

They are reporting where a Supreme Court Justice's kids go to school, where her family goes to church, her daily routine, and the left calls it a talking point?

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, S. 4160 is a straightforward bill that will protect the families of the Justices. Democrats also fought to try to protect the families of Supreme Court employees. Republicans objected and won't do that, so this is the best we can get.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LIEU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4160.

The question was taken.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2543, FEDERAL RESERVE RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2773, RECOVERING AMERICA'S WILDLIFE ACT OF 2021; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7606, MEAT AND POULTRY SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1170 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1170

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2543) to amend the Federal Reserve Act to add additional demographic reporting requirements, to modify the goals of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-49, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate

equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Financial Services or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2773) to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-47, modified by the amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 6 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. After debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 7 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in

the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 7. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 5 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 8. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 7 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 9. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7606) to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Agriculture now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-50, modified by the amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 10 of this resolution; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 10. After debate pursuant to section 9 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules are waived.

SEC. 11. House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021 (as most recently amended by House Resolution 1153, agreed to June 8, 2022), is amended by striking "June 17, 2022" each place it appears and inserting (in each instance) "June 22, 2022".

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

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1300

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1170, for three measures.

First, it provides for consideration of H.R. 2543 under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment, provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services, makes in order 27 amendments, and provides one motion to recommit.

Second, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 2773 under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment, provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources, makes in order eight amendments, and provides one motion to recommit.

Third, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7606 under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment, provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture, makes in order two amendments, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule extends recess instructions, suspension authority, and same day authority through June 22, 2022.

First, I will say a few words about the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act. Times are tough for working families across our country. Food prices are rising and gas prices are at an all-time high. At the same time, food companies and Big Oil are making record profits at the expense of these same hard-working Americans.

Costs are rising up and down the supply chain. The cost of fertilizer and pesticides has risen 50 percent over the past year, in part due to the ongoing war in Ukraine. Rising energy prices, increasing trucking costs, and the worst outbreak of avian flu in 7 years are all contributing to the higher prices consumers are paying at the grocery store.

Plus, combine oil companies' irresponsibility with Putin's war in Ukraine, and you have an unbearable situation for American consumers. The Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act will help us look out for working families,

not just big corporations and their billionaire CEOs. This package of bipartisan legislation supports farmers and lowers prices for America's families at the grocery store and at the gas pump.

This rule also allows us to consider a package of legislation aimed at addressing racial and economic inequities that limit opportunities for Americans to buy homes, access loans, and earn fair wages.

Income and wealth inequality is higher in the United States than in any other developed country, and there are examples of it in almost all parts of our lives. The reforms in this package will help us better target and measure outcomes for underserved populations.

Finally, the Recovering America's Wildlife Act helps protect the more than one-third of all fish and wildlife species in the United States that are at risk of extinction.

This legislation funds conservation efforts for more than 12,000 species of wildlife and plants, and the recovery of 1,600 species already listed as threatened or endangered.

Taken together and taken separately, these bills will all lead to real important change for Americans.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the rule before us provides for consideration of three pieces of legislation that are, once again, missed opportunities to provide real relief to the American people.

Rather than working with Republicans to address the serious issues facing our Nation, Democrats again prioritize the interests of far-left special interest groups and their radical progressive base over the needs of American workers and American families.

Look no further than H.R. 2543, a compilation of 13 Committee on Financial Services' bills that prioritize woke policies and unnecessary reporting over actually fixing Biden's economic crisis.

As my friends across the aisle will remember, under President Trump, U.S. employment reached a 50-year low of 3.5 percent. Additionally, under President Trump, minority unemployment dropped to the lowest levels on record.

Compare that with the economy under the Democrats' one-party rule. Inflation is now at a 40-year high. Gas prices are now over \$5 a gallon. Americans can expect to pay an extra \$5,200 this year compared to last year for the same goods and services.

Once again, rather than just working with Republicans to provide real economic relief, the Democrats continue to double down on reckless spending, far-left policies, and have prioritized their Big Government socialism over free market principles. What has this led to?

It has led to economic instability. It threatens the stability of our Federal

Reserve. It piles regulatory costs on small businesses. It emboldens unelected and unaccountable career bureaucrats.

Ultimately, H.R. 2543 will make it more difficult for low-income and minority borrowers to start a business, to buy a home, and to build credit. It actually does the opposite of the intended effect.

This will also provide for consideration of H.R. 7606, a bill that claims to lower food costs by appointing a "special investigator," and this special investigator will investigate American meat packers and live poultry dealers.

Let's be clear, this legislation is a weak attempt to lay the blame for President Biden's economic crisis on American job creators. In reality, this is just another unfunded mandate that empowers Washington bureaucrats and places new burdens on American food producers.

Alarming, these compliance costs may actually raise the price of food even higher, making life in Joe Biden's America even harder on average American families.

Finally, this bill provides for consideration of H.R. 2773, the Recovering America's Wildlife Act of 2022. While I support conservation efforts, I am incredibly disappointed once again by the majority walking away from talks with Republicans to find offsets and to try to resolve spending concerns for the \$1.34 billion in new annual mandatory spending authorized by this bill.

In fact, according to the CBO, this legislation spends \$12.7 billion just in the first 10 years alone.

Madam Speaker, 80 percent of Americans say inflation is the most important issue facing this country. You wouldn't know it by looking at the bills Democrats are prioritizing for floor action this week.

□ 1315

Perhaps it is time that my Big Government, Democratic colleagues actually listen to the American people and work with Republicans on real economic solutions rather than doubling down on the out-of-control spending and reckless far-left policies that created Biden's economic crisis in the first place.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "no" to oppose this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I always, as we have these debates with my good friend from Pennsylvania, encourage that we do work together acknowledging that we have differences of opinion and reminding people who are maybe watching that we are in a global economy that has inflation globally and that what we are doing in this package is to try to provide some small instruments for oversight accountability so that we can have as much control as we can in a global economy that is impacting this inflation that is so hard for working Americans.

So with all due respect to my friend from Pennsylvania, I am always willing to work with him. But this package is intended to provide more accountability, not more bureaucracy.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I hear about this being a global issue. It is a global issue, but the reason it is a global issue—quick economics lesson—we are still the reserve currency. We also are the largest GDP. We are exporting the inflation to other countries.

Let's be clear. The inflation is caused by Joe Biden's reckless, Big Government, socialist agenda and, unfortunately, the American people as well as the world have to deal with this recklessness.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), who is my good friend on the Rules Committee.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend from Pennsylvania for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I would like to start off by saying that I am going to specifically talk about H.R. 7606. Many of the bills included in that bill, in H.R. 7606, I supported and helped introduce. The Butcher Block Act, year-round E-15, and the PRECISE Act are all pieces of legislation I have long supported and are included in this package.

I find it stunning that my colleagues in the majority after many months of sitting on these thoughtful, bipartisan bills are finally bringing them forward attached to a poison pill that is duplicative and unnecessary.

Perhaps most disappointing is that this bill is being advertised as an immediate solution to skyrocketing food and fuel prices. But many of these bills are simply codifications of existing programs or duplicative of other efforts all packaged with a feel-good title.

Let me be clear. These will not address the underlying drivers of inflation or increasing input costs. If the majority were serious about bringing down the cost of our food and fuel, they would check their incessant spending habits far beyond the Federal Government's means. They would roll back the Biden administration's regulatory war on agriculture.

But that is not what this bill does.

Madam Speaker, the Packers and Stockyards Division already has enforcement tools at their disposal to address uncompetitive behavior in the meatpacking sector. However, by the Packers and Stockyards Division's own estimates, the agency is chronically understaffed and underfunded. If my colleagues were serious about combating uncompetitive behavior in the meatpacking industry, they would have included robust resources to enhance enforcement under the Packers and Stockyard Act.

This legislation is unfunded and creates an unnecessary and duplicative special investigator appointed by an

administration that blames rising costs of goods and services on everyone but themselves and is empowered with nearly unlimited authority to harass market participants when convenient for the politics of this administration.

Further, the Department of Justice has already been in the process of investigating meatpackers with respect to this exact issue.

I would ask my colleague if they have yet to receive any update regarding this effort? And if so, what can we expect from it? I know many of my Republican colleagues and I have been seeking an update for months to no avail. Absent such investigation, it is inappropriate for this bill to move forward.

Much of this package does have bipartisan support, but when I asked why the majority didn't focus on the bills with strong bipartisan consensus, I was essentially told that this is the package, this is what the majority wants. The message to me was, Take it or leave it. This shows, once again, the majority's unwillingness to work in a bipartisan manner and really, really address the issues facing Americans.

That is unfortunate, and I urge my colleagues in the majority to work with Republicans in addressing these issues in a thoughtful and bipartisan manner and to stop playing politics while our country suffers.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule and the underlying bill.

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

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

Madam Speaker, Americans are now paying an average of over \$5 for a gallon of gas. This is the first time in history this has happened. Let me repeat that: over \$5 for a gallon of gas.

The pain at the pump is a direct result of President Biden's and congressional Democrats' radical Green New Deal agenda and a war on American energy producers.

Let's just be blunt about something: the base of the Democratic Party—the bunch of woke yuppies sitting at home on Zooms all day—don't care about gas prices. But if you are someone who has to swing a hammer for a living and drive to a jobsite, if you are a waitress at a diner and you have to drive to your shift, that affects you.

Republicans care about working families and working men and women. That is why we believe Americans deserve affordable, American-made energy. That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, here to explain this amendment is my good friend and a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Congressman JEFF DUNCAN from South Carolina.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

As a direct result of President Biden's war on American energy, average national gas prices have hit \$5 per gallon. I don't know what they are in Michigan. I know I pay more than \$5 a gallon for diesel fuel in South Carolina.

This is the worst energy crisis we have seen since 1973. Why we had an energy crisis in the seventies was supply and demand. We had lessening global supply and increased demand as the economy was growing.

When will we learn?

The American people are feeling the pain directly due to the policies of the Biden administration. This shouldn't come as any surprise to the American people. It really doesn't because the President said during a Presidential debate that he would phase out oil and gas production in the United States, and that is exactly what they are doing. It is costing moms and dads around the country, and Democrats are wondering why gas prices are so high. It is unbelievable.

What is even more unbelievable is that President Biden killed American energy at the same time green-lighting Vladimir Putin's Nord Stream 2 project to allow Vladimir Putin to produce energy and sell it to Europe. We can't do that here at home.

The logic of Joe Biden and the Democrats: kill American energy while promoting energy development of tyrants in Russia, Iran, and Venezuela is unbelievable.

It is simple. You are playing politics with this country's energy crisis. Democrats want high gas prices so they can push their fallacy of a utopian world of wind, solar, and EVs for all. Meanwhile, American families are choosing between filling up their tank, feeding their families, and not doing other things they are used to doing because they are having to pay more at the pump.

Energy prices hurt low-income Americans the hardest. They are seeing their savings erode in a volatile stock market. More of their paychecks are going for basic commodities due to rampant high inflation, and they are paying record-high prices nationwide to fuel their vehicles.

Energy Secretary Granholm's solution for high gas prices? Buy a \$55,000

electric vehicle. They can range up to \$90,000.

How many American families can afford that?

Even the Biden administration knows that is a failed approach.

I saw a Democrat plan recently that we are going to use more of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to increase supply. Okay. You acknowledge there is a supply-and-demand issue. They are currently tapping the SPR at record levels to meet rising demand. The SPR fell to 538 billion barrels just last month, and that is the lowest level since 1987.

Madam Speaker, that is a finite commodity that once we drain the SPR, unless you produce more energy or buy oil from Iran, Venezuela, or Russia to replenish it—it is not an infinite supply—what are you going to do then?

What are we going to do then when that runs out?

If Americans want to blame someone for record-high gas prices, then look no further than House Democrats who have already blocked Representative CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS' bill, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, six times. If Democrats block it today, then it will be the seventh time they have blocked a commonsense piece of legislation that is a Republican solution. Now, this bill will approve the Keystone XL pipeline, remove all restrictions on LNG exports, and restart oil and gas leasing on Federal lands and waters.

It is well past time for the Democrats to wake up and follow the science, as they like to say. Stop putting special interest groups before the American people.

Let's flip the switch. Let's support American energy and America first policies. Let's support the American Energy Independence from Russia Act to unleash American energy production and security. Let's take the first step toward lowering gas prices for Americans and quit playing games. We are going to release the SPR oil to increase supply to lower the price at the pump because that is temporary, because once that supply is used up, we are not going to have that to put back into the market. Quit doing that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from South Carolina an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. DUNCAN. Flip the switch, folks. Let's support American energy independence.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question so the House can immediately consider this commonsense legislation by CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS.

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to remind folks that 50 percent of inflation is caused by the war in Ukraine and ac-

tions by Vladimir Putin. In terms of energy, we believe in supporting American energy, but we also accept the reality that we are transitioning to more choices in energy like we do in California.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a June 10, 2021, USA Today article titled: "Fact check: Rising gas prices due to high demand and low supply, not Biden's policies."

[From USA Today, June 10, 2021]

FACT CHECK: RISING GAS PRICES DUE TO HIGH DEMAND AND LOW SUPPLY, NOT BIDEN'S POLICIES

(By Miriam Fauzia)

THE CLAIM: JOE BIDEN IS TO BLAME FOR HIGHER GAS PRICES

The rising cost of gasoline is being felt across the U.S., as the national average price has gone up from \$2 per gallon last year to \$3 per gallon as of June 9, according to data from the American Automobile Association.

Many on social media claim President Joe Biden is to blame for this change. A June 1 Instagram post put the title "Joe Biden's America" atop a graphic showing the price jump from January to May 2021.

"Man I haven't seen gas prices this high since the last time (a) Democrat was in office!" claims one meme shared to Facebook on May 22.

"It's called the Biden effect," commented one Facebook user under a similar May 18 Facebook post. Blaming Biden for this uptick isn't a new phenomenon. These claims have been in circulation since January and particularly allege Biden's cancellation of the Keystone XL pipeline significantly impacted gasoline, "ensur(ing) a huge increase in gas prices for millions of us." USA TODAY has reached out to the posters for comment.

While it's true gasoline prices have risen significantly since Biden took office on Jan. 20 the upward trend predates Biden's time in office and is related to COVID-19 and market factors, not who occupies the White House.

PANDEMIC'S EFFECT ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

As with any commodity, the price of gasoline is determined by the simple balance of supply and demand: a high supply and low demand means low prices, while a low supply and high demand mean prices rise.

The most important driver of this fluctuation is crude oil, from which gasoline is derived. This fossil fuel typically accounts for between 50 percent and 60 percent of the price at the pump, said Jeanette McGee, a spokesperson for AAA.

In 2020, crude oil prices became extremely cheap, so much so it was being traded at negative prices, McGee told USA TODAY. Brent crude oil, for example, a blend supplying most of Europe, was being sold at \$9 a barrel, its lowest price in decades, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) reported.

The primary reason for this drop in crude oil prices was the pandemic, said McGee and Mark Finley, a fellow at Rice University's Center for Energy Studies.

"The pandemic drove the world's oil market to become massively oversupplied, inventory dramatically increased and prices collapsed," Finley told USA TODAY.

In response to the low demand due to reduced travel and lockdown restrictions, Finley said major oil-producing countries like Russia, Saudi Arabia and member countries of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC, decided to cut down on their own oil production. But the cut meant oil producers weren't ready to meet the demand for crude oil once it renewed this year thanks to easing of COVID-19-related restrictions.

"This year, demand has so far increased more quickly than production rates, which means the United States had to draw more on its gasoline storage inventories, which has contributed to prices going up," EIA spokesperson Chris Higginbotham said in an email to USA TODAY. "We expect oil producers in the United States and globally to increase their production levels through 2022, which we expect to contribute to lower crude oil prices, and lower gasoline prices."

GAS PRICE UPTREND PREDATES BIDEN

While presidential actions and policies can have some impact on the crude oil market, they don't have as much influence over gasoline prices as one might think.

"Some of (a president's) decisions can impact or contribute to market changes, which can then impact (future) crude oil, but they don't dictate gas prices," said McGee. "If you go back and look at historical data, whether it was Bush, Obama, Trump or Biden, (gas prices) go up and down no matter who's in office."

During former President Donald Trump's term, the national average for gasoline had gone up to nearly \$3 a gallon in May 2018 and hovered close to that price until fall 2018, according to data maintained by AAA. The cost rose yet again to nearly \$3 a gallon in May 2019 before dropping slightly below \$2 per gallon when state and local governments mandated lockdowns in March 2020.

Gas prices slowly crept from \$2.20 per gallon in September 2020 to \$2.40 by the time Biden took office in January 2021. McGee said elections typically drive gasoline prices up.

This upward trend was expected to continue due to pandemic recovery, reduced crude oil supply and the approach of summer—historically considered a peak travel season—but arrived sooner due to the ransomware attack on the Colonial Pipeline, the East Coast's major fuel supplier.

"We have expected gas prices to hit \$3 a gallon around Memorial Day, but with the (Colonial) pipeline offline, it actually jumped the national average to \$3 and more prior to Memorial Day," said McGee.

KEYSTONE XL, OTHER BIDEN POLICIES DON'T AFFECT TODAY'S GASOLINE COSTS

Many critics point to Biden's decision on the Keystone XL pipeline as fueling the gas price spike, but experts say there's no such connection.

The extension of the Keystone pipeline, first proposed in 2008 by TC Energy based in Calgary, Canada, was rejected by former President Barack Obama in November 2015 but later approved by Trump in March 2017. Biden then suspended the project in January. And on June 9, TC Energy announced it was terminating the project.

Even if construction wasn't halted, the Keystone XL pipeline wasn't in operation and therefore wouldn't have an impact on current gas prices, said Finley of Rice University.

"That was something that would impact down the road," he said.

David Dismukes, economist and executive director of Louisiana State University's Center for Energy Studies, agreed, telling USA TODAY the pipeline would have had a "longer-run impact in providing a diversity of supply for refineries in the Gulf Coast."

Similarly, other energy policies rolled out by President Biden, such as postponing oil lease sales, have a long-term, but not short-term, effect.

"If you look at some of the actions taken by the administration with regard to offshore drilling, drilling on federal lands, the outlook for fossil fuel energies in general, those are impacting the price of crude and expectations about crude oil," said

Diskmukes. “(Biden’s policies do) have an impact, but that’s not what you’re seeing at the pump right now.”

OUR RATING: FALSE

Based on our research, we rate FALSE the claim President Joe Biden is to blame for the current higher gas prices. The upward trend in gas costs we see now began months before Biden took office. Because of reduced demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic, oil companies had to cut back on the amount of crude oil produced. Now with restrictions being lifted and more travel happening, the demand has increased, which, coupled with lagging supply, has led to increased gasoline prices. Canceling the Keystone XL pipeline and other energy policies enacted by Biden have a long-term effect on crude oil supply but no present impact on gasoline prices.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, President Biden nor his administration have direct control of setting gas prices. The real issue is Big Oil’s desire to pad their profits.

The CEO of Occidental Petroleum said it herself, “I feel now that we do need to return cash to the shareholders in the form of dividends or buybacks, especially during the better cycles.”

They are thinking in their shareholders’ best interest, not the interest of the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, Democrats and their allies on the left can blame Putin all they want, and it is partially true that Putin’s war in Ukraine is partially to blame. But gas prices have risen every month of this administration. Every month they were up a dollar a gallon before Putin even invaded Ukraine.

The real issue here is supply.

Why do we have the supply issue?

It is because Joe Biden on day number one canceled the Keystone XL pipeline. That dried up all capital investment into hydrocarbon infrastructure. Maybe it is a problem because we cannot get the oil and gas to refineries to make sure that we have a supply.

So what does Joe Biden do instead?

He blames everybody else. He goes to Venezuela and elsewhere, and begs them to produce more oil when just one administration before under President Trump, we were actually a net exporter of energy. Biden and House Democrats have created this mess, and the American people know that.

Are you ready for this fact, Madam Speaker?

The American people will also spend \$5,000 this year on gas—\$5,000 for the average American. That is a 78 percent increase from a year ago. In other words, Americans are spending over \$2,000 extra a year on gas under Joe Biden.

Blame who you want, Madam Speaker, but every time an American looks up and sees \$100-plus on that gas tank that he or she just filled up, they know who to blame—Joe Biden and Democrats.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of Texas (Ms. VAN DUYN).

Ms. VAN DUYN. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, to address U.S. energy security, the production of oil and gas, and the importation and exportation of oil and gas.

Gas prices have already topped \$5 per gallon, and economists are predicting they will be \$6 per gallon by August. Every American driver is paying nearly double since Biden took office, and the crisis is only getting worse.

□ 1330

This administration should have seen this coming. You can say what you want. You can blame whoever you want. This administration is failing to recognize that its policies have had a direct result on gas prices.

You don’t block crucial pipelines. You don’t block domestic infrastructure. You don’t shut down drilling on Federal lands, declare war on the oil and gas industry, and become reliant on Russian oil and not expect prices to skyrocket and our global standing to weaken.

This administration is obviously not going to do anything but make this crisis worse, so this body must act.

The American Energy Independence from Russia Act will strengthen U.S. energy security, counter Russia, create American jobs, and protect domestic oil and gas dependency and production.

Republicans have proposed countless pragmatic bills, including the Strategy to Secure Offshore Energy Act, which I recently introduced. This directs the Department of the Interior to publish the next 5-year plan for offshore oil and gas lease sales.

We must hold this administration accountable as they continue to throw their hands up and blame everyone else for the energy crisis that they created. This bill will help provide the certainty necessary for continued investment in offshore production and support our domestic energy security.

In my colleague’s home State of California, gas has reached \$9.60 a gallon. Surely, we can all agree that that is unconscionable and must be addressed.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the previous question so that we can pass needed legislation to put us back on course to unlocking American energy independence.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, just some quick facts. As Mr. DUNCAN stated, House Democrats have blocked consideration of legislation to unleash America’s energy independence six times. Six times we have been down this road, and House Democrats have blocked it.

Gas prices have gone up 49 cents since the last time Republicans asked Democrats to bring this bill to the floor. Here we are again.

To talk more about this issue, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858 to unleash American domestic energy production.

Americans across the country are paying sky-high prices at the gas pump. Almost every single day for the past month, gas prices have hit a new record high.

The national average for a gallon of gas is now over \$5 per gallon. In Phoenix, my home State, Arizonans are paying over \$5.60 per gallon. I think yesterday it was \$5.63 per gallon.

Filling up at the pump is becoming increasingly unaffordable for many Americans. As Members of Congress, many of us can afford to spend \$5 for a single gallon of gas. But many Americans, like my own kids, who are working hard, and my senior citizens in my district who live on fixed incomes, simply can’t afford to pay this high price.

Republicans have a solution. We have a plan to increase American energy production today and lower prices tomorrow, if only my colleagues across the aisle would agree to take up this legislation.

H.R. 6858 requires the President to submit an energy security plan to Congress and requires the Energy Secretary to develop a plan to increase oil and gas production on U.S. Federal lands. This legislation reinstates the Keystone XL pipeline, unleashes American natural gas production and oil production, and reverses the oil and gas moratorium on Federal lands and waters so we can harness our U.S.-abundant energy resources.

Republicans have brought up this legislation, as has been said before, for consideration several times, but the energy crisis just keeps getting worse and worse, and gas prices keep getting higher.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the previous question.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), my friend and a former police officer.

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, which I am proud to cosponsor with my colleagues, Representatives McMorris Rodgers and WESTERMAN.

The national average price for a gallon of gasoline today is \$5 and climbing. Let that sink in. It is \$5 and going up. Diesel fuel is skyrocketing at an even scarier rate.

This is a self-imposed crisis on the American people. As a candidate, Joe Biden pledged again and again to ban development on America’s Federal lands and waters. He followed through

on that promise, with the House Democrats following suit no matter the pain they cause Americans at the pump, no matter the costs they impose on businesses reliant on shipping, trucking, and more.

In contrast, we Republicans are here offering solutions. H.R. 6858 takes away Joe Biden's power to ruin our energy security and our economy by prohibiting harmful drilling bans. The bill creates a minimum number of annual lease sales, both onshore and offshore. It reauthorizes the Keystone XL pipeline so we can resume moving energy throughout our country.

Democrats here are calculating that, to reduce emissions, it is a necessary evil to make gas expensive for Americans and punish the middle class.

Madam Speaker, let me tell you why that is dead wrong. Under President Trump, when we were net exporters of American energy, we averaged emission reductions of 2.5 percent every year. Under President Biden, his first year in office, we saw a 6 percent jump in domestic emissions.

These policies Democrats push every day, again, are punishing the American families, the American workers, and the American middle class. It makes it harder for businesses to turn a profit. It is the leading cause of why our economy officially became a bear market just yesterday.

Biden's solution? Trips to Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, pleading with communists and human rights violators to bail him out of a problem that he caused. Let that sink in. He is going to Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, pleading with communists and human rights violators to bail him out of a problem that he caused.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to my good friend to close.

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, it does not have to be this way. We can bring gas prices down with Republican solutions.

As the ranking member of the Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee, I call on my colleagues in this body today to do the right thing and vote for H.R. 6858 to bring relief to the American people.

Let's produce our energy right here in America. We have the resources, technology, and the workforce, and we absolutely have the need.

Madam Speaker, I urge defeat of the previous question.

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

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I still find it somewhat amusing that my friends across the aisle continue to blame all this on foreign nations and their actions.

Let me give a quick history lesson on how President Joe Biden and Democrats actually caused this crisis.

Number one, day number one, Joe Biden canceled the Keystone XL pipeline.

Number two, he emboldened Putin with Nord Stream 2. I would actually argue he emboldened Putin to invade Ukraine when he recklessly pulled us out of Afghanistan, which served zero military purpose. But I digress.

Additionally, Joe Biden suspended oil and gas leasing on Federal lands. He delayed permits for energy and infrastructure pipelines. He drained the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. He revoked permits for critical mineral projects. He canceled oil leases in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico.

What has this done to gas prices? Well, in California, gas prices are now \$9 a gallon.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my neighbor from Pennsylvania for the time here today and for this effort.

I also oppose the previous question and want to, instead, bring forward H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. It really begs the question: With what is going on in the world, why are we dependent upon Russia for anything, especially our energy?

If the number was somewhere around 7 percent of the barrels of oil we use, we can easily make it up by our own production in this country, the amazing hydraulic fracturing that put America back on the map for being an exporter of natural gas and all the other development that we can be doing to bring prices back down.

This administration just seems impervious to the suffering of the American people right now on the cost of energy and the cost of just about everything else.

Well, there is another crisis that is going to be coming out of this, too. We are dependent on Russia and China for a product called urea. Now, what is that? Well, it is made into a fertilizer, basically, that is used extensively in American crops. Also, urea has a use as a component in what is called diesel exhaust fluid. That is a part of making our diesel engines run clean on our trucks and tractors and whatever else uses a diesel engine with DEF in it.

We are going to run out of DEF pretty soon. The railroads are having a hard time delivering it. When that happens, that means our trucks don't run anymore because they will not run without this fluid.

So, we are dependent on Russia for urea, dependent on Russia for energy, and want to blame Russia for everything. No. We blame this administration because we are not doing the steps it takes to make ourselves independent that we easily have within our grasp to do in order to go for what is this great reset or the incredible transition the President talks about.

We are being transitioned by this administration, and it is very dangerous. It is harmful to families, harmful to people's bottom lines on running their

households, going to work, getting their kids to school, all because we don't have an energy policy that works.

Whether the trucks don't have DEF to be able to deliver the goods to the store or get it out of the field, whatever it is, because we are dependent on Russia for energy and all these things, we are putting ourselves in a real bad spot.

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

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I am prepared to close.

I yield myself the balance of my time and remind everybody that, in Joe Biden's America, gas prices are averaging more than \$5 a gallon; inflation is at a 40-year high; and real wages have decreased 10 out of the last 12 months.

Yet, with today's rule, House Democrats are doubling down on far-left, radical policies, really failed policies, that created Joe Biden's economic crisis in the first place.

It is well past time that the Biden administration and congressional Democrats admit that they are to blame for the economic pain families are facing and workers are facing, and work with Republicans on solutions to immediately help the American people.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question and "no" on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank my friend from Pennsylvania and the Rules Committee for his remarks.

I remind folks that the economy under Joe Biden has created over 8 million jobs since he took office. The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.4 percent to 3.6 percent under President Biden. And his first year was the greatest year of job creation in American history.

The Federal Reserve has found that household financial well-being reached an all-time high last year. GDP grew in the President's first year by 5.2 percent, the fastest rate since 1984.

The U.S. was the first advanced economy that reached prepandemic rates of growth, and we are seeing wages increase for workers.

□ 1345

There is no doubt that inflation and the high cost of gasoline are a challenge. That is the purpose of some of our actions today. It is to hold the private sector accountable, to be responsible to their consumers and the American people. That is why these bills are on the floor, to do something about inflation and the high cost of energy.

At the same time, we are preparing for an energy transition. Michigan, California, we are aware of the realities of the current energy economy, but we are getting ready for the new one.

In the area I represent, Madam Speaker—you have been out to visit me—I have five refineries. I have represented them in local, State, and Federal Government. Two of them are closed because of the pandemic. They are about to reopen using biofuels that will help everybody, and they are a better business model, according to the oil industry. So all of these things have combined for a challenge.

I would agree with my colleague. This is too important, although we have our differences about the approach, that we should engage in problem-solving for Americans.

I thank all of my colleagues for these bills and their ideas to deal with inflation and the challenges to American workers. Each of these bills in this rule are worthwhile and impactful, and I look forward to voting for them all soon.

I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and the previous question.

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. RESCHENTHALER is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1170

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 12. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 6858) to strengthen United States energy security, encourage domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 13. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 6858.

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered; and

Motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 4160.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 199, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 259]

YEAS—216

Adams	Golden	Norcross
Aguiar	Gomez	O'Halleran
Allred	Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez
Auchincloss	Vicente	Omar
Axne	Gottheimer	Pallone
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Bass	Grijalva	Pappas
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Bera	Hayes	Payne
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Peters
Blumenauer	Horsford	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Houlahan	Pingree
Bonamici	Hoyer	Pocan
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Porter
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Quigley
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Raskin
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Bustos	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Kahele	Ruiz
Carbajal	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Keating	Rush
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Sánchez
Cartwright	Kildee	Sarbanes
Case	Kilmer	Scanlon
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Cherfilus-	Kind	Schiff
McCormick	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Cicilline	Kuster	Schrier
Clark (MA)	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Scott, David
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sherill
Connolly	Lawrence	Sires
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Correa	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Costa	Lee (NV)	Soto
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Craig	Levin (CA)	Speier
Crist	Levin (MI)	Stansbury
Crow	Lieu	Stanton
Cuellar	Lofgren	Stevens
Davids (KS)	Lowenthal	Strickland
Davis, Danny K.	Luria	Suozzi
Dean	Lynch	Swalwell
DeFazio	Malinowski	Takano
DeGette	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Maloney, Sean	Titus
Demings	Manning	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	Matsui	Tonko
Deutch	McBath	Torres (CA)
Dingell	McCollum	Torres (NY)
Doggett	McEachin	Trahan
Doyle, Michael F.	McGovern	Trone
Escobar	McNerney	Underwood
Eshoo	Meeks	Vargas
Españat	Meng	Veasey
Evans	Mfume	Velázquez
Fletcher	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Foster	Moule	Schultz
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Waters
Gaetz	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Gallago	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Garamendi	Nadler	Wexton
García (IL)	Napolitano	Wild
García (TX)	Neal	Williams (GA)
	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
	Newman	Yarmuth

NAYS—199

Aderholt	Buck	Curtis
Allen	Bucshon	Davidson
Amodei	Budd	Davis, Rodney
Armstrong	Burchett	DesJarlais
Babin	Burgess	Diaz-Balart
Bacon	Calvert	Donalds
Baird	Cammack	Duncan
Balderson	Carey	Dunn
Banks	Carl	Ellzey
Barr	Carter (GA)	Emmer
Bentz	Carter (TX)	Estes
Bergman	Cawthorn	Fallon
Bice (OK)	Chabot	Feenstra
Biggs	Cheney	Ferguson
Bilirakis	Cline	Fischbach
Bishop (NC)	Cloud	Fitzgerald
Boebert	Clyde	Fitzpatrick
Bost	Cole	Fleischmann
Brooks	Comer	Foxx
Buchanan	Crawford	

Franklin, C.	Kelly (PA)	Rice (SC)
Scott	Kim (CA)	Rodgers (WA)
Fulcher	Kinzinger	Rogers (AL)
Gallagher	Kustoff	Rogers (KY)
Garbarino	LaHood	Rose
García (CA)	LaMalfa	Rosendale
Gibbs	Lamborn	Rouzer
Jimenez	Latta	Roy
Gohmert	LaTurner	Rutherford
Gonzales, Tony	Lesko	Salazar
Gonzalez (OH)	Letlow	Scalise
Good (VA)	Long	Schweikert
Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Gosar	Lucas	Sessions
Granger	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Graves (LA)	Mace	Smith (MO)
Graves (MO)	Malliotakis	Smith (NE)
Green (TN)	Mann	Smith (NJ)
Greene (GA)	Massie	Smucker
Griffith	Mast	Spartz
Grothman	McCarthy	Stauber
Guthrie	McCaul	Steel
Harris	McClain	Stefanik
Harshbarger	McClintock	Steil
Hartzler	McHenry	Steube
Hern	McKinley	Stewart
Herrell	Meijer	Taylor
Herrera Beutler	Meuser	Tenney
Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)	Thompson (PA)
Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Tiffany
Hill	Moolenaar	Timmons
Hinson	Mooney	Turner
Hollingsworth	Moore (AL)	Upton
Hudson	Moore (UT)	Valadao
Huizenga	Mullin	Van Drew
Issa	Murphy (NC)	Van Duyn
Jackson	Nehls	Wagner
Jacobs (NY)	Newhouse	Walberg
Johnson (LA)	Norman	Waltz
Johnson (OH)	Obornolte	Weber (TX)
Johnson (SD)	Owens	Webster (FL)
Jordan	Palazzo	Wenstrup
Joyce (OH)	Palmer	Westerman
Joyce (PA)	Pence	Williams (TX)
Katko	Perry	Wittman
Keller	Posey	Womack
Kelly (MS)	Reschenthaler	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—12

Arrington	Clyburn	Pfleger
Brady	Crenshaw	Sewell
Casten	Guest	Walorski
Castor (FL)	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)

□ 1427

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Khanna (Watson)	Peters (Jeffries)
(Balderson)	Coleman	Pingree
Bustos (Mrvan)	Lamb (Blunt)	(Wasserman)
Carter (TX)	Rochester	Schultz)
(Weber (TX))	Lawrence	Price (NC)
Correa (Huffman)	(Stevens)	(Manning)
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Rice (SC)
(Wasserman)	(Wasserman)	(Meijer)
Schultz)	Schultz)	Schneider
Davids (KS)	Lynch	(Stevens)
(Neguse)	(Langevin)	Speier (Huffman)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Mace (Carter (GA))	Stansbury (García (IL))
Evans (Beyer)	McEachin (Beyer)	Stanton
Gonzalez (OH) (Meijer)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	(Huffman)
Johnson (GA)	Nadler (Pallone)	Suozzi (Beyer)
(Manning)	Newman (Beyer)	Taylor (Van Duyn)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	O'Halleran (Schrader)	Tenney (Jackson)
Kahele (Mrvan)	Palazzo	Titus (Pallone)
Kelly (IL) (Neguse)	(Fleischmann)	Waters (Takano)
	Payne (Pallone)	Welch (Pallone)
		Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana). The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 204, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 260]

YEAS—218

Adams	Golden	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gonzalez,	Omar
Auchincloss	Vicente	Pallone
Axne	Gottheimer	Panetta
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Grijalva	Pascarella
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Phillips
Blumenauer	Horsford	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Pocan
Bonamici	Hoyer	Porter
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Pressley
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
F.	Jayapal	Raskin
Brown (MD)	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brown (OH)	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Bush	Jones	Ruiz
Bustos	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Kaptur	Rush
Carbajal	Keating	Ryan
Cárdenas	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Carson	Khanna	Sarbanes
Carter (LA)	Kildee	Scanlon
Cartwright	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Case	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Cherfilus-	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
McCormick	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Chu	Lamb	Scott, David
Cicilline	Langevin	Sewell
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Cleaver	Lawrence	Sires
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Lee (NV)	Soto
Cooper	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Correa	Levin (CA)	Speier
Costa	Levin (MI)	Stansbury
Courtney	Lieu	Stanton
Craig	Lofgren	Stevens
Crist	Lowenthal	Strickland
Crow	Luria	Suozzi
Cuellar	Lynch	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Malinowski	Takano
Davis, Danny K.	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
Dean	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Maloney, Sean	Titus
DeGette	Manning	Tlaib
DeLauro	Matsui	Tonko
DelBene	McBath	Torres (CA)
Demings	McCollum	Torres (NY)
DeSaulnier	McEachin	Trahan
Deutch	McGovern	Trone
Dingell	McNerney	Underwood
Doggett	Meeks	Vargas
Doyle, Michael	Meng	Veasey
F.	Mfume	Velázquez
Escobar	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Eshoo	Morelle	Schultz
Espallat	Moulton	Waters
Evans	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Foster	Nadler	Wexton
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Wild
Galleo	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garamendi	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Newman	Yarmuth
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	

NAYS—204

Aderholt	Baird	Biggs
Allen	Balderson	Billirakis
Amodei	Banks	Bishop (NC)
Armstrong	Barr	Boebert
Arrington	Bentz	Bost
Babin	Bergman	Brady
Bacon	Bice (OK)	Brooks

Buchanan	Grothman	Nehls
Buck	Guthrie	Newhouse
Bucshon	Harris	Norman
Budd	Harshbarger	Obornolte
Burchett	Hartzler	Owens
Burgess	Hern	Palazzo
Calvert	Herrell	Palmer
Cammack	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Carey	Hice (GA)	Perry
Carl	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Carter (GA)	Hill	Posey
Carter (TX)	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Cawthorn	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Chabot	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)
Cheney	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Cline	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Cloud	Jackson	Rose
Clyde	Jacobs (NY)	Rosendale
Cole	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Roy
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Rutherford
Crenshaw	Jordan	Salazar
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Scalise
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Davis, Rodney	Katko	Sessions
DesJarlais	Keller	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NE)
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Dunn	Kinzing	Smucker
Elizy	Kustoff	Spartz
Emmer	LaHood	Staubert
Estes	LaMalfa	Steel
Fallon	Lamborn	Stefanik
Feenstra	Latta	Steube
Ross	LaTurner	Stewart
Roybal-Allard	Lesko	Taylor
Ruiz	Letlow	Tenney
Ruppersberger	Long	Thompson (PA)
Rush	Lucas	Tiffany
Ryan	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Sánchez	Mace	Turner
Sarbanes	Scott	Upton
Scanlon	Fulcher	Valadao
Schakowsky	Gaetz	Van Drew
Schiff	Gallagher	Van Dyne
Schneider	Garbarino	Wagner
Schrader	Garcia (CA)	Walberg
Schrier	Gibbs	Walorski
Scott (VA)	Gimenez	Waltz
Scott, David	Gohmert	Weber (TX)
Sewell	Gonzales, Tony	Webster (FL)
Sherman	Gonzalez (OH)	Wenstrup
Sherrill	Good (VA)	Westerman
Sires	Gooden (TX)	Williams (TX)
Slotkin	Gosar	Wilson (SC)
Smith (WA)	Granger	Wittman
Soto	Graves (LA)	Womack
Spanberger	Graves (MO)	Zeldin
Speier	Green (TN)	
Stansbury	Greene (GA)	
Stanton	Griffith	
Stevens		
Strickland		
Suozzi		
Swalwell		
Takano		
Thompson (CA)		
Thompson (MS)		
Titus		
Tlaib		
Tonko		
Torres (CA)		
Torres (NY)		
Trahan		
Trone		
Underwood		
Vargas		
Veasey		
Velázquez		
Wasserman		
Schultz		
Waters		
Watson Coleman		
Welch		
Wexton		
Wild		
Williams (GA)		
Wilson (FL)		
Yarmuth		

NOT VOTING—5

□ 1437

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran
(Balderson)	(Neguse)	(Schrader)
Bustos (Mrvan)	Khanna (Watson)	Palazzo
Carter (TX)	Coleman	(Fleischmann)
(Weber (TX))	Lamb (Blunt)	Payne (Pallone)
Correa (Huffman)	Rochester)	Peters (Jeffries)
Crist	Lawrence	Pingree
(Wasserman	(Stevens)	(Wasserman
Schultz)	Lawson (FL)	Schultz)
Davids (KS)	(Wasserman	Price (NC)
(Neguse)	Schultz)	(Manning)
Deutch (Rice	Lynch	Rice (SC)
(NY))	(Langevin)	(Meijer)
Evans (Beyer)	Mace (Carter	Schneider
Gonzalez (OH)	(GA)	(Stevens)
(Meijer)	McEachin	Speier (Huffman)
Johnson (GA)	(Beyer)	Stansbury
(Manning)	Moore (WI)	(Garcia (IL))
Johnson (TX)	(Beyer)	Stanton
(Jeffries)	Nadler (Pallone)	(Huffman)
Kahele (Mrvan)	Newman (Beyer)	Suozzi (Beyer)

Taylor (Van	Walorski	Wilson (FL)
Duynne)	(Bucshon)	(Neguse)
Tenney	Waters (Takano)	Wilson (SC)
(Jackson)	Welch (Pallone)	(Timmons)
Titus (Pallone)		

SUPREME COURT POLICE PARITY ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4160) to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court of the United States security-related authorities equivalent to the legislative and executive branches, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LIEU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 27, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 261]

YEAS—396

Adams	Castor (FL)	Fischbach
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Fitzgerald
Aguilar	Cawthorn	Fitzpatrick
Allen	Chabot	Fleischmann
Allred	Cheney	Fletcher
Amodei	Cherfilus-	Foster
Armstrong	McCormick	Fox
Arrington	Chu	Frankel, Lois
Auchincloss	Cicilline	Franklin, C.
Axne	Clark (MA)	Scott
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Fulcher
Bacon	Cleaver	Gaetz
Baird	Cline	Gallagher
Balderson	Cloud	Galleo
Banks	Clyburn	Garamendi
Barr	Clyde	Garbarino
Barragán	Cohen	Garcia (CA)
Bass	Cole	Gibbs
Bentz	Comer	Gimenez
Bera	Connolly	Gohmert
Bergman	Cooper	Golden
Beyer	Correa	Gomez
Bice (OK)	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Biggs	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Billirakis	Craig	Gonzalez,
Bishop (GA)	Crawford	Vicente
Bishop (NC)	Crenshaw	Good (VA)
Blumenauer	Crist	Gooden (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Crow	Gosar
Boebert	Cuellar	Granger
Bonamici	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Bost	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
Bourdeaux	Davidson	Green (TN)
Boyle, Brendan	Davis, Danny K.	Green, Al (TX)
F.	Davis, Rodney	Greene (GA)
Brady	Dean	Griffith
Brooks	DeFazio	Grothman
Brown (MD)	DeGette	Guthrie
Brown (OH)	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Brownley	DelBene	Harris
Buchanan	Demings	Harshbarger
Buck	DeSaulnier	Hartzler
Bucshon	DesJarlais	Hayes
Budd	Deutch	Hern
Burchett	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Burgess	Dingell	Higgins (LA)
Bustos	Doggett	Higgins (NY)
Butterfield	Donalds	Hill
Calvert	Doyle, Michael	Himes
Cammack	F.	Hinson
Carbajal	Duncan	Hollingsworth
Cárdenas	Dunn	Houlihan
Carey	Ellzey	Hoyer
Carl	Emmer	Hudson
Carson	Eshoo	Huffman
Carter (GA)	Estes	Huizenga
Carter (LA)	Evans	Issa
Carter (TX)	Fallon	Jackson
Cartwright	Feenstra	Jackson Lee
Case	Ferguson	