

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

I urge support for this bipartisan bill, which continues our efforts to deal with chips, basically a follow-up on the CHIPS and Science Act, which was so important in bringing back American manufacturing and American innovation.

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

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I also urge support for H.R. 752, the Securing Semiconductor Supply Chains Act of 2023, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 752, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AND SECURING CHEMICAL FACILITIES FROM TERRORIST ATTACKS ACT OF 2023

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4470) to extend the authorization of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4470

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 “Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 5 of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-254; 6 U.S.C. 621 note) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2025”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4470.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4470, the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program, also known as CFATS, which is the only Federal program that focuses on security at facilities with chemicals of interest. The authority for this program expires in just 2 days.

While Congress continues to look at improvements and changes with feedback from industry, it is imperative that we reauthorize the program to remain in place to continue to provide stability to the chemical facility industry.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE) for her work leading this initiative. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4470, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards, or CFATS, program is a vital national security program whereby DHS works with the Nation's highest risk chemical facilities to make sure they are secure against an attack by a terrorist or other bad actor.

Since 2007, CFATS has helped thousands of facilities strengthen their security posture and reduce on-site risks, sometimes lowering their risk profile so much that they are no longer subject to regulation.

This program has been so effective that in the 15 years since it was established, the number of high-risk facilities has dropped by half, from more than 7,000 to fewer than 3,500.

Once more, CFATS-regulated facilities are some of the program's most avid supporters. That is because the regulations are flexible, nonprescriptive, and focused on outcomes rather than micromanaging security decisions or imposing one-size-fits-all requirements.

Still, the CFATS statutory authority will lapse a few days from now if Congress does not act. We cannot let that happen. CFATS is far from perfect. The program suffers from longstanding, well-documented issues that need to be fixed in legislation. However, H.R. 4470 makes no effort to address them.

In committee, I joined with my Democratic colleagues to offer 10 modest, targeted amendments that sought to improve information sharing with first responders, training for inspectors, and our understanding of potential weaknesses in the program.

We had hoped that our Republican colleagues might have adopted at least a few of these modest measures. Unfortunately, they did not, but not because they disagreed with the substance. They did so, they said, out of fear that any change might complicate reauthorization in the Senate.

It is a shame that it took so long for the committee to act on a reauthorization, especially since it is just a date-change bill.

When Democrats took the gavel in 2019, CFATS was just a few weeks away from sunset. We had a short-term extension bill on the floor within a few days and immediately got to work on legislation to improve the program, not just extend it.

I was, however, heartened to hear many of my Republican colleagues acknowledge the longstanding issues with the program and express support for many of the amendments that we offered. We also appreciate that at the markup the chairman committed to standing up a bipartisan working group within the committee to get these changes enacted into law.

I hope that once we get this date-change bill done, our committee will get to work on making the program better in short order.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of Florida (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am proud to lead on H.R. 4470, Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2023.

The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards, or CFATS, program identifies and regulates high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they are protected from terrorist attacks. This program must be reauthorized by July 27 to ensure these standards of protection against cyber and physical risks remain in place.

On July 20, the Committee on Homeland Security voted unanimously on a bipartisan basis to reauthorize CFATS. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

CFATS is a regulatory program that is broadly supported by industry. This 2-year extension will ensure continuity and security while enabling the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Subcommittee to work with regulated entities to identify any needed enhancements and changes.

I thank Chairman GREEN for moving this bill expeditiously through committee, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this legislation.

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

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, in 2006, Congress authorized the Department of Homeland Security to regulate security practices at chemical facilities to reduce the risk of terrorists triggering an intentional release or stealing chemicals for use in an attack elsewhere.

CFATS, as it is known, requires certain facilities, whose possession of chemicals above certain levels present high levels of security risk, to assess their vulnerabilities and implement security measures to minimize terrorism risks posed by these vulnerabilities.

On July 27, this Thursday, the statutory authority for the CFATS program

is scheduled to sunset. As I said previously at a Homeland Security mark-up of this legislation, I will support this legislation to cleanly extend the program for an additional 2 years, but I am disappointed that it is such a short authorization period.

Companies of all sizes invest millions of dollars into CFATS compliance, and they deserve the certainty of knowing what the long-term standards for compliance will be as they look to reinvest money into technologies and infrastructure.

It is important to note that these facilities fall under a variety of sectors critical to our communities, including energy and utilities, food production, healthcare and pharmaceuticals, laboratories, and more.

I will support this legislation today to cleanly extend the program, but I hope that this body can work towards a long-term reauthorization in the future. It is clear that the threats that gave rise to CFATS persist today, and we must take these threats seriously.

In addition, it is also important to note that industry is asking for this authorization, which is unlike some of the other regulatory overreach that we see from the administration today. What we are talking about is industry asking to work with government.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 4470.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 4470, and I urge all Members to support this important legislation.

Keeping our American homeland secure has been a part of my life for over four decades. Though the threats to our Nation have changed since I first entered the United States Air Force in 1973, I am reminded of our former Commander in Chief Ronald Reagan, who once said: "Yet peace does not exist of its own will."

"We must always remember that peace is a fragile thing that needs constant vigilance."

This is an important admonition we should keep in mind because on July 27, 2023, this week, the legal authority for the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program, or CFATS for short, will sunset.

This means that everything about it—right down to its fundamental legal structure—disappears, including Federal outreach and networking to prevent terrorism against these facilities.

Now to be clear, from our perspective on the Energy and Commerce Committee, we should be authorizing this program for longer, but time is of the essence, and today it is vitally important to pass this clean, 26-month CFATS extension.

□ 1830

American businesses have invested billions of dollars in security, expect-

ing a strong return for their efforts. We should not nullify investments that would send a bad message to those who wish to do our Nation harm, a message that Congress doesn't take security at our chemical facilities seriously.

The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Act is an important anti-terrorism-focused program. It is not a perfect tool, but CFATS is an important, unique program based upon collaboration between the Federal Government and the private sector.

Unlike other programs at the EPA or the Department of Labor, CFATS is focused and it serves as an important bulwark against the threat of terrorism here in the United States. It doesn't mandate the answer or the specific technology but, rather, asks facilities to identify their own vulnerabilities and meet risk-based performance standards in a way that makes sense for them.

I am aware that there are those who, because CFATS is a compulsory program for some, might question the value of the current program.

CFATS does not need to be stripped or have its mission overhauled. Though no Federal program is without need of improvement in some area, but the immediate answer should not lie in trying to destabilize or dismantle it all together.

Rather, the question should be whether Congress has thoroughly overseen the program to understand the program's statutory authority; how its operation lines up with congressional direction; whether it is effective and efficient; and if it has the will and statutory authority to correct deficits or if the law needs to be changed.

Because of that ongoing oversight work and the seemingly improved history of the program, I am comfortable voting to continue it.

To those colleagues who are still skeptical of the CFATS program—

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

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. While this extension gives time for not only more assessment and for CFATS to demonstrate its progress, I would urge you to see past this as a time to take this program hostage or distract from its security-related, terrorism prevention focus.

I urge all Members to vote for the passage of H.R. 4470, and I urge the Senate to not delay in its passing, as well.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, while H.R. 4470 is not the CFATS reauthorization bill I had hoped for, it is absolutely necessary that we pass it for one simple reason: It will prevent CFATS' statutory authority from lapsing and will

allow the program to keep working to protect chemical facilities from terrorist attacks.

I am pleased that, in the course of debate in committee, the chairman has committed to work with the committee Democrats on a more fulsome reauthorization bill. I look forward to starting that work in short order.

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

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

I, once again, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4470 and to quickly move this legislation to the Senate.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill to extend the authority for the Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program for another two years. The CFATS program provides critical national security protections for chemical facilities and for the people who work and live near these facilities. We should all be alarmed that it is on the verge of lapsing.

Unfortunately, we have come down to the wire again to reauthorize this program. Without passage of this bill, the CFATS program will expire in two days. The program is not perfect, but it should be continued. This two-year extension will give the committees of jurisdiction time to consider important improvements to the program without fear that the program will lapse. To that end, Homeland Security Committee Chairman GREEN has begun the process of creating a CFATS reauthorization working group and Energy and Commerce Committee Democrats plan to be vocal members. We are prepared to push for our jurisdictional priorities in those conversations, specifically advocating for environmental justice communities, first responders, and worker safety.

Chemical facility safety is not only important to the Energy and Commerce Committee, but also to my home state of New Jersey, where the high concentration of industrial chemical facilities coupled with densely populated cities makes safety and security of these facilities of the utmost importance. Programs like CFATS and the EPA's Risk Management Plan program are critical to maintaining the health and safety of the people who live and work near these facilities, so the consequences of this program expiring are as personal to me as they are dire to the safety of our country.

The last few weeks have brought record heat waves, Canadian wildfires, and catastrophic flooding, all markers of what is to come. And yet, House Republicans continue to turn a blind eye to the devastating impacts of the climate crisis. Instead, they work to roll-back our historic investments in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act and make drastic cuts to critical programs across the board. It would be dangerous of Congress to believe that these same extreme weather events don't have the potential to undermine and threaten our nation's chemical facilities.

We must work in a bipartisan fashion to ensure the safety and security of the workers, first responders, and communities living near our nation's chemical facilities. That means extending this program while taking serious

steps to improve it for the future. So, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Homeland Security Committee for working to ensure the continuity of this program. I urge my colleagues to support passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4470, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1338 and H.R. 4470, and

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

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

SATELLITE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS STREAMLINING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1338) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide authority for certain licenses, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 163, answered “present” 1, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 365]

YEAS—250

Aguilar	Beatty	Burgess
Alford	Bentz	Cammack
Allen	Bergman	Cárdenas
Allred	Bilirakis	Carl
Amodei	Bishop (GA)	Carter (GA)
Armstrong	Blunt Rochester	Carter (LA)
Arrington	Boebert	Carter (TX)
Bacon	Bost	Castor (FL)
Balderson	Boyle (PA)	Chavez-DeRemer
Banks	Brown	Cherfilus-
Barr	Buchanan	McCormick
Barragán	Bucshon	Ciscomani
Bean (FL)	Burchett	Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Pence	Jayapal	Moore (WI)	Schiff
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Perez	Kamlager-Dove	Morelle	Scholten
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Peters	Kaptur	Moskowitz	Scott (VA)
Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Pettersen	Kiggans (VA)	Moulton	Self
Comer	Johnson (SD)	Pfluger	Kildee	Mrvan	Sherman
Craig	Jordan	Phillips	Kilmer	Mullin	Smith (WA)
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Porter	Krishnamoorthi	Nadler	Sorensen
Crockett	Joyce (PA)	Raskin	Lamborn	Napolitano	Spartz
Cuellar	Kean (NJ)	Reschenthaler	Larsen (WA)	Norcross	Stevens
Curtis	Kelly (IL)	Rodgers (WA)	Larson (CT)	Norman	Strickland
D'Esposito	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)	Lee (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Strong
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer	Lee (NV)	Ogles	Sykes
Davis (NC)	Khanna	Ruiz	Lee (PA)	Omar	Takano
De La Cruz	Kiley	Rutherford	Leger Fernandez	Pelosi	Thompson (PA)
DeGette	Kim (CA)	Ryan	Levin	Perry	Tlaib
DeLuzio	Kim (NJ)	Salazar	Lieu	Pingree	Tokuda
DeSaulnier	Kuster	Santos	Lofgren	Pocan	Torres (CA)
DesJarlais	Kustoff	Sarbanes	Lucas	Posey	Torres (NY)
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Scalise	Luttrell	Pressley	Turner
Dingell	LaLota	Scanlon	Lynch	Quigley	Van Drew
Duarte	LaMalfa	Schakowsky	Magaziner	Ramirez	Vargas
Duncan	Landsman	Schneider	Massie	Rogers (AL)	Vasquez
Dunn (FL)	Langworthy	Schrier	McCormick	Rose	Velázquez
Edwards	Latta	Schweikert	McGovern	Rosendale	Wasserman
Ellzey	LaTurner	Scott, Austin	Meeks	Ross	Schultz
Emmer	Lawler	Scott, David	Meng	Roy	Webster (FL)
Eshoo	Lee (FL)	Sessions	Mfume	Ruppersberger	Wexton
Estes	Lesko	Sherrill	Miller (OH)	Salinas	Wild
Ezell	Letlow	Simpson	Mills	Sánchez	Williams (GA)
Fallon	Loudermilk	Slotkin			
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)			
Finstad	Luna	Smith (NE)			
Fischbach	Mace	Smith (NJ)			
Fitzgerald	Malliotakis	Smucker			
Fitzpatrick	Mann	Soto			
Fleischmann	Manning	Spanberger			
Flood	Mast	Stanton			
Frankel, Lois	Matsui	Stauber			
Fry	McBath	Stefanik			
Fulcher	McCaul	Steil			
Gallagher	McClain	Steube			
Gimenez	McClellan	Swallow			
Golden (ME)	McCollum	Tenney			
Gonzales, Tony	McGarvey	Thanedar			
Gooden (TX)	McHenry	Thompson (CA)			
Gottheimer	Menendez	Tiffany			
Granger	Meuser	Timmons			
Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)	Titus			
Green, Al (TX)	Miller (WV)	Tonko			
Greene (GA)	Miller-Meeks	Trahan			
Griffith	Molinaro	Underwood			
Grothman	Moolenaar	Valadao			
Guest	Mooney	Van Dуйne			
Guthrie	Moore (AL)	Van Orden			
Harder (CA)	Moran	Veasey			
Harris	Murphy	Wagner			
Harshbarger	Neal	Walberg			
Higgins (NY)	Neguse	Waltz			
Hill	Nehls	Waters			
Himes	Newhouse	Watson Coleman			
Hinson	Nickel	Weber (TX)			
Houchin	Nunn (IA)	Wenstrup			
Houlahan	Oberholte	Westerman			
Hoyer	Owens	Williams (NY)			
Hudson	Pallone	Williams (TX)			
Huizenga	Palmer	Wilson (SC)			
Issa	Panetta	Wittman			
Ivey	Pappas	Womack			
Jackson (TX)	Pascrell	Yakym			
James	Payne				
	Peltola				

NAYS—163

Adams	Case	Foster
Aderholt	Casten	Foushee
Auchincloss	Castro (TX)	Fox
Babin	Chu	Franklin, C.
Baird	Clyburn	Scott
Balint	Clyde	Frost
Bera	Cohen	Gaetz
Beyer	Cole	Garamendi
Bice	Collins	Garbarino
Biggs	Connolly	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (NC)	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Blumenauer	Costa	Garcia, Mike
Bonamici	Courtney	Garcia, Robert
Bowman	Crane	Gomez
Brecheen	Crawford	Good (VA)
Brownley	Crow	Gosar
Buck	Davis (IL)	Green (TN)
Budzinski	Dean (PA)	Grijalva
Burlison	DeLauro	Hagaman
Bush	DelBene	Hayes
Calvert	Doggett	Hern
Caraveo	Donalds	Horsford
Carbajal	Escobar	Hoyle (OR)
Carson	Espallat	Jackson (IL)
Cartwright	Evans	Jackson (NC)
Casas	Feenstra	Jacobs

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Zinke

NOT VOTING—19

Carey	Higgins (LA)	Sewell
Fletcher	Huffman	Stansbury
Gallego	Hunt	Stewart
Goldman (NY)	Jackson Lee	Thompson (MS)
Gonzalez,	Keating	Trone
Vicente	McClintock	Wilson (FL)
Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)	

□ 1858

Mses. ESCOBAR, WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Messrs. MRVAN, LAMBORN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Messrs. BLUMENAUER, DOGGETT, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Messrs. MILLS, MCCORMICK, VAN DREW, and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. WOMACK, SANTOS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Messrs. RYAN, GRAVES of Louisiana, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Messrs. PALMER, RASKIN, FERGUSON, PASCRELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1900

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE HAMLETT

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable woman and public servant who works in this Chamber every single day: Ms. Joyce Hamlett.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Joyce, with that support, I should have had you run my Speaker's race.

This is Joyce's last week on the House floor. After 35 years of working in Congress, she is about to begin a well-earned retirement where she will spend time with her loved ones.