

limitations, and broaden their applicability.

The National Science Foundation will also support workforce development activities in order to help address some of the exacerbating shortage of privacy professionals across the United States and also springboard from cybersecurity workforce developments that have taken place from years prior.

H.R. 4755 also supports activities at the National Institute of Standards and Technology to facilitate the development of those standards and best practices for integration of PETs in public and private sectors.

Mr. Speaker, these two groups, the public sector and private sector, are encouraging of this legislation. They are asking for us to act in this way.

Finally, H.R. 4755 directs the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate Federal activities to accelerate the development of PETs across government.

Congress, we all know, has been debating proposals on privacy legislation for a long time. Sometimes we are even wondering if we have legislation, but we have H.R. 4755, which takes an amazing and necessary step for ownership of this new technology that we want to own and manage here in this country.

So, yes, let us be encouraged by bipartisan activity. Let us continue to come together and ensure that we have the necessary tools to fully implement privacy legislation without stifling innovation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank, again, my colleague, Congressman KEAN of New Jersey, for his bipartisan efforts.

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

□ 1700

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN).

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the co-lead on H.R. 4755, the Privacy Enhancing Technology Research Act of 2023, with my colleague, Congresswoman STEVENS.

Mr. Speaker, I have had many conversations about data privacy concerns with parents and constituents in the Seventh District in New Jersey. Ensuring their specific needs and concerns are met for safeguarding their privacy rights online is a top priority. I am pleased that the House is considering this critical piece of legislation to improve personal data protections for all Americans and to commit to enhancing individuals' privacy and security online.

In an increasingly interconnected world where digital technologies touch every aspect of our lives, safeguarding personal privacy has become a critical concern for all Americans, especially during a time when vast amounts of personal data is collected online.

As we navigate through a landscape of evolving cyber threats, data

breaches, and the development of artificial intelligence, the need for cutting-edge, privacy enhancing technologies has never been more pressing.

Recognizing the significance of these challenges and the threats we face online, this legislation directs the National Science Foundation to support competitive, fundamental research on privacy enhancing technologies. Our goal is to enhance user safety and provide safety measures for how our data is collected and used.

This legislation also directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology to facilitate the development of voluntary consensus standards to better integrate privacy enhancing technologies into public and private sectors. This is a key step toward mitigating risks and promoting trustworthiness.

The Privacy Enhancing Technology Research Act represents a promising opportunity to prioritize protecting an individual's data privacy in our ever-growing interconnected world.

Additionally, the bill will not only facilitate crucial research efforts but also contribute to the development of a skilled workforce and foster effective government coordination to ensure an impactful implementation of these technologies.

Advancing our legislation will support the development of robust safeguards for how people interact online and how their data is collected. This legislation seeks to empower individuals with greater control over their personal information, mitigating the risks of unauthorized access and misuse and maintaining trust in our digital ecosystem.

Through cutting-edge research and technologies, we will develop innovative solutions to not only shield sensitive data from malicious actors but also establish robust standards for data collection and sharing practices, fostering a more transparent and secure online environment.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Congresswoman STEVENS for her extraordinary leadership in this regard and the chairman and the ranking member for helping advance this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to call on my colleagues to join me, Congressman KEAN, the chairman of the Science Committee, and the ranking member of the Science Committee in passing H.R. 4755. This certainly will mark a very important moment in time when the United States chooses to lead on privacy enhancing technologies for the betterment of all.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleagues from Michigan and New Jersey

on an outstanding piece of legislation, and I urge the body to adopt it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4755, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. 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.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION COLLABORATION ACT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4824) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out terrestrial carbon sequestration research and development activities, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4824

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 "Carbon Sequestration Collaboration Act".

SEC. 2. CARBON SEQUESTRATION RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

Section 963 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16293) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively;

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph:

"(1) CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS.—The term 'carbon sequestration in geologic formations' means carbon sequestration methods or technologies utilizing existing permeable or porous formations in geologic settings, such as basins or aquifers."; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) TERRESTRIAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION.—The term 'terrestrial carbon sequestration' means carbon sequestration methods or technologies engineered by humans and targeted at rangelands, agricultural lands, fallow lands, or forest stands to increase soil organic carbon levels or sequester carbon through transport processes via plant and root biomass, including through soil additives, geochemical approaches, and other engineered solutions that can increase the storage of produced carbon in inorganic or mineral forms, such as biochar and carbon mineralization utilizing mine tailings."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "shall establish" and inserting "in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, carry out"; and

(ii) by inserting "including through terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geologic formations" before the period;

(B) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by striking “in coordination with relevant Federal agencies,”; and
 (II) by striking “assess the capacity of geologic storage formation” and inserting “evaluate terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geologic formations”;
 (ii) in subparagraph (B)—
 (I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “and terrestrial carbon storage sites” after “geologic formations”; and
 (II) in clause (ii), by striking “geologic storage” and inserting “across a variety of ecosystems”;
 (iii) in subparagraph (D)—
 (I) by striking “formation”; and
 (II) by inserting “, and determining the fate of carbon dioxide concurrent with and after injection into geologic formations” before the semicolon;
 (iv) in subparagraph (E), by striking “geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide” and inserting “terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geologic formations”;
 (v) by striking subparagraphs (F) and (G);
 (vi) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) and (I) as subparagraphs (F) and (G), respectively;
 (vii) in subparagraph (F), as so redesignated, by striking “and” after the semicolon;
 (viii) in subparagraph (G), as so redesignated, by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and
 (ix) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:
 “(H) enhancing the scientific understanding of, and reducing uncertainties associated with, the cycling of carbon in agriculture lands, forests, and geologic formations, including long- and short-term behavior and potential environmental effects of sequestered carbon;
 “(I) identifying scientific barriers and pursuing research solutions to challenges preventing terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geologic formations, including supporting cost and business model assessments to examine the economic viability of technologies and systems developed under the program;
 “(J) collecting, identifying, standardizing, and utilizing data and data sharing practices needed to—
 “(i) increase the understanding of terrestrial carbon sequestration, in particular carbon sequestered through agricultural practices and conservation agriculture, such as rangeland and grazing management, soil cover, and crop rotations; and
 “(ii) support the development and demonstration of new carbon sequestration tools and technologies; and
 “(K) coordinating across Federal agencies research efforts regarding terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geologic formations.”;
 (C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5);
 (D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:
 “(3) LEVERAGING.—In carrying out activities under the program, the Secretary shall leverage for the advancement of monitoring, reporting, and verification, including tools, modeling, and analysis, the collective body of knowledge and data, including experience and resources from existing carbon utilization and sequestration research, entities, and demonstrations, from the following:
 “(A) The United States Geological Survey, the Agricultural Research Service, and the national Carbon Utilization Research Center.
 “(B) The Department of Energy, including the Office of Science, the Office of Fossil En-

ergy and Carbon Management, and the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations.

“(C) Interagency research and development initiatives and data collection activities.

“(D) Other Federal agencies, research communities, and users of the data referred to in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (2), including the Farm Service Agency, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, the Forest Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

“(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall carry out the program in coordination with, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the following:

“(A) Other research entities of the Department of Energy, including the National Laboratories and the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy.

“(B) Research entities, services, and partnerships of the Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Farm Service Agency, and the Forest Service.

“(C) Research entities of the Department of the Interior.

“(D) Other entities within Federal agencies that conduct research, development, or demonstration on terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geologic formations.”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) RESEARCH PLAN.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate the long-term strategic and prioritized research agenda to identify and address scientific challenges for widespread adoption of terrestrial carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration in geological formations, including in shallow formations and sites not used for enhanced oil recovery.”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4824, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4824, the Carbon Sequestration Collaboration Act.

Mr. Speaker, this commonsense legislation increases the coordination among Federal research entities that are focused on the topic of carbon sequestration.

Specifically, this bill improves the capacity to sequester carbon through land use activities by authorizing a co-

ordinated research effort across the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture.

To date, most Federal research has been focused on large-scale carbon sequestration in geologic formations. That entails finding a specific spot deep in the Earth to trap carbon generated by large sources, like multiple power plants that supply an entire region.

This leaves a significant knowledge gap related to carbon storage potential at small-scale and everyday sites, like soils, rangelands, biochar, mine tailings, and forests. The USDA has already started to explore programs for farmers, ranchers, and landowners to generate carbon credits by adopting practices to reduce emissions or sequester carbon on their land.

Yet, I will be the first to admit that USDA is by no means an expert on quantifying amounts of carbon sequestered or tracking how it behaves over time. Therefore, we need to ensure that we have scientific support to develop tools that are needed to quantify, track, and verify carbon sequestration changes over time, especially in the short term.

By combining DOE expertise in fundamental research and carbon storage, DOI capacities in geologic mapping, and USDA knowledge in plant and crop interactions, we can rapidly develop the research to mature technologies and ensure scientific transparency.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced a similar bill in the last Congress to address these activities. I am very pleased with my colleague from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), who has worked so hard on championing this issue.

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

Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Carbon Sequestration Collaboration Act. The bill amends the carbon storage provisions of the bipartisan Energy Act of 2020 to support research and development on ways to sequester carbon in terrestrial ecosystems, agriculture, and forestry.

Recent academic research has found that agricultural approaches that enhance the carbon uptake of soils have many potential benefits, including increased productivity and improvements in the stability of yields.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will help us better understand the potential short-term or long-term behavior of sequestered carbon and help identify any scientific barriers to the widespread deployment of these technologies.

This is not to mention the added benefit of removing carbon from the atmosphere, making this one of many solutions we need to advance if we are to slow down or even reverse the effects of climate change.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4824, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD) to speak on his bill.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) for yielding and for all the work done in committee to get this important piece of legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank the gentleman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), the ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, for her leadership and support on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of misconceptions about what this bill does, and, unfortunately, there are some who are intentionally spreading misinformation about this bill for political gain. Before I continue any further, let's put these rumors to rest by telling the American people what this bill does not do.

This bill does not give Federal agencies any authority to seize private property. I am a farmer and a private landowner, and I would never sponsor or support a bill that would give the Federal Government more power to seize private land.

This bill does not specify any land for carbon capture projects or undermine the property rights of American citizens.

This bill does not directly benefit or impact private companies with an interest in carbon sequestration.

The United States has been using carbon sequestration methods to store excess carbon emissions underground for over 50 years, and President Biden's Department of Energy is currently studying large-scale carbon sequestration at the Federal level. The problem is that our Federal agencies are not communicating properly about this technology, leaving a knowledge gap that wastes taxpayer dollars and could result in important findings falling through the cracks.

H.R. 4824 will force the executive branch to submit a plan to Congress and require Federal agencies to share research, data, and current sequestration technologies. Simply put, this bill puts guardrails on the administration's national energy plan by adding a reporting requirement to Congress and requires Federal agencies to talk to one another and share research in the most efficient way.

Mr. Speaker, I am sponsoring this legislation because I believe every Hoosier and every American, for that matter, should have the best information that is available when making informed decisions about their land and their community.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 4824, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4824 is a practical bill that lets Federal agencies collaborate on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I would note that before my father's family lived in Oklahoma, we lived in Indiana. I would also note to my colleague on the other side of the aisle that before they lived in Indiana, they lived in Pennsylvania.

Nonetheless, this is an important piece of legislation, and we need to pass this.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to adopt it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4824, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. 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.

ABANDONED WELL REMEDIATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4877) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research, development, and demonstration program with respect to abandoned wells, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4877

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 "Abandoned Well Remediation Research and Development Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Energy Policy Act of 2005 is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of subtitle F of title IX (42 U.S.C. 16291 et seq.) the following new section:

"SEC. 969E. ABANDONED WELLS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall, in coordination with relevant Federal and state agencies and entities, establish a research, development, and demonstration program to improve—

"(1) data collection on the location of abandoned wells;

"(2) the plugging, remediation, reclamation, and repurposing of abandoned wells; and

"(3) strategies to mitigate potential environmental impacts of documented and undocumented abandoned wells.

"(b) ACTIVITIES.—The research, development, and demonstration under subsection (a) shall include activities to improve—

"(1) remote sensor capabilities, LiDAR capabilities, optical gas imaging, magnetic

survey technology, and any other technologies relevant to the efficient identification of abandoned wells;

"(2) understanding of how certain parameters of abandoned wells affect methane emission rates of such wells, including parameters such as well age, well depth, geology, construction, case material, and geographic region;

"(3) the efficiency and cost-efficacy of processes for plugging, remediating, reclaiming, and repurposing abandoned wells, including—

"(A) improvement of processes and technologies for the unique challenges associated with plugging remote abandoned wells;

"(B) use of low carbon, lightweight cement or use of alternative materials and additives for plugging purposes; and

"(C) repurposing of abandoned wells for alternative uses, including geothermal power production or carbon capture, utilization, and storage; and

"(4) understanding of the impacts of abandoned wells on groundwater quality and contamination.

"(c) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure coordination of these activities with State and local governments, institutions of higher education, the Department of Energy National Laboratories, the private sector, and impacted communities, including landowners within such communities.

"(d) ABANDONED WELL DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'abandoned well' means a well originally drilled in connection with oil and gas operations that is not being used, has not been plugged, and has no anticipated use in oil and gas operations.

"(e) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section amounts authorized pursuant to section 10771 of subtitle O of title VI of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (enacted as division B of Public Law 117–167), as follows:

"(1) For fiscal year 2024, \$30,000,000.

"(2) For fiscal year 2025, \$31,250,000.

"(3) For fiscal year 2026, \$32,500,000.

"(4) For fiscal year 2027, \$33,750,000.

"(5) For fiscal year 2028, \$35,000,000.

"(f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate five years after the date of the enactment of this section."; and

(2) in the table of contents in section 1(b) (42 U.S.C. 15801 note), by inserting after the matter relating to section 969D the following new item:

"Sec. 969E. Abandoned wells research, development, and demonstration program.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (6) of section 10771 of subtitle O of title VI of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (enacted as division B of Public Law 117–167) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "2026" and inserting "2028";

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking "\$600,000,000" and inserting "\$507,500,000";

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(4) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking "\$1,000,000,000" and inserting "\$930,000,000"; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting ";; and"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(D) \$162,500,000 to carry out abandoned wells research, development, and demonstration activities under section 969E of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, in accordance with such section.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from