Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline would increase total Keystone pipeline capacity by 700,000 barrels per day to 1,290,000 barrels per day.*

(13) *The Keystone XL pipeline would provide short-term and long-term employment opportunities and related labor income benefits, as well as government revenues associated with sales and payroll taxes.*

(14) *The earliest possible construction of the Keystone XL pipeline will make the extensive proven and potential reserves of Canadian oil available for United States use and increase United States jobs and will therefore serve the national interest.*

(15) *Analysis using the Environmental Protection Agency models shows that the Keystone XL pipeline will result in no significant change in total United States or global greenhouse gas emissions.*

(16) *The Keystone XL pipeline would be state-of-the-art and have a degree of safety higher than any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system.*

(17) *Because of the extensive governmental studies already made with respect to the Keystone XL project and the national interest in early delivery of Canadian oil to United States markets, a decision with respect to a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline should be promptly issued without further administrative delay or impediment.*

SEC. 3. EXPEDITED APPROVAL PROCESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—*The President, acting through the Secretary of Energy, shall coordinate with each Federal agency responsible for coordinating or considering an aspect of the President's National Interest Determination and Presidential Permit decision regarding construction and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline, to ensure that all necessary actions with respect to such decision are taken on an expedited schedule.*

(b) **AGENCY COOPERATION WITH SECRETARY OF ENERGY.**—*Each Federal agency described in subsection (a) shall comply with any deadline established by the Secretary of Energy pursuant to subsection (a).*

(c) **FINAL ORDER.**—*Not later than 30 days after the issuance of the final environmental impact statement, the President shall issue a final order granting or denying the Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline, but in no event shall such decision be made later than November 1, 2011.*

(d) **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.**—*No action by the Secretary of Energy pursuant to this section shall affect any duty or responsibility to comply with any requirement to conduct environmental review.*

The CHAIR. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 112-181. 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. WELCH

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. WELCH. Madam Chair, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, after line 24, insert the following new paragraph:

(18) The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would run through the Ogallala aquifer, risking an oil spill into one of the world's largest freshwater aquifers that provides 30 percent of the groundwater used for irrigation in the United States and drinking water for millions of Americans. Even a small, undetected leak from an underground rupture of the pipeline in the Nebraska Sandhills could pollute almost 5,000,000,000 gallons of groundwater—enough oil to pose serious health threats to anyone using the underlying Ogallala Aquifer for drinking water or agriculture.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont.

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

Madam Chair, this amendment inserts an environmental finding that highlights the very significant environmental and health risks that are proposed that will occur as a result of this proposed pipeline. This pipeline is going to carry up to 900,000 barrels of tar sands oil every day, and it's going to carry them a distance of 2,000 miles. And whatever assurances are given about the safety of any mechanical and engineering system, we have too much regular experience that the best of intentions oftentimes fail.

□ 1520

So there is risk, and we want that to be known as part of the findings.

A University of Nebraska professor recently released the first independent assessment of the spills that could come from the Keystone XL pipeline. That study found that TransCanada has in fact greatly understated the risks of the pipeline. That study established that the pipeline could spill over 5 million gallon of tar sands oil into a major river, making water undrinkable for hundreds of miles. Also, the Keystone real-time leak detection system doesn't register spills that are less than 700,000 gallons per day.

Cynthia Quarterman, the administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, has noted that the U.S. pipeline system was not designed with raw tar sands crude in mind.

My amendment is very simple: if we're going to rush through—and that's what we're doing—the environmental permitting process for a project that has questionable benefits to our Nation, let's at least recognize the risks.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for up to 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, I urge rejection of this gutting amendment. What this would do is basically say you can't build any pipelines in this general area.

I would like the gentleman from Vermont to know that there are many pipelines already running through this area, oil pipelines, natural gas pipelines; and also the other part that I would like to make regarding this amendment, this almost 2 feet high stack of materials is the draft environmental study, the supplemental environmental study, PHMSA's report. I can assure the gentleman that there is no other pipeline that has been studied to the point that this one has. It is as close to the best built pipeline as demanded by the agencies that have oversight. It has gone through a very thorough, thorough examination.

The owners of this pipeline, TransCanada, have already agreed to not only increasing the thickness of the pipeline, itself, but additional pump stations to be able to detect when there's a leak. The pipeline reform bill will be reported out of committees later; and they would have to adhere to all of those rules, including something that we're discussing that all leaks have to be able to be onsite repaired within 1 hour.

There's no way to design a perfect pipeline, but there are ways to make sure that if there is an issue, there's a rapid response, and that has been built in. Those are additional agreements. I'm vastly positive that, A, any leaks that would occur are going to be minimal and not hazardous to the Ogallala aquifer or to the Sand Hills.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WELCH. How much time do I have?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Vermont has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. WELCH. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the Welch-Cohen amendment. Our simple, not a gutting, amendment—that's totally wrong—noncontroversial amendment, states an important fact that was not mentioned in the findings section. I'm disappointed that this stilted legislation fails to mention any of the risks associated with the pipeline, such as the critical fact that Keystone XL would run through the world's largest fresh water aquifer, the Ogallala, which provides 30 percent of the groundwater used for irrigation in the United States and drinking water for millions of Americans. This fact is an essential aspect of the pipeline that must be considered by the State Department and the American public before granting a determination of national interest.

Our amendment also states the results of the only independent assessment of the worst-case spills for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, a report that indicates that TransCanada has greatly understated the pipeline's risks.

Perhaps the most important component of the report is the discovery that even a small undetected leak from an underground rupture of the pipeline in

the Nebraska Sand Hills could pollute almost 5 billion gallons of groundwater, enough oil to pose serious health threats to anyone using this aquifer for drinking water or agricultural purposes; and a leak of this magnitude is certainly possible given that the Keystone XL's real-time leak detection system does not register spills less than, get this, 700,000 gallons a day. They'll have no knowledge of it.

What is even more disconcerting is that according to Cynthia Quarterman, the administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the U.S. pipeline safety regulations were not written to address the unique risks of piping tar sand, the worst oil one could imagine. Additionally, Administrator Quarterman noted that her agency, the government's pipeline safety experts, has not been included in the review of Keystone XL and has never studied the risks of piping tar sands.

As we consider building a dangerous tar sands pipeline through our Nation's most important aquifer, it is critical the decision be based on an accurate depiction of the pipeline's risks and not just rosy, overly optimistic descriptions of its projected benefits. This is why the Sierra League and the National Resource Defense Council are so interested, as is the American public in these findings.

I urge support for the Welch-Cohen amendment.

Mr. WELCH. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, in closing, I want to allay the fears here. To sit there and say that this hasn't been studied, we have the environmental impact study; we have the supplemental. This has been studied. All the agencies are involved, including PHMSA. I'm sure they will make their recommendations based on sound science.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

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

Mr. TERRY. I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, lines 10 through 13, strike paragraph (15) (and redesignate the subsequent paragraphs accordingly).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RUSH. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, during both the subcommittee and full committee mark-ups, I offered my amendment to delete a finding that I thought was particularly misleading.

Finding No. 15 states: "Analysis using the Environmental Protection Agency models shows that the Keystone XL pipeline will result in no significant change in total United States or global greenhouse gas emissions."

□ 1530

My amendment was defeated on a party-line vote after my colleagues on the other side insisted that the statement was indeed true. Well, Madam Chair, I took it upon myself to write a letter to the EPA asking the agency to weigh in on the accuracy of this finding, and this was the agency's reply:

"EPA has conducted no modeling, nor provided any models, to analyze the likely effect of the Keystone XL pipeline on U.S. or global greenhouse gas emissions. The language in the above finding is therefore incorrect."

The official EPA statement went on to say:

"As detailed in the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL project issued by the Department of State, the Department of Energy directed a contractor to conduct modeling on potential impacts of the project. EPA provided some data to be used in that effort, but EPA models were not used and EPA did not model any projected emissions effects of the project."

Madam Chairman, there are some who believe that the majority does not care about facts or truth or science or climate change if these facts and otherwise get in the way of industry moving forward unfettered. Well, by voting for my amendment, we have an opportunity to set the record straight and prove to the American people that when a statement is demonstrably shown to be false, then Members of Congress from both sides, Democrat or Republican, will put their partisan differences aside and stand on the side of truth. Know ye the truth and the truth shall set you free.

So I urge all my colleagues to support my corrective amendment in order to correct this misleading statement contained in the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. I would like to join my friend in standing up for the truth and accuracy; so what I will do is read the Supplemental Environmental Impact Study.

Page 7: "The WORLD and DOE Energy Technologies Perspective model analyses results show no significant change in total U.S. refining activity,

total crude and product import volumes and costs, in global refinery CO₂ and total life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions whether Keystone XL is built or not."

It's the exact verbiage from the actual Department of Energy using the EPA's modeling conclusions. So we're just using the Department of Energy study's own language that it's not increasing. So what this amendment does is takes out the exact language from an independent study by the Department of Energy and supplants it with an inaccurate statement.

Now, I think where my friend is going, and the EPA has recently written a letter saying, the standard they would like to see is not heavy crude versus heavy crude. Because what this study is saying is this oil is still going to be refined, whether it's in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, or Chicago. If it's not being refined there, it will be refined in China; therefore, it has the same impact globally, the same life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions.

Well, the EPA wrote a letter and said, Well, we're changing that standard. We would like you to just compare it to Texas sweet crude. And they just pulled that out of a hat here just a few months ago. So that's what he's saying, but it's not part of what the study says. So there is no reason to remove this.

This is accurate. It's exactly from the Department of Energy's study based on EPA's own modeling.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois has 1½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Nebraska has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Chair, this is simply an argument over whether or not this House will allow demonstrably false information in this bill to move forward even though we have documentation from the very agency in question stating that the information is false. This is the letter. This is the letter. It's a letter dated June 22, and it says:

"EPA has conducted no modeling, nor provided any models, to analyze the likely effect of the Keystone XL pipeline on U.S. or global greenhouse gas emissions. The language in the above finding is therefore incorrect."

How clear can it be that the EPA states beyond a shadow of a doubt that this particular passage in this bill is false, is misleading? And if, in fact, we vote to enact this wrong piece of legislation, not only is it wrongheaded, it's wrong in its effort. If we vote to pass this legislation, then we are perpetuating a falsehood.

Madam Chair, this Congress stands for a greater and higher standard than to vote for something that we know is false. We know it's not accurate. The other side knows it's not accurate. But if industry wants it, if it's accurate or

not, industry, according to them, must have it. And I say industry must not have it. We should have to stand for the truth in this Congress, and the truth is that the EPA did not conduct any model.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, once again, in the entire record that's been submitted from the Department of Energy to EPA, the studies that have been done conclude that, in global refineries, CO₂ and total life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, whether the Keystone XL is built or not, there is no additional CO₂, no significant CO₂. That is the exact language in here. To strike that would strike the truth that is set forth in the studies and supplant it with something that doesn't exist in all of the models and studies that have been provided.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH).

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

Mr. RUSH. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

□ 1540

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 112-181.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, after line 24, insert the following new paragraph:

(18) Recent oil pipeline spills, such as the May 2011 leak of 21,000 gallons of crude from TransCanada's existing Keystone pipeline in North Dakota, have raised serious concerns about the risks associated with pipelines carrying diluted bitumen. At a June 16, 2011, hearing on pipeline safety held by the Subcommittee on Energy and Power of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Cynthia L. Quarterman, Administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation, testified that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration had not done a study analyzing the risks associated with transporting diluted bitumen.

Page 7, line 19, insert "Notwithstanding the previous sentence, prior to the issuance of a final order granting or denying the Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration shall complete a comprehensive review of the properties and characteristics of bitumen and the hazardous liquid pipeline regulations to determine whether current regulations are sufficient to regulate pipelines used for the transportation of tar sands crude oil." after "November 1, 2011."

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Chair, pipeline safety is not a subject that we can afford to take lightly. On September 10, 2010, last year, a natural gas explosion in San Bruno, California, just north of my congressional district in Congresswoman SPEIER's district, killed eight people, injured dozens of others, and destroyed 55 homes. This was from a natural gas explosion.

Since 1938, Congress has attempted to promote natural gas pipeline safety, but the horrific explosions, like the one in San Bruno, California, continue to occur every year someplace in our country. It is a dangerous business under the best of circumstances.

To move forward with the tar sands pipeline, which we have little experience regulating, without a solid understanding of the safety issues is an enormous and, I think, dangerous mistake. We have heard strong, well-informed concerns that pipelines carrying tar sands and the chemical bitumen may pose greater safety risks than even those pipelines carrying conventional or synthetic crude.

On June 16 of this year, during an Energy and Power Subcommittee hearing on pipeline safety, Cynthia Quarterman, administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, known as PHMSA, testified that this agency, specifically tasked with researching and administering pipeline safety, has not analyzed the risks of these new pipelines. But Ms. Quarterman replied, when asked, that the agency would be pleased to make such a review. I think the American people would be safer if they did.

My amendment would require PHMSA to complete a comprehensive review of the properties and characteristics of bitumen and the hazardous liquid pipeline regulations before a final Presidential permit is issued.

I think this study is very, very important for the safety of all Americans, and it will determine whether current regulations are sufficient to regulate pipelines used for the transportation of tar sands crude oil. This approach I think makes sense because it is far less costly to build pipelines correctly than to try to fix or replace a line that is already built.

The explosion that occurred in San Bruno, California, and the recent oil spills that have occurred, particularly the spills from TransCanada's Keystone pipeline, which leaked 21,000 gallons of crude in North Dakota—I want to repeat that—leaked 21,000 gallons of crude in North Dakota, is a warning to all of us that we need to get this right. So let's protect lives, money, property, and take the proper precautions now.

For these reasons, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, the crux of this amendment is that the gentlewoman from California is asking for another study. That seems to be kind of the new tactic of how to delay or kill a bill; let's do a study instead of implementing something.

I want to talk about the safety of the pipeline with the chemical bitumen, which helps the crude actually flow through the pipeline better. This chemical isn't new to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Agency. In fact, heavy crude has been sent through pipelines with this chemical since the 1920s, including out of California. So they have the expertise to deal with this already. They are working on their assessment of the Keystone pipeline to assist the State Department and Department of Energy in their recommendation, so there is really no need for this type of a study.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Chair, to respond to my friend and colleague, Mr. TERRY, with all due respect, I didn't come to the floor today with a tactic. I offered this, I raised this in the committee. We had a very good discussion about it there. It's my understanding that an EIS is being conducted, but an EIS on the entire pipeline is very different than what I am raising.

And the head of the agency, of PHMSA, when she appeared before the committee, understanding that there had not been an examination in particular about the tar sands crude oil and bitumen, said that her agency would be pleased to undertake that study.

So I'm here today, obviously, to offer this amendment. I think it is based on good common sense that we examine this before we go ahead with it. I raised something that is very real and that is just a handful of miles from where I live, even though it is outside my congressional district, where lives were lost—eight people were killed, dozens were injured, and 55 homes destroyed. So this is not a tactic. This is not to delay. This is to get this right before the permit is issued. I think the agency can do this on an expedited basis. I'm not seeking to delay and blow up anything. I'm here relative to public health and public safety.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, I too have great confidence in PHMSA to be able to determine whether or not the chemical creates any issues. Bitumen has been around for 91 years with heavy crude, and so I just don't think there is a need for additional delays or studies.

Ms. Quarterman has already said she is undertaking the study, and that will be included in her recommendation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

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

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. CHRISTENSEN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, after line 24, insert the following new paragraph:

(18) The Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement estimates that the Keystone XL pipeline would increase carbon pollution associated with United States fuel use by up to 23,000,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, which is equivalent to the annual emissions from an extra 4,500,000 passenger vehicles.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Chair, I rise to introduce an amendment that would simply add a provision to H.R. 1938 to recognize that the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline would increase carbon emissions and make it harder to address global warming.

Permitting Keystone and allowing the transport of heavy petroleum product from the Canadian tar sands to refineries in the Gulf of Mexico has serious environmental and economic ramifications. Reports indicate that the production of fuel from tar sands can yield greenhouse gas emissions nearly three times as high as those produced from conventional extraction.

While my colleagues and I last Congress worked to reduce greenhouse emissions by 2020, Canada has projected that their emissions will grow 25 percent by 2020, with those from tar sands being the single largest contributor. This is not something that we should be working to expedite.

H.R. 1938 makes a series of findings related to the Keystone XL pipeline. Some of these findings are a matter of opinion, and some are just flat-out wrong. All of these findings share one characteristic—they all support the pipeline. And inconvenient facts are not included. In fact, there are a lot of inconvenient facts about the pipeline that the American people should know.

Tar sands require far more energy to extract and process than conventional crude oil.

□ 1550

The result is that emissions from using tar sands fuel are approximately 9 to as high as 37 percent higher than from our baseline fuel mix. This pipeline would almost double our current use of tar sands fuel. At a time when

we're trying to curb carbon emissions and stop global warming, Keystone makes us more reliant on one of the dirtiest sources of fuel currently available.

In short, tar sands oil threatens our air, water, land, and economy, and will increase already dangerously high greenhouse gas emissions and demand for natural gas. It has no place in the clean energy economy.

On page 3-198 of the State Department's Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it is estimated that Keystone XL pipeline could increase carbon pollution associated with U.S. fuel use by up to 23 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per year. This is equivalent to the annual emissions from an extra 4.5 million passenger vehicles.

The SDEIS further indicates that most of the greenhouse gas emissions will come from the production of crude oil, refining of the crude oil, and combustion of the refined products. Transportation of the crude oil to the refinery and transportation of the products to the market also contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. This does not include the range of secondary carbon emissions to be considered as well.

In a letter to the State Department, our very own EPA indicated that the extra greenhouse gas emissions associated with this proposed project may range from 600 million to up to 1.15 billion tons of CO₂ over Keystone XL's lifecycle.

It's unfortunate that while the Department of State and EPA have recognized the huge risk that would be incurred, the proponents of H.R. 1938 simply ignore them. While some will tout that the Keystone XL will enhance energy security, the other side of this equation must be considered.

Now is not the time for us to increase harmful air emissions and further jeopardize the people in our environment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

THE CHAIR. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. Two points here: I think, number one, the gentlelady's amendment really helps define what the real issue here is. It isn't with, necessarily, the pipeline or its placement of the pipeline or a chemical that's in it. It's actually about whether we're going to continue to use oil. As we use more oil, it gets heavier.

As I mentioned earlier with the amendment by the gentleman from Illinois, the EPA is doing this switch where you don't compare a heavy crude or sour to the same, like what's been brought in by Venezuela. Now you have to compare it to a different type of sweeter crude or easier to refine crude.

The reality here—and that's the point that's made in the study itself, and the part that the gentlelady reads from, it is actually noting that we're using a heavier crude. So I just want to point out that that's kind of an unfair

comparison. We have got to do heavy to heavy to determine if there's going to be an increase in greenhouse gasses.

There's no rushing or expediting. This has been sitting around for 3 years. So it's really time to get up and do something.

At this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. This debate is about U.S. energy security, North American energy, and jobs.

The original Keystone pipeline cost \$2 billion, a thousand U.S. jobs. The expansion of the refinery bordering my district and the chairwoman's district is thousands of jobs and an expansion of the refinery. Keystone XL will allow us to create thousands of new jobs expanding the pipeline, expanding new refineries, getting down to the refineries in Texas.

The Canadians are going to build this pipeline in one or two directions. They're either going to go south to help us become North American reliant and secure in energy, or they're going to build this pipeline west to put it on tankers and ship it to China.

Now, I would ask my colleagues: What's more environmentally safe, secure, and sound—a pipeline or a super-tanker? What's better for our country—have that oil coming to the United States or that oil going to China?

I think the answer is clear. We can become North American energy independent. The Keystone XL pipeline is part of that.

I would ask my colleagues to vote against the amendment.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Chair, my amendment really says nothing about the placement. This is also a problem. And while I realize that we will be using oil for a long time, it's time for us to begin to move towards a clean and greener economy and to slow down global warming and do what we can to protect the public health.

My amendment is in direct opposition to the finding. The finding says the XL pipeline will result in no significant change in total U.S. or global greenhouse gas emissions, when EPA and also the supplemental EIS from the Department of State clearly says: range from 600 million to 1.15 billion tons of CO₂, assuming the life cycle that's projected, and also that the range could be equivalent to greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of fuels in approximately—this is from the State Department—588,000 to 4.5 million passenger vehicles, or the CO₂ emissions of combusting fuels used to provide energy consumed by approximately 255,000 to 1.9 million homes.

In addition to that, the social cost has not been assessed. The social cost to agricultural productivity, human health, property damages from flood risk, ecosystem services due to climate

change. So even though this has been under discussion for a long time, there are a lot of things that have not been considered.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. I still am in opposition because it doesn't really accurately reflect the statements within the EIS, the Environmental Impact Studies.

I yield back the balance of my time. The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands has 15 seconds remaining.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Chair, while we're trying to reduce the emissions, when you look at Canada, primarily because of the tar sands, their emissions are projected to rise by 25 percent. So I continue to offer my amendment and ask for the support of my colleagues.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. COHEN. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, lines 14 through 17, amend paragraph (16) to read as follows:

(16) TransCanada Corporation's first wholly owned oil pipeline in the United States is the recently built Keystone I, which spilled 12 times in the United States and 21 times in Canada in less than one year of operation. Despite claims that it is "the safest pipeline ever built", Keystone was recently shut down by the United States Government because it was deemed a "threat to life, property, and the environment".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the State Department and the U.S. public consider whether the proposed Keystone XL tar stands pipeline is in the national interest, it is critical that the most accurate information be made available. That's why I have offered an amendment to this legislation that eliminates a rhetorical, baseless safely claim and replaces it with a substantiated factual statement.

TransCanada is engaged in a high-stakes public relations campaign to brand the Keystone XL pipeline as safe and their company as responsible operators. I'm sure that BP Oil said the same thing about Deepwater. But that wasn't true. Just because they say it doesn't make it true. It is one thing for a foreign oil company to employ misleading rhetoric, but it's not the place of the House of Representatives to endorse these mistruths.

It only requires a brief objective glance at the safety record to realize that TransCanada's meritorious safety claims do not withstand even the slightest scrutiny. When selling Keystone—that's not Keystone XL, which we're looking at; Keystone, another pipeline—to the U.S., TransCanada claimed the pipeline was "state-of-the-art," and even went as far as dubbing it the "safest pipeline ever built." Well, we're in trouble.

□ 1600

After 1 disastrous year of operation, TransCanada's rosy claims are not reflective of the reality that exists.

In less than 12 months of operation, the so-called "safest pipeline ever built" has spilled 12 times in the United States—the dirty dozen—and 21 times in Canada. Following that 12th domestic spill, the Department of Transportation shut down pipeline operations because Keystone was deemed "a threat to life, property and the environment."

Since Keystone is TransCanada's first wholly owned pipeline in the United States, TransCanada's safety record is off to a pretty bad start. TransCanada's misleading safety claim extends far beyond their simple rhetoric. Here are three of the most egregious claims for Keystone XL:

Number one: TransCanada claims that, if and when the Keystone XL pipeline has a leak, it will shut down the pipeline almost instantly.

Unfortunately, spills on the Keystone pipeline have demonstrated that TransCanada's theoretical response is far better than their actual response. In May, when Keystone spilled 21,000 gallons, it took TransCanada 44 minutes to shut down the pipeline after the spill. It would have taken even longer had it not been for a landowner who called in the spill, which shot a six-story-high gusher of toxic oil into the air. You'd have thought it was Texas.

Number two: TransCanada suggests there is little risk of a spill on the Keystone XL pipeline.

However, the only independent assessment of the worst case spills for Keystone XL indicates that TransCanada has greatly understated the severity and frequency of significant spills, an estimate that is more than 80 percent lower than what would likely occur.

Over the last few weeks, we have all witnessed the irreparable damage caused by the 40,000-gallon Silvertip pipeline spill in the Yellowstone River. Now try to imagine how devastating a 6.95 million-, almost a 7 million, gallon spill of more toxic oil would be on the Yellowstone River. A spill of this magnitude and devastation is possible if we approve the Keystone XL.

Number three: TransCanada claims that Keystone XL would be built of thicker steel and operate at lower than allowed pressures.

But major segments of Keystone XL would be made of thinner steel than

Exxon Mobil's failed Silvertip pipeline. So while Keystone XL would operate at lower than allowed pressures, it would still operate at nearly twice the pressure of the Silvertip. Additionally, Keystone XL would be transporting tar sands, a substance which is far more corrosive and volatile than conventional oil.

Even a cursory review of TransCanada's safety claims reveals a web of exaggerations, understatements and lies that have been carefully woven together to manufacture an image of safety and responsibility.

It is critical that the American people have an accurate depiction of the dangers of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. Congress must exercise more scrutiny and not take TransCanada's manufactured rhetoric at face value. We cannot afford to let TransCanada once again dupe us into permitting an even more dangerous pipeline, for as they say, "Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me." Somebody from Texas tried to say that once, but we know the statement.

I urge support for my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. POE of Texas). The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. There is no doubt that the facts are that, on the Keystone but not the Keystone XL, there have been 12 leaks, 12 leaks of as little as 5 gallons to 400 barrels from a recent one. Those were determined to be caused, not by the safety of the pipeline but by valves that were mal-manufactured, where there was a manufacturing problem, but within a 12-hour period, they were up and running again. Those have all been replaced. That's the type of response that we expect under our pipeline laws.

I think the issues here are better placed in our discussions of pipeline safety, on which both the Transportation Committee and Energy and Commerce Committee will begin working soon, so I just don't see the need for this type of an amendment, or fact-finding, to be put into this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. 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 Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF CONNECTICUT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. 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 4, lines 18 through 23, amend paragraph (7) to read as follows:

(7) Consultants employed by Canadian tar sands companies have publicly stated that without the Keystone XL pipeline, Canada's tar sands will be "landlocked" and unable to be exported overseas. There are significant barriers to construction of a pipeline to ports on the West Coast of Canada. The Keystone XL pipeline, which would service Port Arthur and the Port of Houston, would allow tar sands crude to be exported. Permitting the pipeline would provide an export route to China where none now exists.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, my amendment before us today asks a simple question:

Why should America shoulder new environmental risks to help power the economy of China?

Many Members have come to the floor today to document the considerable ecological and public health threats posed by the development of the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. In addition to producing 40 percent more life cycle greenhouse gas emissions than conventional oil, the recent Exxon pipeline spill in Montana's Yellowstone River serves as a stark reminder of the very real risks posed by these kinds of pipeline projects.

However, in discounting these facts, the proponents of Keystone XL assert that, without the new pipeline, Canada's dirty tar sands oil will be shipped to China and to other overseas markets. This simply isn't true. Without access to a major new shipping terminal and refining hub on the gulf coast, Canada's tar sands will remain stranded on the North American continent.

Indeed, Keystone XL is essential to the economic expansion of Canadian tar sands because it opens up new trade routes to the East. Current pipeline infrastructure carries tar sands oil to the Midwest but no further. By 2015, existing markets will no longer be sufficient to absorb this increased tar sands production. So the Keystone XL pipeline will provide that new market to China for this oil.

Indeed, earlier this year, the CEO of Valero Energy, one of the companies that has signed up to ship oil through Keystone XL, said this: that the future of refining in the United States is in exports.

So America is increasingly now the global middleman in world oil exports. Our oil exports have doubled in the last 5 years. The question is this: Shouldn't we have some say in where our oil goes?

With the construction of this new pipeline, we are going to be shouldering

all of the increased environmental risks that come with its construction to help meet the growing overseas oil demand of our economic competitors. How does that further the energy independence of the United States?

So the amendment we are offering today with Mr. COHEN and Mr. WELCH will merely make it clear that a decision to permit Keystone XL is a decision to, in part, help promote North American oil exports to China. Whether you like that or don't like that, we should at least admit that that is one of the byproducts of our action today. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to face the reality of the Keystone XL pipeline rather than just the rhetoric.

At this point, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. I appreciate the gentleman from Connecticut for yielding time.

I rise in support of the Murphy-Cohen-Welch amendment. This amendment sheds light on the oil industry's attempt to pressure the U.S. into approving Keystone XL by threatening to export tar sands to China if we do not approve the pipeline.

As Mr. MURPHY has well stated, Canada has already said themselves they can't get that oil out of Canada without this pipeline, that they can't get it to China unless they build a pipeline. They want to build a pipeline through America over one of our most important aquifers—threatening our environment and our drinking water so that Canada can get some oil to possibly go to China.

□ 1610

Canada cannot get it to China without going through the United States, and it makes no sense. The fact is this amendment, like the previous amendments, is just simply putting the facts, the truth, into this particular paper.

There is nothing wrong with these. Nobody disputes the facts. In fact, the gentleman agreed on the previous amendment that there had been a dozen leaks of the Keystone pipeline. He mentioned that some of them were very small. The average one is a thousand barrels.

So if the Keystone pipeline, which was the safest in the world, was not safe, what's wrong with mentioning it in the findings?

And the same thing here. What they said about China is just not true. The only feasible route to export tar sand to China is the Keystone XL. And that's what they're looking to do, because it's not going to affect the United States' use of oil, oil as a commodity that the Canadians want to sell, and they're not going to give it to us any cheaper than they're going to give it to anybody else. They want to make money, but they've got opposition in their own country as well.

We need to look out for the American people and not have some situation

where maybe because Canada is helping us with oil in the Middle East that we're helping them with oil through our Midwest. America's Midwest is too important to sacrifice to some misguided adventure that Canada got into with us and the Mideast all because of oil.

So I would support the Murphy-Cohen-Welch amendment.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. I would like to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH).

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I stand in support of Mr. MURPHY's amendment, and this amendment replaces misleading findings about the Keystone XL pipeline's critical faster implementation.

The only problem that I see was the majority's argument in that Canada has really—and I agree with Mr. COHEN—that Canada has no way to send oil to China now and no realistic prospect of ever sending oil to China. They won't do anything any time soon.

So I think that this is a common-sense amendment, and I certainly stand in support of this amendment.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. TERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, the purpose of this pipeline is so that American citizens will have a reliable source of fuel made in America. That's the whole point of this. And there are companies that are expanding their refineries right now to be able to accept this crude.

Now, it's been stated that if we don't use it, then this is not going to be used because it's landlocked, but nothing could be further from the truth. It's only 800 miles from the point that the oil sands will be used to the Vancouver coast where it could be put on and would be put on tankers to be shipped to China.

Now, Enbridge is already in the promoting process for a pipeline that will link the Athabasca fields in northern Alberta to a terminal in Kitimat, British Columbia. It's 525,000 barrels per day. So the statement that it will be landlocked and never used is just simply flat wrong. That is not what the Canadians will do.

To say that it's going to be sent to our refineries in Oklahoma, Chicago, Texas, and Louisiana so it could be then refined and put on a tanker then to go south through the Panama Canal and through just makes no sense because we have the most stringent regulations in refining and on cleaning, or a clean process that adds a great deal more to the cost of refining, so it just makes no economic sense to do that. It would be much cheaper just to put a pipeline to the west coast of Canada, put it on tankers. It would be much cheaper to do that.

At this point I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska.

That line through Canada, less than 800 miles long, to add an additional almost 10,000 miles to go through the Panama Canal to Shanghai doesn't make economic sense. And let's keep in mind, Canada is our neighbor. They are our friend, our most consistent and reliable ally, and I trust the way they are going to be working on many things with us.

But I also trust the workers who will work on this pipeline, American workers from here in the United States, well-trained people who have gone through good training programs as apprentices and journeymen. Construction of this pipeline will generate about \$20 billion in economic output, perhaps \$13 billion in direct work on the pipeline itself.

Now, some estimates have said that for every \$1 billion you spend on infrastructure, it yields about 35,000 jobs. That's some jobs that go for manufacturing, that's some jobs that go for the actual construction, and some jobs that go for all the supports that help those workers as well as the places that they will spend money—steamfitters and welders who make \$45 to \$50 an hour, operating engineers, laborers who will earn between \$23 and \$31 an hour.

And, yes, this is a time we need to do this, not with more delays and more problems, but at a time when we need jobs.

Let's keep this in mind too: Construction of this pipeline with oil from Canada is going to make us less dependent on OPEC. Right now we send \$129 billion a year to OPEC. That's \$129 billion in foreign aid which we do not have to send to those countries there, \$129 billion which we wouldn't have to be spending on countries that sometimes turn around and use U.S. dollars against our soldiers and then we end up fighting for both sides on the war on terror.

This is what we need to keep in mind: This is a jobs bill; this is a bill dealing with a friend; and this is a bill that makes a lot of sense, and we shouldn't put more delays and restrictions on this because we have to get off of our addiction to OPEC oil.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I urge defeat of this onerous and job-killing amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY).

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

Mr. TERRY. 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 Connecticut will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. RUSH. 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 7, line 14, strike "30 days" and insert "120 days".

Page 7, lines 18 and 19, strike "November 1, 2011" and insert "January 1, 2012".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, 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. Chairman, today's debate on fast-tracking the Keystone XL pipeline by 2 months reminds me of a saying that adequately sums up the fight before this Congress: Good sense minus common sense equals nonsense.

With the current crisis our Nation faces on lifting the debt ceiling and other priorities for the American people, including the economy and jobs, it is incomprehensible that we are here debating a bill that is totally and absolutely unnecessary, completely futile, and is not even worth not one millisecond of Congress' time.

Mr. Chairman, as written, this bill will force the administration to issue the Presidential permit for the pipeline within 30 days of the environmental impact statement and no later than November 1, 2011, regardless of whether or not the review process has been completed.

This arbitrary, willy-nilly time line would reduce the allocated time that the Federal agencies will have to determine the national interest in deciding this proposal by almost two-thirds of the time that they need, while also reducing or eliminating the 30-day public comment period.

□ 1620

Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I am offering would allow for 120 days after the final environmental impact or no later than January 1, 2012, for the President to issue a final decision on the Keystone XL pipeline.

I believe that public input is a vital and necessary part of the permitting process, and I also believe that it is important for the various departments to weigh in with their national interest determinations, which this bill would severely curtail, if not completely eliminate. In fact, in conversations that my office has held with the State Department and the EPA, we were informed that it would be close to impossible for the responsible agencies to complete their due diligence and reply by the arbitrary timeline of November 1, as this bill would mandate. Additionally, just yesterday, the State Department publicly stated that this bill was

"unnecessary" since the agency already plans to reach a final decision on the Keystone XL by the end of the year, after first holding a series of public hearings in the very six States that would be affected by the enactment of this bill. Mr. Chairman, whether you support the Keystone XL pipeline or not, it is extremely important that all of the relevant information and consequent impacts be considered so that an informed decision can be made.

So I urge all my colleagues to support my amendment, which would allow for the appropriate time period for the public and the different agencies to weigh in, while also mandating that a decision is made within a timely manner.

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I first want to state that this is an infrastructure bill. This is a \$13 billion project, \$13 billion spent in the United States, employing United States workers.

On the surface, my friend from Illinois' amendment seems fairly innocuous, just delaying this decision by 61 days. The point that I would like to make is that we've just had it with the delays. This isn't rushing or expediting. This is only weeks away from the 3-year anniversary of the filing of the application when, in comparison to other transcontinental pipelines, the average is 18 to 24 months. So it's time that we act.

The date of November 1 was actually calculated by the time it would take the State Department, after they requested another round of town hall meetings, to have sufficient time to accomplish those. So there's just no reason to bump it back from this date, from November 1, 61 days to January 1.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for generously yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I'm also from Illinois. And I can tell you, in Illinois there is a very tough economic environment right now. We've got a tough budget. There is a lot of talk about the budget right now. We've got huge unemployment. We've got people who desperately want to go to work. And when I do town hall meetings, when I'm in the 11th Congressional District in towns like Joliet, or when I'm in Ottawa, or Princeton, or some of those towns, I get this from a lot of people: Why can't we just become energy independent? Why can't we just become energy secure? And I think that's a great question.

When people look at Washington, D.C., and they say, Washington, D.C., is broken, I think one example of that is the fact that we can't get our act together and do what we need to do to in-

crease oil that we're not pulling in from the Middle East. I mean, it's just very basic. How can we do anything in this Congress if we can't even agree that our partners to the north can bring their oil here for our consumption so that we can come off of that oil we're buying from the Middle East that, in some way, is always going to fund the people that we are fighting overseas and the terrorists that we're fighting?

But when we talk about the Keystone pipeline, let me ask you, what does the pipeline mean for the United States and for Illinois? For starters, it means creating more than 100,000 American jobs. We've been seeing the jobs reports lately. They're not good. How would you like to add 100,000 American jobs? That's what we're offering. It means 1.3 million barrels of oil from our friends to the north, which means we need less oil from the Middle East, from Venezuela, and less oil from other countries that we can no longer rely on and are not friendly to the interests of the United States. What's bad about that? It means \$5.2 billion in new property tax revenue for bankrupt States, like my own, like Illinois.

The North American-Made Energy Security Act expedites a final decision on the Keystone XL pipeline, a project that would allow millions of barrels of Canadian oil supplies to flow into U.S. markets and requires the President to issue a final Presidential permit decision by November 1, 2011. This bill does not require the President to accept the benefits of the Keystone XL pipeline. It merely requires him to make a long overdue decision on this pipeline.

The State Department has, at their discretion, the authority to decide if the U.S. benefits from this. The fact is that someone will benefit from the oil out of Canada. If it's not the United States, it will be China. Unless we take immediate action to expand the Keystone pipeline, it will be American businesses, American consumers, and those who are unemployed that are desperately seeking a job in this terrible economy who will suffer the consequences from our inaction.

According to a Department of Energy report, the pipeline extension will "essentially eliminate" our oil imports from the Middle East. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and support the final passage.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I really want my friend from Illinois to know that I don't have to travel to Joliet, Illinois, or any other part of Illinois; I don't even have to come down to his district in Peoria to see unemployment, to see the joblessness. I am not standing here fighting against jobs. I am fighting for jobs. But I think at the same time that we fight for jobs, we have to also fight so that the American people have input in terms of making decisions such as this. Mr. Chairman, I also believe that at the end of the day, we want to ensure that this pipeline benefits America and not China.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. TERRY. 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. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. HANABUSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 112-181.

Ms. HANABUSA. 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 7, after line 23, insert the following new subsection:

“(e) WORST-CASE DISCHARGE SCENARIO CERTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No Presidential Permit shall be issued approving the construction and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline unless the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, certifies that the applicant—

“(A) has calculated a worst-case oil spill scenario for the proposed pipeline; and

“(B) has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration that the applicant possesses the capability and technology to respond immediately and effectively to such worst-case oil spill scenario.

“(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) if the applicant has already completed a worst-case discharge scenario analysis and established that it possesses the capability and technology to respond immediately and effectively to such worst-case oil spill scenario.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

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

□ 1630

Mr. Chairman, this amendment requires that prior to the Presidential permit approving the construction and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline, that it will not issue until such time as the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the PHMSA, certify that the applicant has calculated a worst-case oil spill scenario for the proposed pipeline and has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary and the PHMSA that the applicant possesses the capability and technology to re-

spond immediately and effectively to the worst-case scenario.

Mr. Chairman, the reason this amendment is so necessary is because we are talking about a 2,000-mile pipeline from Alberta to the gulf coast. Actually, according to the bill itself, it will increase the production; and the pipeline will carry 700,000 to 1.290 million barrels of oil in a day.

This pipeline will go over important aquifers; and what we need to recognize is that the people of this great country, after experiencing the BP oil spill, expect us to address and recognize that that type of catastrophe may occur. And what this amendment does is it gives the people that assurance.

I would also like to say, Mr. Chairman, that part of this amendment also gives the Secretary the opportunity to waive the requirement. If the Secretary and the PHMSA believe that the applicant has, in fact, completed a worst-case discharge scenario, then they can say that this provision is no longer necessary.

So, Mr. Chairman, this is really for the people. It gives the people peace of mind that, in fact, we have addressed the situation, especially when we're going over aquifer and many people's lands, 2,000 miles.

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. TERRY. I appreciate the thoughts of the gentlelady from Hawaii. Coming from Nebraska, where it's the Sand Hills and the sensitive area and the Ogallala aquifer, I want to make sure that the people in my State have the peace of mind and the confidence that the worst-case scenarios have already been modeled out and written into their plans. In fact, that's the whole premise of PHMSA. And so the analysis of a worst-case scenario spill is already part of the application. It's part of the environmental impact statement and the supplemental environmental impact statement.

Furthermore, it's demonstrated its response plan in the event of the worst-case discharge, that the pumps will be stopped in 9 minutes and the valves will shut in 3 minutes. So the worst-case scenarios are actually part of the record so that the entities that have to make the recommendation to the President already have that determination. Then they'll use those facts and figures and models to determine what to recommend to the President. Then the President can make that recommendation.

So I believe that this amendment is really superfluous and unnecessary.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I understand what the proponent of this measure is stating. However, let us also recognize that this bill, in its own requirement, says that not later than

30 days after the issuance of the final environmental impact statement, the President shall issue an order either granting or denying the Presidential permit.

We're not here to slow this up. We're actually here to assist them if this is really what they want to do. The reason why is this: if you're very familiar with the environmental impact statement process, and we are in the comment period right now, but you know that after the comment period is done, that what will then happen is that you will then be able to file challenges to the EIS itself.

What this does is it then creates the opportunity to say, in a challenge, to an EIS, the sufficiency of which, if it's challenged on the fact that it did not properly address the worst-case scenario, that there is a process in the law itself which will permit them to say, hey, we can look at the worst-case scenario. And I believe that any kind of construction project such as this, it would be the worst-case scenario argument that would bring it to a complete halt.

So, given that, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment because it really will give the people the peace of mind; and if this is a project worthy of going forward, that it does assist in that process.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I want to give a degree of confidence that this scenario's already been set forth. This is the environmental study, pages 3-99: maximum spill volumes. It's already been modeled out. It's already been determined.

And just to provide further confidence, even the EPA, that wrote a letter a few months ago, did not say anything about the maximum spills and whether the responses were appropriate or not. Most of theirs was on greenhouse gases. So this issue is pretty well settled. The facts are there for those who will make the recommendations. I request defeat of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA).

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

Mr. TERRY. 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 Hawaii will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. 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 7, after line 23, insert the following new subsection:

(e) **REQUIRED STUDY.**—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (e), final approval of construction and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline shall not occur until the President has determined that the appropriate Federal agency has completed a study of the health impacts of increased air pollution in communities near refineries that will process up to 830,000 barrels per day of tar sands crude transported through the Keystone XL pipeline, including an assessment of the cumulative air pollution impacts on these communities, many of which already experience unhealthy levels of air pollution.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to speak today on H.R. 1938, the North American-Made Energy Security Act of 2011, and on my amendment to this legislation.

I oppose H.R. 1938, which would accelerate the approval of the Keystone Koch Brothers XL pipeline. No one knows how much air pollution this pipeline will cause, or how the pollution will impact the public health.

My amendment, which has been endorsed by the National Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club, is common sense. I'm simply requesting a thorough analysis of the potential health risks that should be completed before any decision is made to begin construction.

Even though the State Department has submitted two environmental impact statements on the Keystone Koch Brothers XL pipeline, the Environmental Protection Agency has found that neither statement included a satisfactory evaluation of the increased air pollution that would come as a result of this pipeline's operation.

Communities surrounding the oil refineries that would be along the transportation route for these raw tar sands crude are already exposed to dirty air. Approval of the Koch Brothers Keystone XL pipeline will only make it worse.

The raw tar sands crude is more toxic and acidic than other types of crude. Raw tar sands crude produces significantly more harmful pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions than conventional crude oil due to the complex refining process it must go through before it reaches gas pumps in China.

As this type of crude has only been exported to the United States from Canada for a relatively short period of time, there has not been a thorough study on how its transport would effect air pollution in our Nation. It's troubling that the construction of the Keystone Koch Brothers XL pipeline, which could transport 900,000 barrels of this crude oil daily, should take place before such a study is ever done.

We have a responsibility to the American people to properly assess what risks the construction of this pipeline may pose to our health. It would be irresponsible for us to sweep these concerns under the rug, just to rush this project to the finish line.

□ 1640

Valid questions have been raised about the health risks associated with the increased air pollution this pipeline will produce, and these questions deserve legitimate answers. For this reason, I am requesting that a study be conducted to measure the health impacts of raw tar sands crude pollution in communities surrounding the refineries where the Keystone-Koch XL pipeline would operate. If you share my commitment to safeguarding Americans' health, I ask that you approve my amendment and allow for such a study to be done before we make any decision on the pipeline's construction.

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

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

Mr. TERRY. Thank you.

Let me assure the gentleman from Georgia that part of the environmental impact study based on the EPA modeling inherently includes the impact of health around the communities. So I am confident that the Department of Energy and the Department of State will have the necessary health impact data to make the proper recommendation to the President, and the President will then be able to rely on those or review the data himself before issuing it. But to require an additional study on top of the ones that have already been done appears to me to just simply be an act of trying to slow the process down.

Let me remind the Chairman that we are on the third-year anniversary of this particular application, whereas ordinarily these types of transborder pipeline applications are resolved within 18 to 24 months. The owner, TransCanada—TransCanada is a Canadian company—they've agreed to all of the recommendations that have come forth from all of the draft environmental impact studies and supplemental, so I really do not want additional studies layered on additional studies layered on additional studies to slow this down.

This is a \$13 billion construction project, not funded by the government, that will employ at least 20,000 union contractors and 100,000 to 200,000 employees to help build the refineries and to work the refineries in the United States. This is the jobs bill. This is getting people back to work. This is an infrastructure bill. Let's get this decision done. The data's available. It can be done by November 1. I urge the defeat of this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself the balance of my time.

The gentleman from Nebraska is incorrect in terms of the Environmental Protection Agency having conducted a study of the increased air pollution that would come as a result of this pipeline's operation.

The State Department has submitted two environmental impact statements on the Keystone XL/Koch brothers pipeline, but the Environmental Protection Agency has found that neither statement included a satisfactory evaluation of the increased air pollution that would come as a result of this pipeline's operation. So I wanted to correct the record on that.

Last but not least, I want this body to know that it is the health of Americans that is most important here as opposed to making money for an oil company.

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

Mr. TERRY. I yield myself the balance of my time.

I hold up the United States Department of State report here. A cooperating agency in the development of the report is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA. The actual study was done by the Department of Energy using the EPA standards and modeling, so I think that may be where the confusion is entering here. I didn't state that the EPA did the study. I've always said that the Department of Energy, using EPA's modeling and standards, did it, but the EPA was a partner in this and had made their recommendations on it. Again, what we're requesting is a redundant study being done, and I urge the defeat of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Members are advised not to traffic the well while another is under recognition.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON
LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 112-181.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. 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 7, after line 23, insert the following new subsection:

(e) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States must decrease its dependence on oil from countries

which are hostile to the interests of the United States. Canada has long been a strong trading partner, and increased access to their energy resources will create jobs in the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am glad I'm able to rise and speak about legislation that involves one of our closest allies, Canada, and because this is a relationship with Canada, and because it is an international issue, I'm assured that in the process, we will have significant oversight that includes the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Transportation, Energy, Homeland Security, and the Attorney General who will have to comment on this application before the conclusion and the final decision. That is good news.

I also think it's important, as we discuss what the potential of this relationship is and the opportunity for oil coming from a friendly neighbor, to be reminded that many of us have said over and over again that we must cease to rely upon foreign oil.

In fact, in a Senate hearing when Egypt was beginning to, in essence, explode, Members said, watch Egypt, and we must lessen our dependence on foreign oil. Obviously Egypt is not one of our major sources of energy, but they were beginning to see the ripple effect in the Mideast of what has been called the Arab Spring. For many of us, we realize that it is a long, long winter as our friends in the Mideast seek peace. So this is an important statement about our commitment to creating jobs, but also it is an important statement on relieving or ceasing the dependence of the United States on foreign oil.

Let me just take one State's economy and realize what would happen with this particular effort. There would be a \$2.3 billion investment in the Texas economy, creating more than 50,000 jobs in the Houston area, providing \$48 million in State and local taxes, increase the gross State product by \$1.9 billion.

But I don't choose to be selfish in my amendment, and my amendment is a sense of Congress that says that it is the sense of Congress that the United States must decrease its dependence on oil from countries that are hostile to the interests of the United States and that Canada has been a strong trading partner, and increasing access to their energy resources will help create jobs in the United States. If I were to add to that, I would say continue the strong relationship between the United States and Canada.

In addition, I think it is important to note that the President of the United

States has indicated that we should decrease our reliance on foreign oil.

□ 1650

In this instance, I believe that we are making an effort toward that. Do I believe that we should, in essence, cross our environmental Ts? Absolutely. So I would ask my colleagues to support my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. TERRY. I would like to inform the Chair and the gentlelady from Texas that we think that her amendment reflects the thoughts of the American people, and we agree with it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. May I inquire as to the time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman very much for his agreement.

Let me give a famous quote: "Can we all get along?" I mentioned the different agencies that will have oversight. I have listened to a number of concerns about safety, security, and health. I frankly believe we can do it all. We can increase jobs here up to 300,000 and we can pay attention to the issues of environmental safety and security.

I think it will be important for TransCanada to be able to address the question of spills, important for there to be discussions about protecting against toxic chemicals, important to disarm farmers—when I say disarm them, about fears about the pipeline in their area.

I've worked on pipelines. I know there is a lot of work that goes into construction, a lot of overall State laws that regulate the building. And so putting forward more safety procedures and standards, being concerned about the public health, and making sure that we address the concerns of all Americans is an important step.

But I think we have a bottom line here: the importance of lessening our dependence on foreign oil, and as well to be able to ensure that jobs are created here in America. That's what we are sent to Congress to do: to create these jobs, to stand alongside our neighbors and make sure they have a safe environment while they work, and produce an economy that is known only to America, the greatest economy in the world.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

I thank the Chair for this opportunity to explain my amendment #6 to H.R. 1938 "North American Made Energy Security Act," expressing the sense of Congress that it is imperative that we decrease our dependency on oil from nations hostile to our national interest. Canada has long been a strong trading part-

ner, and increased access to their energy resources will create jobs in the United States.

I represent the 18th Congressional District in Houston, TX, our Nation's energy capital. I understand the vital role that the oil and gas industry plays in our economy and will continue to play in the future. Our nation needs a concrete and viable strategy for gaining independence from foreign oil and gas sources. These strategies need balance on the one hand this pipeline will create jobs and on the other we must weigh the costs associated. Upon careful and deliberate considerations of our energy needs, our need for jobs, and our need to protect our national security will result in finding a comprehensive energy strategy that works.

Houston is the fourth most populous city in the United States, and is home to nearly 3,500 energy companies and related firms. There is no denying the importance the energy industry has in creating jobs in Houston and across our Nation. I understand the need to put the hard-working people of the Gulf region back to work, and I believe it can be done in compromise with The Department of Interior. We have all heard the famous phrase "can't we all just get along." I believe that we can get along.

I have consistently brought attention to our dependence on oil coming from nations in the Middle East who are in turmoil and have shifting views of the United States. I offer this amendment to call attention to the national security implications of our continued dependency on foreign oil imports. I also, offer this amendment to draw attention to the need to create jobs here in the United States.

The United States imports 49% of all the oil we use. In 2010, 16% of oil imports came from OPEC countries in Africa and South America, with another 9% coming from OPEC nations in the Persian Gulf. Relying on oil imports from hostile regions greatly weakens our energy security.

A variety of events have caused increases in the price of oil over the last decade. In 2003, strikes shut down oil production in Venezuela, increasing oil prices of other OPEC nations. A 2004 terrorist attack in Saudi Arabia caused a sudden increase in oil prices, as did militant attacks in Nigeria in 2003, 2007 and 2008.

With the current political unrest brought by the Arab Spring, our oil supply is constantly threatened by hostile nations, and circumstances beyond our control. Oil is an integral part of the U.S. economy. 40% of the nation's total energy requirements are met by oil, including 94% of the energy used in transportation, and 41% of the energy used by the industrial sector.

Increases in the price of oil affect average American consumers as well as industry. Last week, the average price of gas in Houston ranged from \$3.57 to \$3.85, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration's weekly retail gasoline index.

Increasing the amount of oil imported from Canada is beneficial to both our energy security and economy. Canada provides a far more stable source of oil than many of the OPEC countries, and importing Canadian oil often yields investment in U.S. infrastructure.

Additionally, Canada has been a longtime ally of the United States, and an important trading partner. In fact, the U.S. and Canada represent the world's largest two-way trading

relationship, and for every U.S. dollar spent on Canadian products, including oil, 90 cents is returned to the U.S. economy.

In addition to providing a stable and reliable energy source, the Keystone pipeline XL, which we are considering in H.R. 1938, will generate \$20 billion of private sector investment in the U.S. economy, as well as \$585 million in new taxes for states and communities along the pipeline route.

The American oil and gas industry are inextricably linked to our economy, and we must take steps to ensure that the U.S. remains competitive in the energy sector. According to an independent review of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and its potential economic impact, during the construction period the pipeline will stimulate \$20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy, spur the creation of 118,000 jobs and generate more than \$585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route. When Keystone XL is operational, the states along the pipeline route are expected to receive an additional \$5.2 billion in property taxes during the operating life of the pipeline, according to the analysis.

However, there are some aspects of the legislation that require further review. I am particularly concerned about the implications of Congress legislating to force a decision of executive authority, as well as the environmental risks that may be associated with the pipeline.

As a Representative of Houston, the nation's energy capital, I certainly understand the importance of the energy industry with regard to our economy. The energy sector creates jobs, and increased energy production is good for the economy, but I do have reservations about the precedent set by this legislation. Ordinarily, we do not require a permit for constructing oil pipelines. However, any pipeline that connects the United States and another country is subject to executive permission, conveyed through a Presidential permit. Historically, any pipeline crossing international borders has required executive permission by way of a Presidential permit. Executive Order 13337 designates the Secretary of State as able to receive applications for Presidential permits. TransCanada submitted its permit applications to the Department of State in September of 2008. Environmental impact review has been underway since January of 2009, and has included public comment periods with extensions for additional input from impacted communities. The State Department is afforded primary jurisdiction over the proposal for the pipeline and expects to make a decision by the end of the year. Forcing the State Department and President Obama to render a decision before completing a thorough review is in no one's interest. Currently several agencies have worked together to determine the feasibility of this pipeline.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement is expected to be released by the EPA in August, at which time, the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Transportation, Energy, and Homeland Security, along with the Attorney General, and EPA Administrator will be asked for their views.

It is imperative that we achieve energy independence; we cannot continue to rely on foreign sources of oil from regions of the world which are unstable, and in some cases, opposed to our interests. Accordingly, there is no issue more integral to our economic and national security than energy independence.

We must encourage the development of innovative new technologies that create jobs; we must focus on reducing carbon emissions, protecting consumers, and increasing production of clean and renewable energy sources to truly modernize our infrastructure.

Yet, oil and gas companies provide jobs and serve a valuable need, and must be instrumental in devising a pragmatic strategy for achieving energy independence. We need new solutions, but they must strike a balance that will support continued growth in the oil and gas industry.

However, we must also carefully examine any project that impacts the environment to prevent lasting harmful effects to the nation and the planet. Before a decision is rendered on the current Keystone pipeline XL project, it is essential the proposal be thoroughly reviewed, and all environmental impact be evaluated.

We can work together to find a solution to our energy concerns upon which we can all agree. We can take the time to educate farmers who have valid concerns. We can brief environmental groups and seek their input from the planning stages to the implementation of the Process. We must not forget that the Canadian people also have an interest in protecting their environment. Certain parts of Canada are known for their pristine landscapes and nature conservatories. We must be prepared to advance and listen to the environmental concerns raised in the United States and Canada. We must protect both our citizens and the citizens of Canada.

The pipeline considered in this legislation transports tar sands oil, a high polluting fuel that produces high rates of carbon emissions. We must consider the potential for leaks and explosions that will release harmful toxins into the environment.

I am confident that both parties can find ways to work with the energy industry, the Administration, and other stakeholders to forge a compromise that will protect the environment without an adverse impact on the industry or consumers.

Rome was not built in a day; however, it was built on the backs of hard workers. At a time when our citizens seeking employment, many are struggling to live from one check to the next, it is imperative to review opportunities presented to us that will create a significant amount of jobs. We must utilize the technology and the resources we have at hand to advance our understanding of how to effectively process and use energy. We must acknowledge that we need energy. Our need for energy requires a comprehensive energy plan that will create jobs and decrease our dependence on countries that are hostile to our interests and indeed to our national security.

The oil resources currently available in Alberta, Canada are second to those available in Saudi Arabia. No one can argue that against the preference of getting oil from a stable country rather than from countries that are constantly in turmoil.

Canada has been our longest and strongest trading partner. Our countries share a common border and a common language. The sky will not fall if we build a pipeline. There is no doubt that we have all learned from the damage that can result by accidents caused by poor oversight.

I have thought about both the pros and the cons. I have carefully studied this issue. I be-

lieve that we must use the technology of today to advance the technology of the future. A lot has been made today of the recent pipeline explosion—has anyone asked why it occurred? How to prevent it from happening again?

Today, we are faced with looking at ways to decrease our dependence on oil from nations that are hostile to our interests. I support firmly advancing, if not this pipeline, then access to the oil resources in Canada. We must look at the thousands of jobs that can be created. There is .3 billion in revenue that can be generated. In the greater Houston area which has suffered so much job loss this will add thousands of jobs.

The arguments made have been balanced ones; however, when placed in context, when balanced against the need for working parents to have jobs that will feed their children during a time of economic crisis, then we must consider all options. I have long been and will continue to be a champion of the environment. Groups who have championed the environment are the very watchdogs we need to ensure its safety. At this time, our relationship with Canada merits careful and deliberative consideration.

We must consider all of the aspects of this legislation, and I offer this amendment to express the Sense of Congress that, despite how we will individually vote on H.R. 1938, we are committed to reducing our dependency on foreign oil from hostile regions, or those that oppose the interests of the United States.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and make very clear to the American people that we are dedicated to finding stable energy sources, reducing fuel costs, and creating jobs.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 112-181.

Mr. KUCINICH. 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 7, after line 23, insert the following new subsection:

(e) MANIPULATION OF OIL MARKETS.—The President shall not issue a final order granting or denying the Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline until the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, has certified that permitting the pipeline would not lead to manipulation of the United States oil market that would be detrimental to United States consumers.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, Americans are turning to the Federal Government for relief from high gas prices. However, approval of the Keystone XL pipeline will lead to exactly the opposite result; it will actually raise gas

prices—principally in the Midwest. In fact, some of the States that will suffer the worst gas price increases are the same ones that will have to bear the environmental burden of this pipeline.

This is not just my conclusion, this is the conclusion of TransCanada, the company that wants to build the Keystone XL pipeline. This is the conclusion of international energy consultant Purvin and Gertz, Inc., the company that TransCanada hired to evaluate its Keystone XL pipeline. And this is the conclusion of respected oil market economist Philip Verleger. That is why TransCanada wants to build this pipeline.

My amendment simply requires the Secretary of Energy to analyze the effect of the proposed pipeline on increased gas prices for American consumers and to determine if this pipeline is just an effort to manipulate the market for crude oil in the United States.

The proposed pipeline would carry up to 900,000 barrels per day of tar sands oil from Alberta, Canada over 2,000 miles to refineries on the U.S. gulf coast. Proponents have claimed that it would bring down oil prices.

However, TransCanada's permit application to the Canadian Government for the pipeline included documents and testimony which said Canadian oil companies could use the pipeline to increase America's fuel bill by up to \$4 billion per year by limiting the supply of Canadian crude to Midwest refineries and rerouting it to gulf coast refineries. This benefit to Canadian oil companies was used by TransCanada to argue that approval of the pipeline was in Canada's interest, but this information was conveniently hidden when TransCanada applied for the U.S. Presidential permit from the State Department.

This information comes from a report by international energy consultant Purvin and Gertz, Inc., the company that TransCanada hired to evaluate its Keystone XL pipeline.

In section 3.4.3 of their report, they concluded that there was an oversupply of crude oil in the Midwest that resulted in lower prices for Canadian crude oil and that the Keystone XL pipeline would remove this oversupply and raise crude oil prices in the market. In section 3.4.5 of their report, they recite that "Keystone has reviewed the PGI assessment and agrees with its conclusions."

Through manipulation of U.S. oil markets, the Keystone XL pipeline will increase U.S. gas prices by 10 to 20 cents per gallon across the United States, according to respected oil market economist Phillip Verleger. However, the greatest price increase—twice as much by one estimate—will occur in 15 States, including my State of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. It is estimated to increase

prices by \$6.55 per barrel of crude oil in the Midwest and \$3 per barrel across the U.S.

This market manipulation will gouge American consumers, forcing them to hand over up to 3.9 billion hard-earned American dollars to foreign oil companies every year. While this boon may benefit TransCanada and Canadian oil shareholders, it will only further devastate the American people, our economy, and farmers who are already struggling financially and can't afford a gas price hike.

Americans want low gas prices. Permitting the Keystone XL pipeline will deliver the opposite by increasing prices at the pump and making Americans pay more and more for almost every commodity they purchase.

I urge my colleagues to protect Americans from being further gouged by foreign oil companies and to support my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. TERRY. I strongly oppose this amendment. This is a poison pill, especially the way that this amendment is worded.

Now, the reality here is when this infrastructure of the pipeline is completed to U.S. refineries that are expanding to be able to accept this additional crude from Canada, we will have a reliable supply of at least 700,000 barrels per day—not relying on the Middle East as the gentledady from Texas just spoke about, wherein the Arab Spring provided great uncertainty of which speculators took advantage.

But the reality here for the U.S. markets is that we won't have to deal with that uncertainty if we continue to take steps like the Keystone XL pipeline. Once again, a reliable resource of 700,000 to 1.3 million barrels per day will only deflate prices at the pump.

□ 1700

That's what the American citizens want. They want stability and reduced prices at the pump. It is a bogus argument to say that this pipeline is going to lead to an increase at the pump. It just doesn't make sense.

Now, what I believe is a strained conclusion of a comment made by a TransCanada employee that they can actually charge more, well, the reality is heavy crude is heavily discounted when compared to a sweet or lighter crude that is easier and less costly to refine. So there is a discount in there. But if you have a pipeline that easily transports and eliminates a lot of the costs of transporting and you have reliability, that does slightly increase the value to those buyers of that crude in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and other parts of the Midwest.

So the reality is this heavy crude still will not rise to the price of a sweet crude. The reality is the reliability of

this oil coming to U.S. refineries will lower the price at the pumps, and that's what we should be doing, besides all of the jobs that will be created from this pipeline: 20,000 direct jobs created from this pipeline, energy security, an additional 100,000 to 200,000 jobs created on top of the construction.

So we need to move. We need the decision made. The data is here. They have enough time for additional comments to be able to make the decision by November 1.

I urge defeat of this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KUCINICH. How much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from Ohio has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. KUCINICH. The bottom line is the people whose jobs depend on their being right, and a company with billions of dollars at stake, all concluded that increases in price of gas will especially hit the Midwest as a result of this pipeline. These aren't just employees of TransCanada; these people are experts, legal experts who put this in an application. This is not a bogus argument.

If that is a bogus argument, to my friend, then that information should be conveyed to the Government of Canada, because TransCanada's permit application to the Canadian Government for a pipeline included documents and testimony which said that Canadian oil companies could use the pipeline to increase America's fuel bill by \$4 billion per year by limiting the supply of Canadian crude to Midwest refineries and rerouting it to gulf coast refineries.

Stand up for the American consumer.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. American workers and American consumers will be better off. They will reap the advantages of a reliable source of energy, eliminating, or at least greatly reducing, the uncertainties that cause the gas price spikes at the pump. Let's defeat this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. KUCINICH. 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 Ohio 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 112-181 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. WELCH of Vermont.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. RUSH of Illinois.

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. ESHOO of California.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. RUSH of Illinois.

Amendment No. 8 by Ms. HANABUSA of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio.

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. WELCH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) 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 164, noes 260, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 640]

AYES—164

Ackerman	Farr	McIntyre
Andrews	Fattah	McNerney
Baca	Filner	Meeks
Baldwin	Fitzpatrick	Michaud
Bass (CA)	Fortenberry	Miller (NC)
Becerra	Frank (MA)	Miller, George
Berkley	Fudge	Moore
Berman	Garamendi	Moran
Bishop (NY)	Gibson	Murphy (CT)
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Nadler
Boswell	Hahn	Napolitano
Brady (PA)	Hanabusa	Neal
Braley (IA)	Hastings (FL)	Oliver
Brown (FL)	Heinrich	Pallone
Butterfield	Higgins	Pascrell
Capps	Himes	Pastor (AZ)
Capuano	Hirono	Payne
Carnahan	Holt	Pelosi
Carney	Honda	Peters
Carson (IN)	Hoyer	Pingree (ME)
Castor (FL)	Insee	Polis
Chu	Israel	Price (NC)
Cicilline	Jackson (IL)	Quigley
Clarke (MI)	Johnson (GA)	Rangel
Clarke (NY)	Johnson, E. B.	Reyes
Clay	Kaptur	Richardson
Cleaver	Keating	Richmond
Clyburn	Kildee	Rothman (NJ)
Cohen	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Connolly (VA)	Kucinich	Ruppersberger
Conyers	Langevin	Rush
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Sanchez, Loretta
Crowley	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
Cummings	Levin	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Schiff
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Schrader
DeFazio	Loeb	Schwartz
DeGette	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (VA)
DeLauro	Lowey	Scott, David
Deutch	Lujan	Serrano
Dicks	Lynch	Sherman
Dingell	Maloney	Sires
Doggett	Markey	Slaughter
Doyle	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Speier
Ellison	McCollum	Stark
Engel	McDermott	Sutton
Eshoo	McGovern	Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)	Velázquez
Tierney	Walz (MN)
Tonko	Wilson
Towns	Wasserman
Tsongas	Schultz
Van Hollen	Waters
	Watt

NOES—260

Adams	Gosar
Aderholt	Gowdy
Akin	Granger
Alexander	Graves (GA)
Altmire	Graves (MO)
Amash	Green, Al
Austria	Green, Gene
Bachus	Griffin (AR)
Barletta	Griffith (VA)
Barrow	Grimm
Bartlett	Guinta
Barton (TX)	Guthrie
Bass (NH)	Hall
Benishek	Hanna
Berg	Harper
Biggert	Harris
Bilbray	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Hayworth
Black	Heck
Blackburn	Hensarling
Bonner	Herger
Bono Mack	Herrera Beutler
Boren	Hinojosa
Boustany	Hochul
Brady (TX)	Holden
Brooks	Huelskamp
Broun (GA)	Huizenga (MI)
Buchanan	Hultgren
Bucshon	Hunter
Buerkle	Hurt
Burgess	Issa
Burton (IN)	Jackson Lee
Calvert	(TX)
Camp	Jenkins
Campbell	Johnson (IL)
Canseco	Johnson (OH)
Cantor	Johnson, Sam
Capito	Jones
Cardoza	Kelly
Cassidy	King (IA)
Chabot	King (NY)
Chaffetz	Kingston
Chandler	Kinzinger (IL)
Coble	Kissell
Coffman (CO)	Kline
Cole	Labrador
Conaway	Lamborn
Costa	Lance
Costello	Landry
Cravaack	Lankford
Crawford	Latham
Crenshaw	LaTourette
Critz	Latta
Cuellar	Lewis (CA)
Culberson	LoBiondo
Davis (KY)	Long
Denham	Lucas
Dent	Luetkemeyer
DesJarlais	Lummis
Diaz-Balart	Lungren, Daniel
Dold	E.
Donnelly (IN)	Mack
Dreier	Manzullo
Duffy	Marchant
Duncan (SC)	Marino
Duncan (TN)	Matheson
Ellmers	McCarthy (CA)
Emerson	McCaul
Farenthold	McClintock
Fincher	McCotter
Flake	McHenry
Fleischmann	McKeon
Fleming	McKinley
Flores	McMorris
Forbes	Rodgers
Fox	Meehan
Franks (AZ)	Mica
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)
Galleghy	Miller (MI)
Garner	Miller, Gary
Garrett	Mulvaney
Gerlach	Murphy (PA)
Gibbs	Myrick
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer
Gohmert	Noem
Gonzalez	Nugent
Goodlatte	Nunes

Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Bachmann	Giffords	Jordan
Bishop (UT)	Gutiérrez	Sánchez, Linda
Carter	Hinchee	T.

□ 1731

Messrs. POSEY and BISHOP of Georgia changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio). The Chair would ask all present to rise for the purpose of a moment of silence.

The Chair asks that the Committee now observe a moment of silence in remembrance of our brave men and women in uniform who have given their lives in the service of our Nation in Iraq and in Afghanistan and their families, and of all who serve in our Armed Forces and their families.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LATOURETTE). 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 164, noes 261, answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 641]

AYES—164

Ackerman	Clay	Fattah
Andrews	Cleaver	Filner
Baca	Clyburn	Frank (MA)
Baldwin	Cohen	Fudge
Bass (CA)	Connolly (VA)	Garamendi
Becerra	Conyers	Green, Al
Berkley	Cooper	Grijalva
Berman	Courtney	Hahn
Bishop (NY)	Crowley	Hanabusa
Blumenauer	Cummings	Hastings (FL)
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Heinrich
Brady (PA)	Davis (IL)	Higgins
Braley (IA)	DeFazio	Himes
Brown (FL)	DeGette	Hirono
Butterfield	DeLauro	Holt
Capps	Dicks	Deutch
Capuano	Dingell	Hoyer
Carnahan	Doggett	Hunter
Carney	Doyle	Inslee
Carson (IN)	Edwards	Israel
Castor (FL)	Ellison	Jackson (IL)
Chu	Engel	Jackson Lee
Cicilline	Eshoo	(TX)
Clarke (MI)	Farr	Johnson (GA)
Clarke (NY)		Johnson (OH)

Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore

Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oliver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff

Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Townsend
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock

Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Sutzman
Stullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry

Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore

Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oliver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky

Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Townsend
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Johnson (IL)

NOT VOTING—6

Bachmann
Giffords

Gutierrez
Hinchee

Lee (CA)
Pelosi

□ 1738

NOES—261

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier

Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Hui zeng a (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)

Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
Flake
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cielline

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:
Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 641, I inadvertently voted "yes" on the Rush Amendment, when I intended to vote "no." I had just led a moment of silence from the chair, and in the excitement afterwards pressed the wrong button.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) 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 163, noes 264, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 642]
AYES—163

Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah

Filner
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inlee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones

NOES—264

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)

Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Holden
Huelskamp
Hui zeng a (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
Dent
DesJarlais
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan

Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall

Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko

Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

NOES—275

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Bertram
Biggert
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxo
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett

Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland

Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland

Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf

Andrews
Bachmann

Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)

Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—5

Giffords
Gutierrez

Hinchey

□ 1750

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 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 161, noes 265, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 645]

AYES—161

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Bertram
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi

Gibson
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsock
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowe
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler

Napolitano
Neal
Oliver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt

Waxman
Welch

Wilson (FL)
Woolsey

NOES—265

Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Hochul
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxo
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Bertram
Biggert
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxo
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett

Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent

NOT VOTING—6

Bachmann
Giffords

Gutierrez
Hinchey

Stark
Wolf

□ 1755

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. HANABUSA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 168, noes 260, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 646]

AYES—168

Ackerman Hahn Pallone
 Andrews Hanabusa Pastor (AZ)
 Baca Hanna Payne
 Baldwin Hastings (FL) Pelosi
 Bass (CA) Heinrich Perlmutter
 Becerra Higgins Peters
 Berkley Himes Pingree (ME)
 Berman Hirono Polis
 Bishop (GA) Hochul Price (NC)
 Bishop (NY) Holt Quigley
 Blumenauer Honda Rangel
 Boswell Hoyer Reichert
 Braley (IA) Inslee Reyes
 Brown (FL) Israel Richardson
 Buchanan Jackson (IL) Richmond
 Butterfield Jackson Lee Rothman (NJ)
 Capps (TX) Johnson (GA) Roybal-Allard
 Capuano Johnson (E. B.) Ruppersberger
 Carnahan Johnson, E. B. Rush
 Carney Kaptur Ryan (OH)
 Carson (IN) Keating Sánchez, Linda
 Castor (FL) Kildee T.
 Chu Sanchez, Loretta
 Cicilline Kissell Sarbanes
 Clarke (MI) Kucinich Schakowsky
 Clarke (NY) Langevin Schiff
 Clay Larsen (WA) Schrader
 Cleaver Larson (CT) Schwartz
 Clyburn Lee (CA) Scott (VA)
 Cohen Levin Scott, David
 Connolly (VA) Lewis (GA) Serrano
 Conyers Lipinski Sewell
 Courtney Loeb sack Sherman
 Critz Lofgren, Zoe Slaughter
 Crowley Lowey Smith (WA)
 Cummings Lujan Speier
 Davis (CA) Lynch Stark
 Davis (IL) Maloney Sutton
 DeFazio Markey Thompson (CA)
 DeGette Matsui Thompson (MS)
 DeLauro McCarthy (NY) Tierney
 Deutch McCollum Tonko
 Dicks McDermott Towns
 Doggett McGovern Tsongas
 Edwards McIntyre Van Hollen
 Ellison Mc Nerney Velázquez
 Eshoo Meeks Walz (MN)
 Farr Michaud Wasserman
 Fattah Miller (NC) Schultz
 Filner Miller, George Waters
 Fortenberry Moore Watt
 Frank (MA) Moran Waxman
 Fudge Murphy (CT) Welch
 Garamendi Nadler Wilson (FL)
 Gibson Napolitano Woolsey
 Gonzalez Neal Wu
 Grijalva Oliver Yarmuth

NOES—260

Adams Altmire Barletta
 Aderholt Amash Barrow
 Akin Austria Bartlett
 Alexander Bachus Barton (TX)

Bass (NH) Graves (MO)
 Benishek Green, Al
 Berg Green, Gene
 Biggert Griffin (AR)
 Bilbray Griffith (VA)
 Bilirakis Grimm
 Bishop (UT) Guinta
 Black Guthrie
 Blackburn Hall
 Bonner Harper
 Bono Mack Harris
 Boren Hartzler
 Boustany Hastings (WA)
 Brady (PA) Hayworth
 Brady (TX) Heck
 Brooks Hensarling
 Broun (GA) Herger
 Bucshon Herrera Beutler
 Buerkle Hinojosa
 Burgess Holden
 Burton (IN) Huelskamp
 Calvert Huizenga (MI)
 Camp Hultgren
 Campbell Hunter
 Canseco Hurt
 Cantor Issa
 Capito Jenkins
 Cardoza Johnson (IL)
 Carter Johnson (OH)
 Cassidy Johnson, Sam
 Chabot Jones
 Chaffetz Jordan
 Chandler Kelly
 Coble King (IA)
 Coffman (CO) King (NY)
 Cole Kingston
 Conaway Kinzinger (IL)
 Cooper Kline
 Costa Labrador
 Costello Lamborn
 Cravaack Lance
 Crawford Landry
 Crenshaw Landford
 Cuellar Latham
 Culberson LaTourette
 Davis (KY) Latta
 Denham Lewis (CA)
 Dent LoBiondo
 DesJarlais Long
 Diaz-Balart Lucas
 Dingell Luetkemeyer
 Dold Lummis
 Donnelly (IN) Lungren, Daniel
 Doyle E.
 Dreier Mack
 Duffy Manzullo
 Duncan (SC) Marchant
 Duncan (TN) Marino
 Ellmers Matheson
 Emerson McCarthy (CA)
 Engel McCaul
 Farenthold McClintock
 Fincher McCotter
 Fitzpatrick McHenry
 Flake McKeon
 Fleischmann McKinley
 Fleming McMorris
 Flores Rodgers
 Forbes Meehan
 Foxx Mica
 Franks (AZ) Miller (FL)
 Frelinghuysen Miller (MI)
 Gallegly Miller, Gary
 Gardner Mulvaney
 Garrett Murphy (PA)
 Gerlach Myrick
 Gibbs Neugebauer
 Gingrey (GA) Noem
 Gohmert Nugent
 Goodlatte Nunes
 Gosar Nunnelee
 Gowdy Olson
 Granger Owens
 Graves (GA) Palazzo

NOT VOTING—4

Bachmann Gutierrez
 Giffords Hinchey

□ 1758

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) 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 163, noes 263, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 647]

AYES—163

Ackerman Hahn Pallone
 Andrews Hanabusa Pastor (AZ)
 Baca Hastings (FL) Payne
 Baldwin Heinrich Pelosi
 Bass (CA) Higgins Perlmutter
 Becerra Himes Peters
 Berkley Hinojosa Pingree (ME)
 Berman Hirono Polis
 Bishop (GA) Hochul Price (NC)
 Bishop (NY) Holt Quigley
 Blumenauer Honda Rangel
 Boswell Hoyer Reyes
 Braley (IA) Inslee Richardson
 Brown (FL) Israel Richmond
 Buchanan Jackson (IL) Rothman (NJ)
 Butterfield Jackson Lee Roybal-Allard
 Capps (TX) Johnson (GA) Ruppersberger
 Capuano Johnson, E. B. Rush
 Carnahan Johnson, E. B. Ryan (OH)
 Carney Jones Sánchez, Linda
 Carson (IN) Castor (FL) Kaptur
 Chu Keating
 Cicilline Kildee Sanchez, Loretta
 Clarke (MI) Clarke (MI) Kind Sarbanes
 Clarke (NY) Clarke (NY) Kissell Schakowsky
 Clay Kucinich Schiff
 Cleaver Langevin Schwart z
 Clyburn Larson (CT) Scott (VA)
 Cohen Lee (CA) Scott, David
 Connolly (VA) Levin Serrano
 Conyers Lewis (GA) Sewell
 Courtney Loeb sack Sherman
 Crowl ey Court ney Lofgren, Zoe Slaughter
 Cuellar Lowey Smith (WA)
 Cummings Lujan Speier
 Davis (CA) Lynch Stark
 Davis (IL) Maloney Sutton
 DeFazio Markey Thompson (CA)
 DeGette Matsui Thompson (MS)
 DeLauro McCarthy (NY) Tierney
 Deutch McCollum Tonko
 Dicks McDermott Towns
 Doggett McGovern Tsongas
 Edwards McIntyre Van Hollen
 Ellison Mc Nerney Velázquez
 Eshoo Meeks Walz (MN)
 Farr Michaud Wasserman
 Fattah Miller (NC) Schultz
 Filner Miller, George Waters
 Frank (MA) Moore Watt
 Fudge Moran Waxman
 Garamendi Murphy (CT) Welch
 Nadler Wilson (FL) Woolsey
 Napolitano Neal Wu
 Napolitano Neal Wu
 Grijalva Oliver Yarmuth

NOES—263

Adams Berg Broun (GA)
 Aderholt Biggert Buchanan
 Akin Bilbray Bucshon
 Alexander Bilirakis Buerkle
 Altmire Bishop (UT) Burgess
 Amash Black Burton (IN)
 Austria Blackburn Calvert
 Bachus Bonner Camp
 Barletta Bono Mack Campbell
 Barrow Boren Canseco
 Bartlett Boustany Capito
 Barton (TX) Brady (PA) Cardoza
 Bass (NH) Brady (TX) Carter
 Benishek Brooks Cassidy

Chabot Huizenga (MI) Price (GA)
 Chaffetz Hultgren Quayle
 Chandler Hunter Rahall
 Coble Hurt Reed
 Coffman (CO) Issa Rehberg
 Cole Jenkins Reichert
 Conaway Johnson (IL) Renacci
 Cooper Johnson (OH) Ribble
 Costa Johnson, Sam Rigell
 Costello Jordan Rivera
 Cravaack Kelly Roby
 Crawford King (IA) Roe (TN)
 Crenshaw King (NY) Rogers (AL)
 Critz Kingston Rogers (KY)
 Culberson Kingzinger (IL) Rogers (MI)
 Davis (KY) Kline Rohrabacher
 Denham Labrador Rokita
 Dent Lamborn Rooney
 DesJarlais Lance Ros-Lehtinen
 Diaz-Balart Landry Roskam
 Dingell Lankford Ross (AR)
 Dold Larsen (WA) Ross (FL)
 Donnelly (IN) Latham Royce
 Doyle LaTourette Runyan
 Dreier Latta Ryan (WI)
 Duffy Lewis (CA) Scalise
 Duncan (SC) Lipinski Schilling
 Duncan (TN) LoBiondo Schmidt
 Ellmers Long Schock
 Emerson Lucas Schrader
 Engel Luetkemeyer Schwelkert
 Farenthold Lummis Scott (SC)
 Fincher Lungren, Daniel Scott, Austin
 Fitzpatrick E. Sensenbrenner
 Flake Mack Sessions
 Fleischmann Manzullo Shimkus
 Fleming Marchant Shuler
 Flores Marino Shuster
 Forbes Matheson Simpson
 Fortenberry McCarthy (CA) Sires
 Fox McCall Smith (NE)
 Franks (AZ) McClintock Smith (NJ)
 Frelinghuysen McCotter Smith (TX)
 Gallegly McHenry Southerland
 Gardner McKeon Stearns
 Garrett McKinley Stivers
 Gerlach McMorris Stutzman
 Gibbs Rodgers Sullivan
 Gibson Meehan Terry
 Gingrey (GA) Mica Thompson (MS)
 Gohmert Miller (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Goodlatte Miller (MI) Thornberry
 Gosar Miller, Gary Tiberi
 Gowdy Mulvaney Tipton
 Granger Murphy (PA) Turner
 Graves (GA) Myrick Upton
 Graves (MO) Neugebauer Visclosky
 Griffin (AR) Noem Walberg
 Griffith (VA) Nunes Walden
 Grimm Nunnelee Walsh (IL)
 Guinta Olson Webster
 Guthrie Owens West
 Hall Palazzo Westmoreland
 Hanna Pascrell Whitfield
 Harper Paul Wilson (SC)
 Harris Paulsen Wittman
 Hartzler Pearce Wolf
 Hastings (WA) Pence Womack
 Hayworth Peterson Woodall
 Heck Petri Yoder
 Hensarling Pitts Young (AK)
 Heger Platts Young (FL)
 Herrera Beutler Poe (TX) Young (IN)
 Holden Pompeo
 Huelskamp Posey

NOT VOTING—6

Bachmann Giffords Hinchey
 Cantor Gutierrez Nugent

□ 1804

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) 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 164, noes 261, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 648]

AYES—164

Ackerman Hanabusa Payne
 Andrews Hastings (FL) Pelosi
 Baca Heinrich Perlmutter
 Baldwin Higgins Peters
 Bass (CA) Himes Pingree (ME)
 Becerra Hirono Platts
 Berkley Hochul Price (NC)
 Bishop (GA) Holt Quigley
 Bishop (NY) Honda Rangel
 Blumenauer Hoyer Richardson
 Boswell Insee Richmond
 Brwell (IA) Israel Rothman (NJ)
 Brown (FL) Jackson (IL) Roybal-Allard
 Butterfield Johnson (GA) Ruppersberger
 Capps Johnson (IL) Rush
 Capuano Johnson, E. B. Ryan (OH)
 Carnahan Jones Sánchez, Linda
 Carney Kaptur T.
 Carson (IN) Keating Sanchez, Loretta
 Castor (FL) Kildee Sarbanes
 Chu Kind Schakowsky
 Cicilline Kissell Schiff
 Clarke (MI) Kucinich Schwartz
 Clarke (NY) Langevin Scott (VA)
 Clay Larsen (WA) Scott, David
 Cleaver Larson (CT) Serrano
 Clyburn Lee (CA) Sewell
 Cohen Levin Sherman
 Connolly (VA) Lewis (GA) Shuler
 Conyers Lipinski Slaughte
 Courtney Loeb sack Smith (WA)
 Crowley Lofgren, Zoe Speier
 Cummings Lowey Stark
 Davis (CA) Lujan Sutton
 Davis (IL) Lynch Thompson (CA)
 DeFazio Maloney Markey Thompson (MS)
 DeGette DeLauro Matsui Tierney
 DeLauro Dent McCarthy (NY) Tonko
 Dicks McCollum Towns
 Doggett McGovern Tsongas
 Edwards McIntyre Van Hollen
 Ellison McInyre Velázquez
 Eshoo McNeerney Visclosky
 Farr Meeks Walz (MN)
 Michaud Michaud Wasserman
 Miller, George Miller, George Schultz
 Moore Moore Waters
 Moran Moran Watt
 Murphy (CT) Nadler Waxman
 Nadler Napolitano Welch
 Napolitano Neal Wilson (FL)
 Neal Oliver Woolsey
 Pallone Wu Yarmuth
 Pastor (AZ) Hahn

NOES—261

Adams Bono Mack Coble
 Aderholt Boren Coffman (CO)
 Akin Boustany Cole
 Alexander Brady (PA) Conaway
 Altmire Brady (TX) Cooper
 Amash Brooks Costa
 Austria Broun (GA) Costello
 Bachus Buchanan Cravaack
 Barletta Bucshon Crawford
 Barrow Buerkle Crenshaw
 Bartlett Burgess Critz
 Barton (TX) Burton (IN) Cuellar
 Bass (NH) Calvert Culberson
 Benishek Camp Davis (KY)
 Berg Campbell Denham
 Berman Canseco DesJarlais
 Biggert Capito Diaz-Balart
 Bilbray Cardoza Dingell
 Bilirakis Carter Dold
 Bishop (UT) Cassidy Donnelly (IN)
 Black Chabot Doyle
 Blackburn Chaffetz Dreier
 Bonner Chandler Duffy

Duncan (SC) Kline Reichert
 Duncan (TN) Labrador Renacci
 Ellmers Lamborn Reyes
 Emerson Lance Ribble
 Engel Landry Rigell
 Farenthold Lankford Rivera
 Fincher Latham Roby
 Flake LaTourette Roe (TN)
 Fleischmann Latta Rogers (AL)
 Fleming Lewis (CA) Rogers (KY)
 Flores LoBiondo Rogers (MI)
 Forbes Long Rohrabacher
 Foyx Lucas Rokita
 Franks (AZ) Luetkemeyer Rooney
 Frelinghuysen Lummis Ros-Lehtinen
 Gallegly Lungren, Daniel Roskam
 Gardner E. Ross (AR)
 Garrett Mack Ross (FL)
 Gibbs Manzullo Royce
 Gingrey (GA) Marchant Runyan
 Gohmert Marino Ryan (WI)
 Gonzalez Matheson Scalise
 Goodlatte McCarthy (CA) Schilling
 Gosar McCaul Schmidt
 Gowdy McClintock Schock
 Granger McCotter Schwelkert
 Graves (GA) McHenry Schweikert
 Graves (MO) McKeon Scott (SC)
 Green, Al McKinley Sensenbrenner
 Green, Gene McMorris Sessions
 Griffin (AR) Rodgers Shimkus
 Griffith (VA) Meehan Shuster
 Grimm Mica Simpson
 Guinta Miller (FL) Sires
 Guthrie Miller (MI) Smith (NE)
 Hall Miller (NC) Smith (NJ)
 Hanna Miller, Gary Smith (TX)
 Harper Mulvaney Southerland
 Harris Murphy (PA) Stearns
 Hartzler Myrick Stivers
 Hastings (WA) Neugebauer Stutzman
 Hayworth Noem Sullivan
 Heck Nugent Terry
 Hensarling Nunes Thompson (PA)
 Heger Nunnelee Thornberry
 Herrera Beutler Olson Tiberi
 Hinojosa Owens Tipton
 Holden Palazzio Turner
 Huelskamp Pascrell Upton
 Huizenga (MI) Paul Walberg
 Hultgren Paulsen Walden
 Hunter Pearce Walsh (IL)
 Hurt Pence Webster
 Issa Peterson West
 Jackson Lee Petri Westmoreland
 (TX) Pitts Whitfield
 Jenkins Poe (TX) Wilson (SC)
 Johnson (OH) Polis Wittman
 Johnson, Sam Pompeo Wolf
 Jordan Posey Womack
 Kelly Price (GA) Woodall
 King (IA) Quayle Yoder
 King (NY) Rahall Young (AK)
 Kingston Reed Young (FL)
 Kinzinger (IL) Rehberg Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—7

Bachmann Giffords Scott, Austin
 Cantor Gutierrez
 Deutch Hinchey

□ 1807

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:
 Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 648 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chair, I was delayed for votes, due to my participation in a peaceful rally and protest against the current Administration's enforcement policies against immigrant students and the families of U.S. citizens. Had I been present for the votes I would have voted “yes” on rollcall votes 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, and 648.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.