rules for the provision of emergency connectivity service, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 1, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—422

Adams	Connolly	Granger
Aderholt	Correa	Graves (LA)
Aguilar	Costa	Graves (MO)
Alford	Courtney	Green (TN)
Allen	Craig	Green, Al (TX)
Allred	Crane	Greene (GA)
Amodei	Crawford	Griffith
Armstrong	Crenshaw	Grijalva
Arrington	Crockett	Grothman
Auchincloss	Crow	Guest
Babin	Cuellar	Guthrie
Bacon	Curtis	Hageman
Baird	D'Esposito	Harder (CA)
Balderson	Davids (KS)	Harris
Balint	Davidson	Harshbarger
Banks	Davis (IL)	Hayes
Barr	Davis (NC)	Hern
Barragán	De La Cruz	Higgins (LA)
Bean (FL)	Dean (PA)	Higgins (NY)
Beatty	DeGette	Hill
Bentz	DeLauro	Himes
Bera	DelBene	Hinson
Bergman	Deluzio	Horsford
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Houchin
Bice	DesJarlais	Houlahan
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Hoyer
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Hoyle (OR)
Bishop (NC)	Doggett	Hudson
Blumenauer	Donalds	Huffman
Blunt Rochester	Duarte	Huizenga
Boebert	Duncan	Hunt
Bonamici	Dunn (FL)	Issa
Bost	Edwards	Ivey
Bowman	Ellzey	Jackson (IL)
Boyle (PA)	Emmer	Jackson (NC)
Brecheen	Escobar	Jackson (TX)
Brown	Eshoo	Jackson Lee
Brownley	Espaillat	Jacobs
Buchanan	Evans	James
Buck	Ezell	Jayapal
Bucshon	Fallon	Jeffries
Budzinski	Feenstra	Johnson (GA)
Burchett	Ferguson	Johnson (LA)
Burgess	Finstad	Johnson (OH)
Burlison	Fischbach	Johnson (SD)
Bush	Fitzgerald	Jordan
Calvert	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (OH)
Cammack	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Caraveo	Fletcher	Kamlager-Dove
Carbajal	Flood	Kaptur
Cárdenas	Foster	Kean (NJ)
Carey	Foushee	Keating
Carl	Foxx	Kelly (IL)
Carson	Frankel, Lois	Kelly (MS)
Carter (GA)	Franklin, C. Scott	Kiggans (VA)
Carter (LA)	Frost	Kiley
Carter (TX)	Fry	Kilmer
Cartwright	Fulcher	Kim (CA)
Casar	Gaetz	Kim (NJ)
Case	Gallagher	Krishnamoorthi
Casten	Gallego	Kuster
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Kustoff
Castro (TX)	Garbarino	LaHood
Chavez-DeRemer	García (IL)	LaLota
Cherfilus-McCormick	Garcia (TX)	LaMalfa
Chu	Garcia, Mike	Lamborn
Cicilline	Garcia, Robert	Landsman
Ciscomani	Gimenez	Langworthy
Clark (MA)	Golden (ME)	Larsen (WA)
Clarke (NY)	Goldman (NY)	Larson (CT)
Cleaver	Gomez	Latta
Cloud	Gonzalez, Vicente	LaTurner
Clyburn	Good (VA)	Lawler
Clyde	Gooden (TX)	Lee (CA)
Cohen	Gosar	Lee (FL)
Collins	Gottheimer	Lee (NV)
Comer	Granger	Leger Fernandez
Lesko	Omar	Sorensen
Letlow	Owens	Soto
Levin	Pallone	Spanberger
Lieu	Palmer	Spartz
Lofgren	Panetta	Stansbury
Loudermilk	Pappas	Stanton
Lucas	Pascrell	Stauber
Luetkemeyer	Payne	Steel
Luna	Pelosi	Stefanik
Luttrell	Peltola	Steil
Lynch	Pence	Steube
Mace	Perez	Stevens
Magaziner	Perry	Stewart
Malliotakis	Pettersen	Strickland
Mann	Pfluger	Strong
Manning	Phillips	Swalwell
Massie	Pingree	Sykes
Mast	Pocan	Takano
Matsui	Porter	Tenney
McBath	Posey	Thanedar
McCaul	Pressley	Thompson (CA)
McClain	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
McClellan	Ramirez	Thompson (PA)
McClintock	Raskin	Tiffany
McCollum	Reschenthaler	Timmons
McCormick	Rogers (AL)	Titus
McGarvey	Rogers (KY)	Tlaib
McGovern	Rose	Tokuda
McHenry	Rosendale	Tonko
Meeks	Ross	Torres (CA)
Menendez	Rouzer	Torres (NY)
Meuser	Roy	Trahan
Mfume	Ruiz	Trone
Miller (IL)	Ruppersberger	Turner
Miller (OH)	Rutherford	Underwood
Miller (WV)	Ryan	Valadao
Miller-Meeks	Salazar	Van Drew
Mills	Salinas	Van Duyne
Molinaro	Sánchez	Van Orden
Moolenaar	Santos	Vargas
Mooney	Sarbanes	Vasquez
Moore (AL)	Scalise	Veasey
Moore (UT)	Scanlon	Velázquez
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Wagner
Moran	Schiff	Walberg
Morelle	Schneider	Waltz
Moskowitz	Scholten	Wasserman Schultz
Moulton	Schrier	Waters
Mrvan	Schweikert	Weber (TX)
Mullin	Scott (VA)	Webster (FL)
Murphy	Scott, Austin	Wenstrup
Nadler	Scott, David	Westerman
Napolitano	Self	Wexton
Neal	Sessions	Wild
Neguse	Sewell	Williams (GA)
Nehls	Sherman	Williams (NY)
Newhouse	Sherrill	Williams (TX)
Nickel	Simpson	Wilson (FL)
Norcross	Slotkin	Wilson (SC)
Norman	Smith (MO)	Wittman
Nunn (IA)	Smith (NE)	Womack
Obernolte	Smith (NJ)	Yakym
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)	Zinke
Ogles	Smucker	

NAYS—1

Biggs

NOT VOTING—11

Cline	Kelly (PA)	Peters
Cole	Khanna	Rodgers (WA)
Estes	Kildee	Watson Coleman
Gonzales, Tony	Meng	

□ 1415

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during the vote on H.R. 1353. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 197.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for the following rollcall votes. Had I been present for:

Rollcall vote No. 195 on Ordering the Previous Question, I would have voted "yea";

Rollcall vote No. 196 on Agreeing to the Resolution, I would have voted "yea"; and

Rollcall vote No. 197 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as amended, H.R. 1353, Advanced, Local Emergency Response Telecommunications Parity Act, I would have voted "yea."

LIMIT, SAVE, GROW ACT OF 2023

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 327, I call up the bill (H.R. 2811) to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 327, the amendment printed in House Report 118–43 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2811

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 ''Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—LIMIT FEDERAL SPENDING

TITLE I—DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR DISCRETIONARY CATEGORY

SEC. 101. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

''(9) for fiscal year 2024, for the discretionary category, $1,470,979,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(10) for fiscal year 2025, for the discretionary category, $1,485,689,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(11) for fiscal year 2026, for the discretionary category, $1,500,546,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(12) for fiscal year 2027, for the discretionary category, $1,515,551,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(13) for fiscal year 2028, for the discretionary category, $1,530,707,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(14) for fiscal year 2029, for the discretionary category, $1,546,014,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(15) for fiscal year 2030, for the discretionary category, $1,561,474,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(16) for fiscal year 2031, for the discretionary category, $1,577,089,000,000 in new budget authority;

''(17) for fiscal year 2032, for the discretionary category, $1,592,859,000,000 in new budget authority; and

''(18) for fiscal year 2033, for the discretionary category, $1,608,788,000,000 in new budget authority;''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDERMINATIONS.—Section 251(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended—

(A) in subclause (IX), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subclause (X), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after subclause (X) the following:

''(XI) for fiscal year 2024, $1,578,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XII) for fiscal year 2025, $1,630,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIII) for fiscal year 2026, $1,682,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIV) for fiscal year 2027, $1,734,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XV) for fiscal year 2028, $1,788,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XVI) for fiscal year 2029, $1,842,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XVII) for fiscal year 2030, $1,898,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XVIII) for fiscal year 2031, $1,955,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIX) for fiscal year 2032, $2,014,000,000 in additional new budget authority; and

''(XX) for fiscal year 2033, $2,076,000,000 in additional new budget authority.''.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.—Section 251(b)(2)(C)(i) of such Act is amended—

(A) in subclause (IX), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subclause (X), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after subclause (X) the following:

''(XI) for fiscal year 2024, $604,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XII) for fiscal year 2025, $630,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIII) for fiscal year 2026, $658,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIV) for fiscal year 2027, $686,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XV) for fiscal year 2028, $714,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XVI) for fiscal year 2029, $743,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XVII) for fiscal year 2030, $771,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XVIII) for fiscal year 2031, $798,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIX) for fiscal year 2032, $826,000,000 in additional new budget authority; and

''(XX) for fiscal year 2033, $853,000,000 in additional new budget authority.''.

(3) DISASTER FUNDING.—Section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of such Act is amended by inserting after ''2021'' the following: ''and fiscal years 2024 through 2033''.

(4) REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS.—Section 251(b)(2)(E)(i) of such Act is amended—

(A) in subclause (III), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subclause (IV), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after subclause (IV) the following:

''(V) for fiscal year 2024, $265,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(VI) for fiscal year 2025, $271,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(VII) for fiscal year 2026, $276,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(VIII) for fiscal year 2027, $282,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(IX) for fiscal year 2028, $288,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(X) for fiscal year 2029, $293,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XI) for fiscal year 2030, $299,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XII) for fiscal year 2031, $305,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIII) for fiscal year 2032, $311,000,000 in additional new budget authority; and

''(XIV) for fiscal year 2033, $317,000,000 in additional new budget authority.''.

(5) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.—Section 251(b)(2)(F)(i) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking ''through 2027'' and inserting ''through 2033'';

(B) in subclause (VII), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in subclause (VIII), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by inserting after subclause (VIII) the following:

''(IX) for fiscal year 2028, $2,957,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(X) for fiscal year 2029, $3,036,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XI) for fiscal year 2030, $3,118,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XII) for fiscal year 2031, $3,202,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

''(XIII) for fiscal year 2032, $3,287,000,000 in additional new budget authority; and

''(XIV) for fiscal year 2033, $3,376,000,000 in additional new budget authority.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SEQUESTRATION REPORTS.—Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 904) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2033''; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2)(A), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2033''.

DIVISION B—SAVE TAXPAYER DOLLARS

TITLE I—RESCISSION OF UNOBLIGATED CORONAVIRUS FUNDS

SEC. 201. RESCISSION OF UNOBLIGATED CORONAVIRUS FUNDS.

The unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2), and by each of Public Laws 116–123, 116–127, 116–136, and 116–139 and divisions M and N of Public Law 116–260, are hereby permanently rescinded.

SEC. 202. RECISSION OF INFLATION REDUCTION ACT FUNDS.

The unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by each of the following provisions of Public Law 117–169 (commonly referred to as the ''Inflation Reduction Act'') are hereby permanently rescinded:

Section 50131.
Section 50144.
Section 50224.
Section 60114.
Section 60501.

TITLE II—PROHIBIT UNFAIR STUDENT LOAN GIVEAWAYS

SEC. 211. NULLIFICATION OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ACTIONS AND RULES RELATING TO FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following shall have no force or effect:

(1) The waivers and modifications of statutory and regulatory provisions relating to an extension of the suspension of payments on certain loans and waivers of interest on such loans under section 3513 of the CARES Act (20 U.S.C. 1001 note)—

(A) described by the Department of Education in the Federal Register on October 12, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 61513 et seq.); and

(B) issued on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The modifications of statutory and regulatory provisions relating to debt discharge described by the Department of Education in the Federal Register on October 12, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 61514).

(3) A final rule that is substantially similar to the proposed rule on ''Improving Income-Driven Repayment for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program'' published by the Department of Education in the Federal Register on January 11, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 1894 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Education may not implement any executive action or rule specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) (or a substantially similar executive action or rule), except as expressly authorized by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 212. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO PROPOSE OR ISSUE REGULATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ACTIONS.

Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 492 the following:

''SEC. 492A. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY TO PROPOSE OR ISSUE REGULATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ACTIONS.

''(a) DRAFT REGULATIONS.—Beginning after the date of enactment of this section, a draft regulation implementing this title (as described in section 492(b)(1)) that is determined by the Secretary to be economically

significant shall be subject to the following requirements (regardless of whether negotiated rulemaking occurs):

''(1) The Secretary shall determine whether the draft regulation, if implemented, would result in an increase in a subsidy cost resulting from a loan modification.

''(2) If the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the draft regulation would result in an increase in a subsidy cost resulting from a loan modification, then the Secretary may take no further action with respect to such regulation.

''(b) PROPOSED OR FINAL REGULATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ACTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary may not issue a proposed rule, final regulation, or executive action implementing this title if the Secretary determines that the rule, regulation, or executive action—

''(1) is economically significant; and

''(2) would result in an increase in a subsidy cost resulting from a loan modification.

''(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The analyses required under subsections (a) and (b) shall be in addition to any other cost analysis required under law for a regulation implementing this title, including any cost analysis that may be required pursuant to Executive Order 12866 (58 Fed. Reg. 51735; relating to regulatory planning and review), Executive Order 13563 (76 Fed. Reg. 3821; relating to improving regulation and regulatory review), or any related or successor orders.

''(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'economically significant', when used with respect to a draft, proposed, or final regulation or executive action, means that the regulation or executive action is likely, as determined by the Secretary—

''(1) to have an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; or

''(2) adversely to affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities.''.

TITLE III—REPEAL MARKET DISTORTING GREEN TAX CREDITS

SEC. 221. AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 222. MODIFICATION OF CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following provisions of section 45(d) are each amended by striking ''January 1, 2025'' each place it appears and inserting ''January 1, 2022'':

(1) Paragraph (2)(A).
(2) Paragraph (3)(A).
(3) Paragraph (6).
(4) Paragraph (7).
(5) Paragraph (9).
(6) Paragraph (11)(B).

(b) BASE CREDIT AMOUNT.—Section 45 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''0.3 cents'' and inserting ''1.5 cents'', and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''0.3 cent'' each place it appears and inserting ''1.5 cent''.

(c) APPLICATION TO GEOTHERMAL AND SOLAR.—Section 45(d)(4) is amended by striking ''and the construction of which begins before January 1, 2025'' and all that follows and inserting ''and which—

''(A) in the case of a facility using solar energy, is placed in service before January 1, 2006, or

''(B) in the case of a facility using geothermal energy, the construction of which begins before January 1, 2022.

Such term shall not include any property described in section 48(a)(3) the basis of which is taken into account by the taxpayer for purposes of determining the energy credit under section 48.''.

(d) ELECTION TO TREAT QUALIFIED FACILITIES AS ENERGY PROPERTY.—Section 48(a)(5)(C)(ii) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2025'' and inserting ''January 1, 2022''.

(e) WIND FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45(d)(1) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2025'' and inserting ''January 1, 2022''.

(2) APPLICATION OF PHASEOUT PERCENTAGE.—

(A) RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION CREDIT.—Section 45(b)(5) is amended by striking ''which is placed in service before January 1, 2022''.

(B) ENERGY CREDIT.—Section 48(a)(5)(E) is amended by striking ''placed in service before January 1, 2022, and''.

(3) QUALIFIED OFFSHORE WIND FACILITIES UNDER ENERGY CREDIT.—Section 48(a)(5)(F)(i) is amended by striking ''offshore wind facility, subparagraph (E) shall not apply.'' and inserting ''offshore wind facility—

''(I) subparagraph (C)(ii) shall be applied by substituting 'January 1, 2026' for 'January 1, 2022',

''(II) subparagraph (E) shall not apply, and

''(III) for purposes of this paragraph, section 45(d)(1) shall be applied by substituting 'January 1, 2026' for 'January 1, 2022'.''.

(f) WAGE AND APPRENTICESHIP REQUIREMENTS.—Section 45(b) is amended by striking paragraphs (6), (7), and (8).

(g) DOMESTIC CONTENT, PHASEOUT, AND ENERGY COMMUNITIES.—Section 45(b) is amended by striking paragraphs (9), (10), (11), and (12).

(h) CREDIT REDUCED FOR GRANTS, TAX-EXEMPT BONDS, SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING, AND OTHER CREDITS.—Section 45(b)(3) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) CREDIT REDUCED FOR GRANTS, TAX-EXEMPT BONDS, SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING, AND OTHER CREDITS.—The amount of the credit determined under subsection (a) with respect to any project for any taxable year (determined after the application of paragraphs (1) and (2)) shall be reduced by the amount which is the product of the amount so determined for such year and the lesser of ½ or a fraction—

''(A) the numerator of which is the sum, for the taxable year and all prior taxable years, of—

''(i) grants provided by the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State for use in connection with the project,

''(ii) proceeds of an issue of State or local government obligations used to provide financing for the project the interest on which is exempt from tax under section 103,

''(iii) the aggregate amount of subsidized energy financing provided (directly or indirectly) under a Federal, State, or local program provided in connection with the project, and

''(iv) the amount of any other credit allowable with respect to any property which is part of the project, and

''(B) the denominator of which is the aggregate amount of additions to the capital account for the project for the taxable year and all prior taxable years.

The amounts under the preceding sentence for any taxable year shall be determined as of the close of the taxable year. This paragraph shall not apply with respect to any facility described in subsection (d)(2)(A)(ii).''.

(i) ROUNDING ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45(b)(2) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) CREDIT AND PHASEOUT ADJUSTMENT BASED ON INFLATION.—The 1.5 cent amount in subsection (a), the 8 cent amount in paragraph (1), the $4.375 amount in subsection (e)(8)(A), the $2 amount in subsection (e)(8)(D)(ii)(I), and in subsection (e)(8)(B)(i) the reference price of fuel used as a feedstock (within the meaning of subsection (c)(7)(A)) in 2002 shall each be adjusted by multiplying such amount by the inflation adjustment factor for the calendar year in which the sale occurs. If any amount as increased under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of 0.1 cent, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of 0.1 cent.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 45(b)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''last two sentences'' and inserting ''last sentence''.

(j) HYDROPOWER.—

(1) CREDIT RATE REDUCTION FOR QUALIFIED HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION AND MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RENEWABLE ENERGY.—Section 45(b)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''or (7)'' and inserting ''(7), (9), or (11)''.

(2) MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RENEWABLE ENERGY.—Section 45 is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(10)(A)—

(i) in clause (iii), by adding ''or'' at the end,

(ii) in clause (iv), by striking '', or'' and inserting a period, and

(iii) by striking clause (v), and

(B) in subsection (d)(11)(A), by striking ''25'' and inserting ''150''.

(k) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the amendments made by this section shall apply to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2021.

(2) CREDIT REDUCED FOR GRANTS, TAX-EXEMPT BONDS, SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING, AND OTHER CREDITS.—The amendment made by subsection (h) shall apply to facilities the construction of which begins after August 16, 2022.

(3) DOMESTIC CONTENT, PHASEOUT, ENERGY COMMUNITIES.—The amendments made by subsections (g) and (j) shall apply to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 223. MODIFICATION OF ENERGY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following provisions of section 48 are each amended by striking ''January 1, 2025'' each place it appears and inserting ''January 1, 2024'':

(1) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(i)(II).
(2) Subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii).
(3) Subsection (c)(1)(E).
(4) Subsection (c)(2)(D).
(5) Subsection (c)(3)(A)(iv).
(6) Subsection (c)(4)(C).
(7) Subsection (c)(5)(D).

(b) CERTAIN ENERGY PROPERTY.—Section 48(a)(3)(A)(vii) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2035'' and inserting ''January 1, 2024''.

(c) PHASEOUT OF CREDIT.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraphs (6) and (7) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(6) PHASEOUT FOR SOLAR ENERGY PROPERTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), in the case of any energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) the construction of which begins before January 1, 2024, the energy percentage determined under paragraph (2) shall be equal to—

''(i) in the case of any property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2023, 26 percent, and

''(ii) in the case of any property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2024, 22 percent.

''(B) PLACED IN SERVICE DEADLINE.—In the case of any energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) the construction of which begins before January 1, 2024, and which is not placed in service before January 1, 2026,

the energy percentage determined under paragraph (2) shall be equal to 10 percent.

''(7) PHASEOUT FOR CERTAIN OTHER ENERGY PROPERTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), in the case of any qualified fuel cell property, qualified small wind property, waste energy recovery property, or energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), the energy percentage determined under paragraph (2) shall be equal to—

''(i) in the case of any property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2023, 26 percent, and

''(ii) in the case of any property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2024, 22 percent.

''(B) PLACED IN SERVICE DEADLINE.—In the case of any energy property described in subparagraph (A) which is not placed in service before January 1, 2026, the energy percentage determined under paragraph (2) shall be equal to 0 percent.''.

(d) BASE ENERGY PERCENTAGE AMOUNT.—Section 48(a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''6 percent'' and inserting ''30 percent'', and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''2 percent'' and inserting ''10 percent'', and

(2) in paragraph (5)(A)(ii), by striking ''6 percent'' and inserting ''30 percent''.

(e) CREDIT FOR GEOTHERMAL.—Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) is amended by striking ''clause (i) or (iii) of paragraph (3)(A)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)(A)(i)''.

(f) ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES, QUALIFIED BIOGAS PROPERTY; MICROGRID CONTROLLERS REMOVED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(a)(3)(A) is amended by inserting ''or'' at the end of clause (vii) and by striking clauses (ix), (x), and (xi).

(2) CONFORMING CHANGES.—

(A) Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i) is amended by inserting ''and'' at the end of subclauses (IV) and (V) and by striking subclauses (VI), (VII), (VIII), and (IX).

(B) Section 48(c) is amended by striking paragraphs (6), (7), and (8).

(C) Section 45(e) is amended by striking paragraph (12).

(D) Section 50(d)(2) is amended by striking ''At the election of a taxpayer'' and all that follows through ''equal to or less than 500 kilowatt hours.''

(g) FUEL CELLS USING ELECTROMECHANICAL PROCESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(c)(1) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(i) by striking ''or electromechanical'', and

(ii) by striking ''(1 kilowatt in the case of a fuel cell power plant with a linear generator assembly)'', and

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking '', or linear generator assembly'', and

(ii) by striking ''or electromechanical''.

(2) LINEAR GENERATOR ASSEMBLY LIMITATION.—Section 48(c)(1) is amended by striking subparagraph (D) and by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D).

(h) DYNAMIC GLASS.—Section 48(a)(3)(A)(ii) is amended by striking ''or electrochromic glass which uses electricity to change its light transmittance properties in order to heat or cool a structure,''.

(i) COORDINATION RULE REMOVED.—Paragraph (3) of section 50(c) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (A),

(2) by striking '', and'' at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a period, and

(3) by striking subparagraph (C).

(j) INTERCONNECTION PROPERTY.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraph (8).

(k) ENERGY PROJECTS, WAGE REQUIREMENTS, AND APPRENTICESHIP REQUIREMENTS.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraphs (9), (10), and (11).

(l) DOMESTIC CONTENT, PHASEOUT FOR ELECTIVE PAYMENT.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraphs (12) and (13).

(m) RULE FOR PROPERTY FINANCED BY TAX-EXEMPT BONDS REMOVED; TEXT OF SPECIAL RULE FOR PROPERTY FINANCED BY SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS RESTORED.—Section 48(a)(4) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR PROPERTY FINANCED BY SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS.—

''(A) REDUCTION OF BASIS.—For purposes of applying the energy percentage to any property, if such property is financed in whole or in part by—

''(i) subsidized energy financing, or

''(ii) the proceeds of a private activity bond (within the meaning of section 141) the interest on which is exempt from tax under section 103,

the amount taken into account as the basis of such property shall not exceed the amount which (but for this subparagraph) would be so taken into account multiplied by the fraction determined under subparagraph (B).

''(B) DETERMINATION OF FRACTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the fraction determined under this subparagraph is 1 reduced by a fraction—

''(i) the numerator of which is that portion of the basis of the property which is allocable to such financing or proceeds, and

''(ii) the denominator of which is the basis of the property.

''(C) SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'subsidized energy financing' means financing provided under a Federal, State, or local program a principal purpose of which is to provide subsidized financing for projects designed to conserve or produce energy.

''(D) TERMINATION.—This paragraph shall not apply to periods after December 31, 2008, under rules similar to the rules of section 48(m) (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).''.

(n) TREATMENT OF CONTRACTS INVOLVING ENERGY STORAGE.—Section 7701(e) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting ''or'' at the end of subclause (II), by striking ''or'' at the end of subclause (III) and inserting ''and'', and by striking subclause (IV), and

(B) by striking subparagraph (F), and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking ''water treatment works facility, or storage facility'' and inserting ''or water treatment works facility''.

(o) REMOVAL OF INCREASED CREDIT RATE FOR ENERGY COMMUNITIES.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraph (14).

(p) REGULATIONS.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraph (15).

(q) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2021.

(2) OTHER PROPERTY.—The amendments made by subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (l), (n), and (o) shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2022.

(3) REMOVAL OF RULE FOR PROPERTY FINANCED BY TAX EXEMPT BONDS.—The amendment made by subsection (m) shall apply to property the construction of which begins after August 16, 2022.

SEC. 224. REPEAL OF INCREASE IN ENERGY CREDIT FOR SOLAR AND WIND FACILITIES PLACED IN SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48 is amended by striking subsection (e).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SEC. 226. ZERO-EMISSION NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION CREDIT REPEALED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 45U (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 38(b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (32), by adding ''plus'' at the end,

(2) in paragraph (33), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a period, and

(3) by striking paragraph (34).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to electricity produced and sold after December 31, 2023, in taxable years beginning after such date.

SEC. 229. REPEAL OF SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 40B (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 38(b) is amended by striking paragraph (35).

(c) COORDINATION WITH BIODIESEL REMOVED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 40A(d)(1) is amended by striking ''or 40B''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 40A(f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) CERTAIN AVIATION FUEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in the last 3 sentences of paragraph (3), the term 'renewable diesel' shall include fuel derived from biomass which meets the requirements of a Department of Defense specification for military jet fuel or an American Society of Testing and Materials specification for aviation turbine fuel.

''(B) APPLICATION OF MIXTURE CREDITS.—In the case of fuel which is treated as renewable diesel solely by reason of subparagraph (A), subsection (b)(1) and section 6426(c) shall be applied with respect to such fuel by treating kerosene as though it were diesel fuel.''.

(3) SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL CREDIT PROVISIONS REMOVED.—Section 6426 is amended by striking subsection (k).

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6426 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''(e), and (k)'' and inserting ''and (e)'', and

(B) in subsection (h), by striking ''under section 40, 40A, or 40B'' and inserting ''under section 40 or 40A''.

(2) Section 6427(e) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''ALTERNATIVE FUEL, OR SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL'' and inserting ''OR ALTERNATIVE FUEL'',

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or the sustainable aviation fuel mixture credit'', and

(C) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by adding ''and'' at the end,

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking '', and'' and inserting a period, and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (E).

(3) Section 4101(a)(1) is amended by striking ''every person producing or importing sustainable aviation fuel (as defined in section 40B),''.

(4) Section 87 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by adding ''and'' at the end,

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking '', and'' and inserting a period, and

(C) by striking paragraph (3).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to fuel sold or used after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 230. CLEAN HYDROGEN REPEALS.

(a) CREDIT FOR PRODUCTION OF CLEAN HYDROGEN REPEALED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 45V (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 38(b) is amended by striking paragraph (36).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to hydrogen produced after December 31, 2022.

(b) CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM RENEWABLE RESOURCES ALLOWED IF ELECTRICITY IS USED TO PRODUCE CLEAN HYDROGEN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45(e) is amended by striking paragraph (13).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to electricity produced after December 31, 2022.

(c) ELECTION TO TREAT CLEAN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS ENERGY PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48(a) is amended by striking paragraph (15) and by redesignating paragraph (16) as paragraph (15).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2022.

(d) REINSTATEMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL CREDIT FOR LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6426(d)(2) is amended by redesignating subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F) as subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G), respectively, and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) liquefied hydrogen,''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6426(e)(2) is amended by striking ''(E)'' and inserting ''(F)''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to fuel sold or used after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 231. NONBUSINESS ENERGY PROPERTY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 25C is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 25C. NONBUSINESS ENERGY PROPERTY.

''(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the sum of—

''(1) 10 percent of the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer for qualified energy efficiency improvements installed during such taxable year, and

''(2) the amount of the residential energy property expenditures paid or incurred by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

''(b) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) LIFETIME LIMITATION.—The credit allowed under this section with respect to any taxpayer for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of $500 over the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such taxpayer for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2005.

''(2) WINDOWS.—In the case of amounts paid or incurred for components described in subsection (c)(3)(B) by any taxpayer for any taxable year, the credit allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for such year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of $200 over the aggregate credits allowed under this section with respect to such amounts for all prior taxable years ending after December 31, 2005.

''(3) LIMITATION ON RESIDENTIAL ENERGY PROPERTY EXPENDITURES.—The amount of the credit allowed under this section by reason of subsection (a)(2) shall not exceed—

''(A) $50 for any advanced main air circulating fan,

''(B) $150 for any qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler, and

''(C) $300 for any item of energy-efficient building property.

''(c) QUALIFIED ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified energy efficiency improvements' means any energy efficient building envelope component, if—

''(A) such component is installed in or on a dwelling unit located in the United States and owned and used by the taxpayer as the taxpayer's principal residence (within the meaning of section 121),

''(B) the original use of such component commences with the taxpayer, and

''(C) such component reasonably can be expected to remain in use for at least 5 years.

''(2) ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDING ENVELOPE COMPONENT.—The term 'energy efficient building envelope component' means a building envelope component which meets—

''(A) applicable Energy Star program requirements, in the case of a roof or roof products,

''(B) version 6.0 Energy Star program requirements, in the case of an exterior window, a skylight, or an exterior door, and

''(C) the prescriptive criteria for such component established by the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, as such Code (including supplements) is in effect on the date of the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009, in the case of any other component.

''(3) BUILDING ENVELOPE COMPONENT.—The term 'building envelope component' means—

''(A) any insulation material or system which is specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat loss or gain of a dwelling unit when installed in or on such dwelling unit,

''(B) exterior windows (including skylights),

''(C) exterior doors, and

''(D) any metal roof or asphalt roof installed on a dwelling unit, but only if such roof has appropriate pigmented coatings or cooling granules which are specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat gain of such dwelling unit.

''(4) MANUFACTURED HOMES INCLUDED.—The term 'dwelling unit' includes a manufactured home which conforms to Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (part 3280 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations).

''(d) RESIDENTIAL ENERGY PROPERTY EXPENDITURES.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'residential energy property expenditures' means expenditures made by the taxpayer for qualified energy property which is—

''(A) installed on or in connection with a dwelling unit located in the United States and owned and used by the taxpayer as the taxpayer's principal residence (within the meaning of section 121), and

''(B) originally placed in service by the taxpayer.

Such term includes expenditures for labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property.

''(2) QUALIFIED ENERGY PROPERTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified energy property' means—

''(i) energy-efficient building property,

''(ii) a qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler, or

''(iii) an advanced main air circulating fan.

''(B) PERFORMANCE AND QUALITY STANDARDS.—Property described under subparagraph (A) shall meet the performance and quality standards, and the certification requirements (if any), which—

''(i) have been prescribed by the Secretary by regulations (after consultation with the Secretary of Energy or the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as appropriate), and

''(ii) are in effect at the time of the acquisition of the property, or at the time of the completion of the construction, reconstruction, or erection of the property, as the case may be.

''(C) REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS FOR AIR CONDITIONERS AND HEAT PUMPS.—The standards and requirements prescribed by the Secretary under subparagraph (B) with respect to the energy efficiency ratio (EER) for central air conditioners and electric heat pumps—

''(i) shall require measurements to be based on published data which is tested by manufacturers at 95 degrees Fahrenheit, and

''(ii) may be based on the certified data of the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute that are prepared in partnership with the Consortium for Energy Efficiency.

''(3) ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDING PROPERTY.—The term 'energy-efficient building property' means—

''(A) an electric heat pump water heater which yields a Uniform Energy Factor of at least 2.2 in the standard Department of Energy test procedure,

''(B) an electric heat pump which achieves the highest efficiency tier established by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency, as in effect on January 1, 2009,

''(C) a central air conditioner which achieves the highest efficiency tier established by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency, as in effect on January 1, 2009, and

''(D) a natural gas, propane, or oil water heater which has either a Uniform Energy Factor of at least 0.82 or a thermal efficiency of at least 90 percent.

''(4) QUALIFIED NATURAL GAS, PROPANE, OR OIL FURNACE OR HOT WATER BOILER.—The term 'qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler' means a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler which achieves an annual fuel utilization efficiency rate of not less than 95.

''(5) ADVANCED MAIN AIR CIRCULATING FAN.—The term 'advanced main air circulating fan' means a fan used in a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace and which has an annual electricity use of no more than 2 percent of the total annual energy use of the furnace (as determined in the standard Department of Energy test procedures).

''(e) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) APPLICATION OF RULES.—Rules similar to the rules under paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of section 25D(e) shall apply.

''(2) JOINT OWNERSHIP OF ENERGY ITEMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any expenditure otherwise qualifying as an expenditure under this section shall not be treated as failing to so qualify merely because such expenditure was made with respect to two or more dwelling units.

''(B) LIMITS APPLIED SEPARATELY.—In the case of any expenditure described in subparagraph (A), the amount of the credit allowable under subsection (a) shall (subject to paragraph (1)) be computed separately with respect to the amount of the expenditure made for each dwelling unit.

''(3) PROPERTY FINANCED BY SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING.—For purposes of determining the amount of expenditures made by

any individual with respect to any property, there shall not be taken into account expenditures which are made from subsidized energy financing (as defined in section 48(a)(4)(C)).

''(f) BASIS ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of this subtitle, if a credit is allowed under this section for any expenditure with respect to any property, the increase in the basis of such property which would (but for this subsection) result from such expenditure shall be reduced by the amount of the credit so allowed.

''(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply with respect to any property placed in service—

''(1) after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2009, or

''(2) after December 31, 2021.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 1016(a)(33) is amended by striking ''section 25C(g)'' and inserting ''25C(f)''.

(2) Section 6213(g)(2) is amended—

(A) by adding ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (P),

(B) by striking the comma at the end of subparagraph (Q) and inserting a period, and

(C) by striking subparagraphs (R) and (S).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2021.

SEC. 232. RESIDENTIAL CLEAN ENERGY CREDIT REVERTED TO CREDIT FOR RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENT PROPERTY.

(a) EXTENSION REVERSED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 25D(h) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2034'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023''.

(2) PHASEOUT RESTORED.—Section 25D(g) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by adding ''and'' at the end,

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''before January 1, 2022, 26 percent,'' and inserting ''before January 1, 2023, 26 percent, and'',

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2033, 30 percent,'' and inserting ''December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2024, 22 percent.'', and

(D) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5).

(b) RESIDENTIAL CLEAN ENERGY CREDIT FOR BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY REMOVED; BIOMASS EXPENDITURE PROVISIONS RESTORED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (6) of section 25D(a) is amended to read as follows:

''(6) the qualified biomass fuel property expenditures,'',

(2) DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED BIOMASS FUEL PROPERTY EXPENDITURES RESTORED.—Paragraph (6) of section 25D(d) is amended to read as follows:

''(6) QUALIFIED BIOMASS FUEL PROPERTY EXPENDITURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified biomass fuel property expenditure' means an expenditure for property—

''(i) which uses the burning of biomass fuel to heat a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer, or to heat water for use in such a dwelling unit, and

''(ii) which has a thermal efficiency rating of at least 75 percent (measured by the higher heating value of the fuel).

''(B) BIOMASS FUEL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'biomass fuel' means any plant-derived fuel available on a renewable or recurring basis.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 25D(d)(3) is amended by striking '', without regard to subparagraph (D) thereof''.

(2) The heading for section 25D is amended by striking ''**CLEAN ENERGY CREDIT**'' and inserting ''**ENERGY EFFICIENT PROPERTY**''.

(3) The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 25D and inserting the following:

''Sec. 25D. Residential energy efficient property.''

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to expenditures made after December 31, 2021.

(2) RESIDENTIAL CLEAN ENERGY CREDIT FOR BATTERY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY REMOVED; BIOMASS EXPENDITURE PROVISIONS RESTORED.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to expenditures made after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 233. ENERGY EFFICIENT COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS DEDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION RULES RESTORED.—Section 179D(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION.—The deduction under subsection (a) with respect to any building for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of—

''(1) the product of—

''(A) $1.80, and

''(B) the square footage of the building, over

''(2) the aggregate amount of the deductions under subsection (a) with respect to the building for all prior taxable years.''.

(2) MODIFICATION OF EFFICIENCY STANDARD.—Section 179D(c)(1)(D) is amended by striking ''25 percent'' and inserting ''50 percent''.

(3) REFERENCE STANDARD.—Section 179D(c)(2) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) REFERENCE STANDARD 90.1.—The term 'Reference Standard 90.1' means, with respect to any property, the most recent Standard 90.1 published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America which has been affirmed by the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, for purposes of this section not later than the date that is 2 years before the date that construction of such property begins.''.

(4) PARTIAL ALLOWANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 179D(d) is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (6), respectively, and

(ii) by inserting before paragraph (2) the following:

''(1) PARTIAL ALLOWANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (f), if—

''(i) the requirement of subsection (c)(1)(D) is not met, but

''(ii) there is a certification in accordance with paragraph (6) that any system referred to in subsection (c)(1)(C) satisfies the energy-savings targets established by the Secretary under subparagraph (B) with respect to such system,

then the requirement of subsection (c)(1)(D) shall be treated as met with respect to such system, and the deduction under subsection (a) shall be allowed with respect to energy efficient commercial building property installed as part of such system and as part of a plan to meet such targets, except that subsection (b) shall be applied to such property by substituting '$.60' for '$1.80'.

''(B) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a target for each system described in subsection (c)(1)(C) such that, if such targets were met for all such systems, the building would meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(D).''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(i) Section 179D(c)(1)(D) is amended—

(I) by striking ''subsection (d)(5)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)(6)'', and

(II) by striking ''subsection (d)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)(2)''.

(ii) Paragraph (3)(A) of section 179D(d), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), is amended by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)''.

(iii) Paragraph (5) of section 179D(d), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), is amended by striking ''paragraph (2)(B)(iii)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)(B)(iii)''.

(iv) Section 179D(h)(2) is amended by inserting ''or (d)(1)(A)'' after ''subsection (c)(1)(D)''.

(5) ALLOCATION OF DEDUCTION FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY.—Paragraph (4) of section 179D(d), as redesignated by paragraph (4)(A), is amended to read as follows:

''(4) ALLOCATION OF DEDUCTION FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY.—In the case of energy efficient commercial building property installed on or in property owned by a Federal, State, or local government or a political subdivision thereof, the Secretary shall promulgate a regulation to allow the allocation of the deduction to the person primarily responsible for designing the property in lieu of the owner of such property. Such person shall be treated as the taxpayer for purposes of this section.''.

(6) ALTERNATIVE DEDUCTION FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDING RETROFIT PROPERTY REPEALED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 179D is amended by striking subsection (f).

(B) RESTORATION OF TEXT RELATING TO INTERIM RULES FOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS.—Section 179D is amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) INTERIM RULES FOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS.—Until such time as the Secretary issues final regulations under subsection (d)(1)(B) with respect to property which is part of a lighting system—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The lighting system target under subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii) shall be a reduction in lighting power density of 25 percent (50 percent in the case of a warehouse) of the minimum requirements in Table 9.5.1 or Table 9.6.1 (not including additional interior lighting power allowances) of Standard 90.1–2007.

''(2) REDUCTION IN DEDUCTION IF REDUCTION LESS THAN 40 PERCENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, with respect to the lighting system of any building other than a warehouse, the reduction in lighting power density of the lighting system is not at least 40 percent, only the applicable percentage of the amount of deduction otherwise allowable under this section with respect to such property shall be allowed.

''(B) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the applicable percentage is the number of percentage points (not greater than 100) equal to the sum of—

''(i) 50, and

''(ii) the amount which bears the same ratio to 50 as the excess of the reduction of lighting power density of the lighting system over 25 percentage points bears to 15.

''(C) EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to any system—

''(i) the controls and circuiting of which do not comply fully with the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of Standard 90.1–2007 and which do not include provision for bilevel switching in all occupancies except hotel and motel guest rooms, store rooms, restrooms, and public lobbies, or

''(ii) which does not meet the minimum requirements for calculated lighting levels as set forth in the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America Lighting Handbook, Performance and Application, Ninth Edition, 2000.''.

(7) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 179D(g) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''or subsection (d)(1)(A)'' after ''subsection (b)'',

(B) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2020'', and

(C) by striking ''calendar year 2021'' and inserting ''calendar year 2019''.

(b) SPECIAL RULE FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS REMOVED.—Section 312(k)(3)(B) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS DEDUCTIBLE UNDER SECTION 179, 179B, 179C, 179D, OR 179E.—For purposes of computing the earnings and profits of a corporation, any amount deductible under section 179, 179B, 179C, 179D, or 179E shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over the period of 5 taxable years (beginning with the taxable year for which such amount is deductible under section 179, 179B, 179C, 179D, or 179E, as the case may be).''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (2) of section 179D(d), as redesignated by subsection (a)(4)(A), is amended by striking ''not later than the date that is 4 years before the date such property is placed in service'' and inserting ''not later than the date that is 2 years before the date that construction of such property begins''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 234. MODIFICATIONS TO NEW ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME CREDIT.

(a) EXTENSION REVERSED.—Section 45L(h) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2032'' and inserting ''December 31, 2021''.

(b) DECREASE IN CREDIT AMOUNTS.—Paragraph (2) of section 45L(a) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) APPLICABLE AMOUNT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable amount is an amount equal to—

''(A) in the case of a dwelling unit described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c), $2,000, and

''(B) in the case of a dwelling unit described in paragraph (3) of subsection (c), $1,000.''.

(c) REVERSAL OF MODIFICATION OF ENERGY SAVING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 45L(c) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) ENERGY SAVING REQUIREMENTS.—A dwelling unit meets the energy saving requirements of this subsection if such unit is—

''(1) certified—

''(A) to have a level of annual heating and cooling energy consumption which is at least 50 percent below the annual level of heating and cooling energy consumption of a comparable dwelling unit—

''(i) which is constructed in accordance with the standards of chapter 4 of the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code, as such Code (including supplements) is in effect on January 1, 2006, and

''(ii) for which the heating and cooling equipment efficiencies correspond to the minimum allowed under the regulations established by the Department of Energy pursuant to the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 and in effect at the time of completion of construction, and

''(B) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least ⅕ of such 50 percent,

''(2) a manufactured home which conforms to Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (part 3280 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations) and which meets the requirements of paragraph (1), or

''(3) a manufactured home which conforms to Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (part 3280 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations) and which—

''(A) meets the requirements of paragraph (1) applied by substituting '30 percent' for '50 percent' both places it appears therein and by substituting '⅓' for '⅕' in subparagraph (B) thereof, or

''(B) meets the requirements established by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the Energy Star Labeled Homes program.''.

(d) PREVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENT REMOVED.—Section 45L is amended by striking subsection (g) and redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(e) BASIS ADJUSTMENT.—Section 45L(e) is amended by striking ''This subsection shall not apply for purposes of determining the adjusted basis of any building under section 42''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to dwelling units acquired after December 31, 2021.

SEC. 235. CLEAN VEHICLE CREDIT.

(a) PER VEHICLE DOLLAR LIMITATION.—Section 30D(b) is amended by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

''(2) BASE AMOUNT.—The amount determined under this paragraph is $2,500.

''(3) BATTERY CAPACITY.—In the case of a vehicle which draws propulsion energy from a battery with not less than 5 kilowatt hours of capacity, the amount determined under this paragraph is $417, plus $417 for each kilowatt hour of capacity in excess of 5 kilowatt hours. The amount determined under this paragraph shall not exceed $5,000.''.

(b) FINAL ASSEMBLY.—Section 30D(d) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by adding ''and'' at the end,

(B) in subparagraph (F)(ii), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a period, and

(C) by striking subparagraph (G), and

(2) by striking paragraph (5).

(c) DEFINITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 30D(d), as amended by subsection (b), is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''CLEAN'' and inserting ''QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR'',

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''clean'' and inserting ''qualified plug-in electric drive motor'',

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''qualified'' before ''manufacturer'',

(iii) in subparagraph (F)(i), by striking ''7'' and inserting ''4'', and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (H),

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''QUALIFIED MANUFACTURER'' and inserting ''MANUFACTURER'', and

(ii) by striking ''The term 'qualified manufacturer' means'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''The term 'manufacturer' has the meaning given such term in regulations prescribed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for purposes of the administration of title II of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521 et seq.).'', and

(D) by striking paragraph (6).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 30D is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''new clean vehicle'' and inserting ''new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle'', and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''new clean vehicle'' and inserting ''new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle''.

(d) CRITICAL MINERAL REQUIREMENTS REMOVED.—Section 30D is amended by striking subsection (e).

(e) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF VEHICLES ELIGIBLE FOR CREDIT RESTORED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 30D is amended by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF NEW QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLES ELIGIBLE FOR CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle sold during the phaseout period, only the applicable percentage of the credit otherwise allowable under subsection (a) shall be allowed.

''(2) PHASEOUT PERIOD.—For purposes of this subsection, the phaseout period is the period beginning with the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter which includes the first date on which the number of new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles manufactured by the manufacturer of the vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) sold for use in the United States after December 31, 2009, is at least 200,000.

''(3) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable percentage is—

''(A) 50 percent for the first 2 calendar quarters of the phaseout period,

''(B) 25 percent for the 3rd and 4th calendar quarters of the phaseout period, and (C)

''(C) 0 percent for each calendar quarter thereafter.

''(4) CONTROLLED GROUPS.—Rules similar to the rules of section 30B(f)(4) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.''.

(2) EXCLUDED ENTITIES.—Section 30D(d), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by striking paragraph (7).

(f) SPECIAL RULES REPEALED.—Section 30D(f) is amended by striking paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11).

(g) TRANSFER OF CREDIT REPEALED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 30D is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) RESTORATION OF TEXT RELATING TO PLUG-IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES.—Section 30D is amended by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) CREDIT ALLOWED FOR 2- AND 3-WHEELED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified 2- or 3-wheeled plug-in electric vehicle—

''(A) there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the sum of the applicable amount with respect to each such qualified 2- or 3-wheeled plug-in electric vehicle placed in service by the taxpayer during the taxable year, and

''(B) the amount of the credit allowed under subparagraph (A) shall be treated as a credit allowed under subsection (a).

''(2) APPLICABLE AMOUNT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable amount is an amount equal to the lesser of—

''(A) 10 percent of the cost of the qualified 2- or 3-wheeled plug-in electric vehicle, or

''(B) $2,500.

''(3) QUALIFIED 2- OR 3-WHEELED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—The term 'qualified 2- or 3-wheeled plug-in electric vehicle' means any vehicle which—

''(A) has 2 or 3 wheels,

''(B) meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (E), and (F) of subsection (d)(1) (determined by substituting '2.5 kilowatt hours' for '4 kilowatt hours' in subparagraph (F)(i)),

''(C) is manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways,

''(D) is capable of achieving a speed of 45 miles per hour or greater, and

''(E) is acquired—

''(i) after December 31, 2011, and before January 1, 2014, or

''(ii) in the case of a vehicle that has 2 wheels, after December 31, 2014, and before January 1, 2022.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS REVERSED.—Section 30D(f), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended—

(A) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) PROPERTY USED BY TAX-EXEMPT ENTITY.—In the case of a vehicle the use of which

is described in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 50(b) and which is not subject to a lease, the person who sold such vehicle to the person or entity using such vehicle shall be treated as the taxpayer that placed such vehicle in service, but only if such person clearly discloses to such person or entity in a document the amount of any credit allowable under subsection (a) with respect to such vehicle (determined without regard to subsection (c)). For purposes of subsection (c), property to which this paragraph applies shall be treated as of a character subject to an allowance for depreciation.'', and

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking '', including any vehicle with respect to which the taxpayer elects the application of subsection (g)''.

(h) TERMINATION REPEALED.—Section 30D is amended by striking subsection (h).

(i) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of section 30D is amended by striking ''**CLEAN VEHICLE CREDIT**'' and inserting ''**NEW QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLES**''.

(2) Section 30B is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)(8) by inserting '', except that no benefit shall be recaptured if such property ceases to be eligible for such credit by reason of conversion to a qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle'', before the period at the end, and

(B) by inserting after subsection (h) the following subsection:

''(i) PLUG-IN CONVERSION CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the plug-in conversion credit determined under this subsection with respect to any motor vehicle which is converted to a qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle is 10 percent of so much of the cost of the converting such vehicle as does not exceed $40,000.

''(2) QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle' means any new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle (as defined in section 30D, determined without regard to whether such vehicle is made by a manufacturer or whether the original use of such vehicle commences with the taxpayer).

''(3) CREDIT ALLOWED IN ADDITION TO OTHER CREDITS.—The credit allowed under this subsection shall be allowed with respect to a motor vehicle notwithstanding whether a credit has been allowed with respect to such motor vehicle under this section (other than this subsection) in any preceding taxable year.

''(4) TERMINATION.—This subsection shall not apply to conversions made after December 31, 2011.''.

(3) Section 38(b)(30) is amended by striking ''clean'' and inserting ''qualified plug-in electric drive motor''.

(4) Section 6213(g)(2) is amended by striking subparagraph (T).

(5) Section 6501(m) is amended by striking ''30D(f)(6)'' and inserting ''30D(e)(4)''.

(6) The table of sections for subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 30D and inserting after the item relating to section 30C the following item:

''Sec. 30D. New qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles.''.

(j) GROSS UP REPEALED.—Section 13401 of Public Law 117–169 is amended by striking subsection (j).

(k) TRANSITION RULE REPEALED.—Section 13401 of Public Law 117–169 is amended by striking subsection (l).

(l) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), the amendments made by this section shall apply to vehicles placed in service after December 31, 2022.

(2) FINAL ASSEMBLY.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to vehicles sold after August 16, 2022.

(3) MANUFACTURER LIMITATION.—The amendment made by subsections (d) and (e) shall apply to vehicles sold after December 31, 2022.

(4) TRANSFER OF CREDIT.—The amendments made by subsection (g) shall apply to vehicles placed in service after December 31, 2023.

(5) TRANSITION RULE.—The amendment made by subsection (k) shall take effect as if included in Public Law 117–169.

SEC. 236. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR PREVIOUSLY-OWNED CLEAN VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 25E (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6213(g)(2) is amended by striking subparagraph (U).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to vehicles acquired after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 237. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED COMMERCIAL CLEAN VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 45W (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 38(b) is amended by striking paragraph (37).

(2) Section 6213(g)(2) is amended by striking subparagraph (V).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to vehicles acquired after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 238. ALTERNATIVE FUEL REFUELING PROPERTY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30C(i) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2032'' and inserting ''December 31, 2021''.

(b) PROPERTY OF A CHARACTER SUBJECT TO DEPRECIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 30C(a) is amended by striking ''(6 percent in the case of property of a character subject to depreciation)''.

(2) MODIFICATION OF CREDIT LIMITATION.—Subsection (b) of section 30C is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''with respect to any single item of'' and inserting ''with respect to all'', and

(ii) by inserting ''at a location'' before ''shall not exceed'', and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$100,000 in the case of any such item of property'' and inserting ''$30,000 in the case of a property''.

(3) BIDIRECTIONAL CHARGING EQUIPMENT NOT INCLUDED; ELIGIBLE CENSUS TRACT REQUIREMENT REMOVED.—Section 30C(c) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) QUALIFIED ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE REFUELING PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property' has the same meaning as the term 'qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property' would have under section 179A if—

''(1) paragraph (1) of section 179A(d) did not apply to property installed on property which is used as the principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) of the taxpayer, and

''(2) only the following were treated as clean-burning fuels for purposes of section 179A(d):

''(A) Any fuel at least 85 percent of the volume of which consists of one or more of the following: ethanol, natural gas, compressed natural gas, liquified natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, or hydrogen.

''(B) Any mixture—

''(i) which consists of two or more of the following: biodiesel (as defined in section 40A(d)(1)), diesel fuel (as defined in section 4083(a)(3)), or kerosene, and

''(ii) at least 20 percent of the volume of which consists of biodiesel (as so defined) determined without regard to any kerosene in such mixture.

''(C) Electricity.''.

(c) CERTAIN ELECTRIC CHARGING STATIONS NOT INCLUDED AS QUALIFIED ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE REFUELING PROPERTY; WAGE AND APPRENTICESHIP REQUIREMENTS REMOVED.—Section 30C is amended by striking subsections (f) and (g) and redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2021.

SEC. 239. ADVANCED ENERGY PROJECT CREDIT EXTENSION REVERSED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48C is amended by striking subsection (e) and redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(b) MODIFICATION OF QUALIFYING ADVANCED ENERGY PROJECTS.—Section 48C(c)(1)(A) is amended—

(1) by striking '', any portion of the qualified investment of which is certified by the Secretary under subsection (e) as eligible for a credit under this section'',

(2) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking ''an industrial or manufacturing facility for the production or recycling of'' and inserting ''a manufacturing facility for the production of'',

(B) in subclause (I), by striking ''water,'',

(C) in subclause (II), by striking ''energy storage systems and components'' and inserting ''an energy storage system for use with electric or hybrid-electric motor vehicles'',

(D) in subclause (III), by striking ''grid modernization equipment or components'' and inserting ''grids to support the transmission of intermittent sources of renewable energy, including storage of such energy'',

(E) in subclause (IV), by striking '', remove, use, or sequester carbon oxide emissions'' and inserting ''and sequester carbon dioxide emissions'',

(F) by striking subclause (V) and inserting the following:

''(V) property designed to refine or blend renewable fuels or to produce energy conservation technologies (including energy-conserving lighting technologies and smart grid technologies),'',

(G) by striking subclauses (VI), (VII), and (VIII),

(H) by inserting after subclause (V) the following:

''(VI) new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles (as defined by section 30D) or components which are designed specifically for use with such vehicles, including electric motors, generators, and power control units, or'', and

(I) by redesignating subclause (IX) as subclause (VII), and inserting '', and'' at the end of such subclause, and

(3) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting the following:

''(ii) any portion of the qualified investment of which is certified by the Secretary under subsection (d) as eligible for a credit under this section.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 48C(c)(2) is amended to read as follows:

''(A) which is necessary for the production of property described in paragraph (1)(A)(i),''.

(d) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Section 48C(e), as redesignated by this section, is amended by striking ''48B, 48E, 45Q, or 45V'' and inserting ''or 48B''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SEC. 240. REPEAL OF ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 45X (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 38(b) is amended by striking paragraph (38).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to components produced and sold after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 241. REPEAL OF CLEAN ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 45Y (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 38(b) is amended by striking paragraph (39).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2024.

SEC. 242. REPEAL OF CLEAN ELECTRICITY INVESTMENT CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 48E (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 46, as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by adding ''and'' at the end,

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking '', and'' and inserting a period, and

(C) by striking paragraph (7).

(2) Section 49(a)(1)(C), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended—

(A) by adding ''and'' at the end of clause (v),

(B) by striking the comma at the end of clause (vi) and inserting a period, and

(C) by striking clauses (vii) and (viii).

(3) Section 50(a)(2)(E), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by striking ''48D(b)(5), or 48E(e)'' and inserting ''or 48D(b)(5)''.

(4) Section 50(c)(3), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by striking ''or clean electricity investment credit''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to facilities and property placed in service after December 31, 2024.

SEC. 243. COST RECOVERY FOR QUALIFIED FACILITIES, QUALIFIED PROPERTY, AND ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY REMOVED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 168(e)(3)(B), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended—

(1) in clause (vi)(III), by adding ''and'' at the end,

(2) in clause (vii), by striking '', and,'' at the end and inserting a period, and

(3) by striking clause (viii).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to facilities and property placed in service after December 31, 2024.

SEC. 244. REPEAL OF CLEAN FUEL PRODUCTION CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking section 45Z (and by striking the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such subpart).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 30C(c)(1)(B), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by striking clause (iv).

(2) Section 38(b), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by striking paragraph (40).

(3) Section 4101(a)(1), as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by striking ''every person producing a fuel eligible for the clean fuel production credit (pursuant to section 45Z),''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transportation fuel produced after December 31, 2024.

SEC. 245. REPEAL OF SECTIONS RELATING TO ELECTIVE PAYMENT FOR ENERGY PROPERTY AND ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES; TRANSFER OF CREDITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 is amended by striking sections 6417 and 6418 (and by striking the items relating to such sections in the table of sections for such subchapter).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 50(d) is amended by striking ''In the case of a real estate investment trust making an election under section 6418, paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(B) of the section 46(e) referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to any investment credit property of such real estate investment trust to which such election applies''.

(2) Section 39(a) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

(3) Section 13801 of Public Law 117–169 is amended by striking subsection (f).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 246. TRANSITION RULE.

In the case of a taxpayer who entered into a binding written contract or made other concrete investment action after August 26, 2022, and before April 19, 2023 to engage in an activity for which a credit would otherwise be available if not for the application of sections 229 and 244 of this Act, such sections shall not apply.

TITLE IV—FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION

SEC. 251. RESCISSION OF CERTAIN BALANCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

The unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Internal Revenue Service by paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(B), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act of 2022'') as of the date of the enactment of this Act are rescinded.

DIVISION C—GROW THE ECONOMY

TITLE I—TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES

SEC. 301. RECALIBRATION OF THE CASELOAD REDUCTION CREDIT.

Section 407(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(b)(3)) is amended in each of subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B), by striking ''2005'' and inserting ''2022''.

SEC. 302. ELIMINATING EXCESS MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT SPENDING IN DETERMINING CASELOAD REDUCTION CREDIT.

Section 407(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(b)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN CASES.—The Secretary shall determine the minimum participation rate of a State for a fiscal year under this subsection without regard to cases that are funded by an amount expended in excess of the applicable percentage of the historic expenditures (as defined in section 409(a)(7)(B)(ii)) of the State for the fiscal year.''.

SEC. 303. ELIMINATION OF SMALL CHECKS SCHEME.

Section 407(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) SPECIAL RULE REGARDING CALCULATION OF THE MINIMUM PARTICIPATION RATE.—The Secretary shall determine participation rates under this section without regard to any individual engaged in work who is described in section 408(a)(2), who is not in compliance with section 408(a)(3), or with respect to whom the assessment required by section 408(b)(1) has not been made.''.

SEC. 304. REPORTING OF WORK OUTCOMES.

Section 411 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 611) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) REPORTING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Sate, in consultation with the Secretary, shall collect and submit to the Secretary the information necessary for each indicator described in paragraph (2), for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.

''(2) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—The indicators described in this paragraph for a fiscal year are the following:

''(A) The percentage of individuals who were work-eligible individuals as of the time of exit from the program, who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after the exit.

''(B) The percentage of individuals who were work-eligible individuals who were in unsubsidized employment in the second quarter after the exit, who are also in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after the exit.

''(C) The median earnings of individuals who were work-eligible individuals as of the time of exit from the program, who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after the exit.

''(D) The percentage of individuals who have not attained 24 years of age, are attending high school or enrolled in an equivalency program, and are work-eligible individuals or were work-eligible individuals as of the time of exit from the program, who obtain a high school degree or its recognized equivalent while receiving assistance under the State program funded under this part or within 1 year after the exit.

''(3) DEFINITION OF EXIT.—In paragraph (2), the term 'exit' means, with respect to a State program funded under this part, ceases to receive assistance under the program funded by this part.

''(4) REGULATIONS.—In order to ensure nationwide comparability of data, the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor and with States, shall issue regulations governing the reporting of performance indicators under this subsection.''.

SEC. 305. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this title shall take effect on October 1, 2024.

TITLE II—SNAP EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 311. AGE-RELATED EXEMPTION FROM WORK REQUIREMENT TO RECEIVE SNAP.

Section 6(o)(3)(A) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(6)(o)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''50'' and inserting ''56''.

SEC. 312. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR EXEMPTION ADJUSTMENT.

Section 6(o)(6) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(6)(o)(6)) is amended by adding at end the following:

''(I) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR EXEMPTION ADJUSTMENT.—During fiscal year 2024 and each subsequent fiscal year, nothing in this paragraph shall be interpreted to allow a State agency to accumulate unused exemptions to be provided beyond the subsequent fiscal year.''.

SEC. 312. SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM UNDER THE FOOD AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2008.

Section 2 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''That program includes as a purpose to assist low-income adults in obtaining employment and increasing their earnings. Such employment and earnings, along with program benefits, will permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet through normal channels of trade by increasing food purchasing power for all eligible households who apply for participation.''.

TITLE III—COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT FOR APPLICABLE INDIVIDUALS

SECTION 321. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT FOR APPLICABLE INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1903(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(i)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (26), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (27), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or'';

(3) by inserting after paragraph (27) the following new paragraph:

''(28) with respect to any amount expended for medical assistance for an applicable individual for a month in a calendar year if such individual did not meet the community engagement requirement under section 1905(jj) for 3 or more preceding months during such calendar year while such individual was an applicable individual and was enrolled in a State plan (or waiver of such plan) under this title.''; and

(4) in the flush left matter at the end, by striking ''and (18),'' and inserting ''(18), and (28)''.

(b) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT.—Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(jj) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT FOR APPLICABLE INDIVIDUALS.—

''(1) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT DESCRIBED.—For purposes of section 1903(i)(28), the community engagement requirement described in this subsection with respect to an applicable individual and a month is that such individual satisfies at least one of the following with respect to such month:

''(A) The individual works 80 hours or more per month, or has a monthly income that is at least equal to the Federal minimum wage under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, multiplied by 80 hours.

''(B) The individual completes 80 hours or more of community service per month.

''(C) The individual participates in a work program for at least 80 hours per month.

''(D) The individual participates in a combination of work, including community service, and a work program for a total of at least 80 hours per month.

''(2) VERIFICATION.—For purposes of verifying the compliance of an applicable individual with the community engagement requirement under paragraph (1), a State Medicaid agency shall, whenever possible, prioritize the utilization of existing databases or other verification measures, including the National Change of Address Database Maintained by the United States Postal Service, State health and human services agencies, payroll databases, or other reliable sources of information, prior to seeking additional verification from such individual.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) APPLICABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'applicable individual' means any individual who is not—

''(i) under 19 years of age or age 56 or older;

''(ii) physically or mentally unfit for employment, as determined by a physician or other medical professional;

''(iii) pregnant;

''(iv) the parent or caretaker of a dependent child;

''(v) the parent or caretaker of an incapacitated person;

''(vi) complying with work requirements under a different program under Federal law;

''(vii) participating in a drug or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program (as defined in section 3(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008); or

''(viii) enrolled in an educational program at least half time.

''(B) EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.—The term 'educational program' means—

''(i) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965);

''(ii) a program of career and technical education (as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006); or

''(iii) any other educational program approved by the Secretary.

''(C) STATE MEDICAID AGENCY.—The term 'State Medicaid agency' means the State agency responsible for administering the State Medicaid plan.

''(D) WORK PROGRAM.—The term 'work program' has the meaning given such term in section 6(o)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.''.

(c) STATE OPTION TO DISENROLL CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—Section 1902(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)) is amended by adding at the end of the flush left text following paragraph (87) the following: ''Notwithstanding any of the preceding provisions of this subsection, at the option of a State, such State may elect to disenroll an applicable individual for a month if, with respect to medical assistance furnished to such individual for such month, no Federal financial participation would be available, pursuant to section 1903(i)(28).''.

TITLE IV—REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY

SEC. 331. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2023''.

SEC. 332. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to increase accountability for and transparency in the Federal regulatory process. Section 1 of article I of the United States Constitution grants all legislative powers to Congress. Over time, Congress has excessively delegated its constitutional charge while failing to conduct appropriate oversight and retain accountability for the content of the laws it passes. By requiring a vote in Congress, the REINS Act will result in more carefully drafted and detailed legislation, an improved regulatory process, and a legislative branch that is truly accountable to the American people for the laws imposed upon them.

SEC. 333. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.

Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''CHAPTER 8—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING

''§ 801. Congressional review

''(a)(1)(A) Before a rule may take effect, the Federal agency promulgating such rule shall publish in the Federal Register a list of information on which the rule is based, including data, scientific and economic studies, and cost-benefit analyses, and identify how the public can access such information online, and shall submit to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General a report containing—

''(i) a copy of the rule;

''(ii) a concise general statement relating to the rule;

''(iii) a classification of the rule as a major or nonmajor rule, including an explanation of the classification specifically addressing each criteria for a major rule contained within subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 804(2);

''(iv) a list of any other related regulatory actions intended to implement the same statutory provision or regulatory objective as well as the individual and aggregate economic effects of those actions; and

''(v) the proposed effective date of the rule.

''(B) On the date of the submission of the report under subparagraph (A), the Federal agency promulgating the rule shall submit to the Comptroller General and make available to each House of Congress—

''(i) a complete copy of the cost-benefit analysis of the rule, if any, including an analysis of any jobs added or lost, differentiating between public and private sector jobs;

''(ii) the agency's actions pursuant to sections 603, 604, 605, 607, and 609 of this title;

''(iii) the agency's actions pursuant to sections 202, 203, 204, and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995; and

''(iv) any other relevant information or requirements under any other Act and any relevant Executive orders.

''(C) Upon receipt of a report submitted under subparagraph (A), each House shall provide copies of the report to the chairman and ranking member of each standing committee with jurisdiction under the rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate to report a bill to amend the provision of law under which the rule is issued.

''(2)(A) The Comptroller General shall provide a report on each major rule to the committees of jurisdiction by the end of 15 calendar days after the submission or publication date. The report of the Comptroller General shall include an assessment of the agency's compliance with procedural steps required by paragraph (1)(B) and an assessment of whether the major rule imposes any new limits or mandates on private-sector activity.

''(B) Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Comptroller General by providing information relevant to the Comptroller General's report under subparagraph (A).

''(3) A major rule relating to a report submitted under paragraph (1) shall take effect upon enactment of a joint resolution of approval described in section 802 or as provided for in the rule following enactment of a joint resolution of approval described in section 802, whichever is later.

''(4) A nonmajor rule shall take effect as provided by section 803 after submission to Congress under paragraph (1).

''(5) If a joint resolution of approval relating to a major rule is not enacted within the period provided in subsection (b)(2), then a joint resolution of approval relating to the same rule may not be considered under this chapter in the same Congress by either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

''(b)(1) A major rule shall not take effect unless the Congress enacts a joint resolution of approval described under section 802.

''(2) If a joint resolution described in subsection (a) is not enacted into law by the end of 70 session days or legislative days, as applicable, beginning on the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A) is received by Congress (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), then the rule described in that resolution shall be deemed not to be approved and such rule shall not take effect.

''(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section (except subject to paragraph (3)), a major rule may take effect for one 90-calendar-day period if the President makes a determination under paragraph (2) and submits written notice of such determination to the Congress.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies to a determination made by the President by Executive order that the major rule should take effect because such rule is—

''(A) necessary because of an imminent threat to health or safety or other emergency;

''(B) necessary for the enforcement of criminal laws;

''(C) necessary for national security; or

''(D) issued pursuant to any statute implementing an international trade agreement.

''(3) An exercise by the President of the authority under this subsection shall have no effect on the procedures under section 802.

''(d)(1) In addition to the opportunity for review otherwise provided under this chapter, in the case of any rule for which a report was submitted in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A) during the period beginning on the date occurring—

''(A) in the case of the Senate, 60 session days; or

''(B) in the case of the House of Representatives, 60 legislative days,

before the date the Congress is scheduled to adjourn a session of Congress through the date on which the same or succeeding Congress first convenes its next session, sections 802 and 803 shall apply to such rule in the succeeding session of Congress.

''(2)(A) In applying sections 802 and 803 for purposes of such additional review, a rule described under paragraph (1) shall be treated as though—

''(i) such rule were published in the Federal Register on—

''(I) in the case of the Senate, the 15th session day; or

''(II) in the case of the House of Representatives, the 15th legislative day,

after the succeeding session of Congress first convenes; and

''(ii) a report on such rule were submitted to Congress under subsection (a)(1) on such date.

''(B) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the requirement under subsection (a)(1) that a report shall be submitted to Congress before a rule can take effect.

''(3) A rule described under paragraph (1) shall take effect as otherwise provided by law (including other subsections of this section).

''§ 802. Congressional approval procedure for major rules

''(a)(1) For purposes of this section, the term 'joint resolution' means only a joint resolution addressing a report classifying a rule as major pursuant to section 801(a)(1)(A)(iii) that—

''(A) bears no preamble;

''(B) bears the following title (with blanks filled as appropriate): 'Approving the rule submitted by _____ relating to _____.';

''(C) includes after its resolving clause only the following (with blanks filled as appropriate): 'That Congress approves the rule submitted by _____ relating to _____.'; and

''(D) is introduced pursuant to paragraph (2).

''(2) After a House of Congress receives a report classifying a rule as major pursuant to section 801(a)(1)(A)(iii), the majority leader of that House (or his or her respective designee) shall introduce (by request, if appropriate) a joint resolution described in paragraph (1)—

''(A) in the case of the House of Representatives, within 3 legislative days; and

''(B) in the case of the Senate, within 3 session days.

''(3) A joint resolution described in paragraph (1) shall not be subject to amendment at any stage of proceeding.

''(b) A joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be referred in each House of Congress to the committees having jurisdiction over the provision of law under which the rule is issued.

''(c) In the Senate, if the committee or committees to which a joint resolution described in subsection (a) has been referred have not reported it at the end of 15 session days after its introduction, such committee or committees shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and it shall be placed on the calendar. A vote on final passage of the resolution shall be taken on or before the close of the 15th session day after the resolution is reported by the committee or committees to which it was referred, or after such committee or committees have been discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

''(d)(1) In the Senate, when the committee or committees to which a joint resolution is referred have reported, or when a committee or committees are discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of a joint resolution described in subsection (a), it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

''(2) In the Senate, debate on the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

''(3) In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution described in subsection (a), and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

''(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

''(e) In the House of Representatives, if any committee to which a joint resolution described in subsection (a) has been referred has not reported it to the House at the end of 15 legislative days after its introduction, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar. On the second and fourth Thursdays of each month it shall be in order at any time for the Speaker to recognize a Member who favors passage of a joint resolution that has appeared on the calendar for at least 5 legislative days to call up that joint resolution for immediate consideration in the House without intervention of any point of order. When so called up a joint resolution shall be considered as read and shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered to its passage without intervening motion. It shall not be in order to reconsider the vote on passage. If a vote on final passage of the joint resolution has not been taken by the third Thursday on which the Speaker may recognize a Member under this subsection, such vote shall be taken on that day.

''(f)(1) If, before passing a joint resolution described in subsection (a), one House receives from the other a joint resolution having the same text, then—

''(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

''(B) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House until the vote on passage, when the joint resolution received from the other House shall supplant the joint resolution of the receiving House.

''(2) This subsection shall not apply to the House of Representatives if the joint resolution received from the Senate is a revenue measure.

''(g) If either House has not taken a vote on final passage of the joint resolution by the last day of the period described in section 801(b)(2), then such vote shall be taken on that day.

''(h) This section and section 803 are enacted by Congress—

''(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed to be part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution described in subsection (a) and superseding other rules only where explicitly so; and

''(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as they relate to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

''§ 803. Congressional disapproval procedure for nonmajor rules

''(a) For purposes of this section, the term 'joint resolution' means only a joint resolution introduced in the period beginning on the date on which the report referred to in section 801(a)(1)(A) is received by Congress and ending 60 days thereafter (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That Congress disapproves the nonmajor rule submitted by the _____ relating to _____, and such rule shall have no force or effect.' (The blank spaces being appropriately filled in).

''(b) A joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be referred to the committees in each House of Congress with jurisdiction.

''(c) In the Senate, if the committee to which is referred a joint resolution described in subsection (a) has not reported such joint resolution (or an identical joint resolution)

at the end of 15 session days after the date of introduction of the joint resolution, such committee may be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution upon a petition supported in writing by 30 Members of the Senate, and such joint resolution shall be placed on the calendar.

''(d)(1) In the Senate, when the committee to which a joint resolution is referred has reported, or when a committee is discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of a joint resolution described in subsection (a), it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

''(2) In the Senate, debate on the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

''(3) In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution described in subsection (a), and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

''(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

''(e) In the Senate, the procedure specified in subsection (c) or (d) shall not apply to the consideration of a joint resolution respecting a nonmajor rule—

''(1) after the expiration of the 60 session days beginning with the applicable submission or publication date; or

''(2) if the report under section 801(a)(1)(A) was submitted during the period referred to in section 801(d)(1), after the expiration of the 60 session days beginning on the 15th session day after the succeeding session of Congress first convenes.

''(f) If, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a joint resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

''(1) The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

''(2) With respect to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the joint resolution—

''(A) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

''(B) the vote on final passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

''§ 804. Definitions

''For purposes of this chapter:

''(1) The term 'Federal agency' means any agency as that term is defined in section 551(1).

''(2) The term 'major rule' means any rule, including an interim final rule, that the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget finds has resulted in or is likely to result in—

''(A) an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more;

''(B) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or

''(C) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.

''(3) The term 'nonmajor rule' means any rule that is not a major rule.

''(4) The term 'rule' has the meaning given such term in section 551, except that such term does not include—

''(A) any rule of particular applicability, including a rule that approves or prescribes for the future rates, wages, prices, services, or allowances therefore, corporate or financial structures, reorganizations, mergers, or acquisitions thereof, or accounting practices or disclosures bearing on any of the foregoing;

''(B) any rule relating to agency management or personnel; or

''(C) any rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of nonagency parties.

''(5) The term 'submission or publication date', except as otherwise provided in this chapter, means—

''(A) in the case of a major rule, the date on which the Congress receives the report submitted under section 801(a)(1); and

''(B) in the case of a nonmajor rule, the later of—

''(i) the date on which the Congress receives the report submitted under section 801(a)(1); and

''(ii) the date on which the nonmajor rule is published in the Federal Register, if so published.

''§ 805. Judicial review

''(a) No determination, finding, action, or omission under this chapter shall be subject to judicial review.

''(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a court may determine whether a Federal agency has completed the necessary requirements under this chapter for a rule to take effect.

''(c) The enactment of a joint resolution of approval under section 802 shall not be interpreted to serve as a grant or modification of statutory authority by Congress for the promulgation of a rule, shall not extinguish or affect any claim, whether substantive or procedural, against any alleged defect in a rule, and shall not form part of the record before the court in any judicial proceeding concerning a rule except for purposes of determining whether or not the rule is in effect.

''§ 806. Exemption for monetary policy

''Nothing in this chapter shall apply to rules that concern monetary policy proposed or implemented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Open Market Committee.

''§ 807. Effective date of certain rules

''Notwithstanding section 801—

''(1) any rule that establishes, modifies, opens, closes, or conducts a regulatory program for a commercial, recreational, or subsistence activity related to hunting, fishing, or camping; or

''(2) any rule other than a major rule which an agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rule issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest,

shall take effect at such time as the Federal agency promulgating the rule determines.''.

SEC. 334. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF RULES SUBJECT TO SECTION 802 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 257(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF RULES SUBJECT TO SECTION 802 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Any rule subject to the congressional approval procedure set forth in section 802 of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, affecting budget authority, outlays, or receipts shall be assumed to be effective unless it is not approved in accordance with such section.''.

SEC. 335. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY OF RULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine, as of the date of the enactment of this section—

(1) how many rules (as such term is defined in section 804 of title 5, United States Code) were in effect;

(2) how many major rules (as such term is defined in section 804 of title 5, United States Code) were in effect; and

(3) the total estimated economic cost imposed by all such rules.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress that contains the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

DIVISION D—H.R. 1, THE LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

TITLE I—INCREASING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND CRITICAL MINERALS PROCESSING

SEC. 10001. SECURING AMERICA'S CRITICAL MINERALS SUPPLY.

(a) AMENDMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT.—The Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2, by adding at the end the following:

''(d) As used in sections 102(20) and 203(a)(12), the term 'critical energy resource' means any energy resource—

''(1) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

''(2) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.'';

(2) in section 102, by adding at the end the following:

''(20) To ensure there is an adequate and reliable supply of critical energy resources that are essential to the energy security of the United States.''; and

(3) in section 203(a), by adding at the end the following:

''(12) Functions that relate to securing the supply of critical energy resources, including identifying and mitigating the effects of a disruption of such supply on—

''(A) the development and use of energy technologies; and

''(B) the operation of energy systems.''.

(b) SECURING CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE SUPPLY CHAINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the requirements of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, representatives of the energy sector, States, and other stakeholders, shall—

(A) conduct ongoing assessments of—

(i) energy resource criticality based on the importance of critical energy resources to the development of energy technologies and the supply of energy;

(ii) the critical energy resource supply chain of the United States;

(iii) the vulnerability of such supply chain; and

(iv) how the energy security of the United States is affected by the reliance of the United States on importation of critical energy resources;

(B) facilitate development of strategies to strengthen critical energy resource supply chains in the United States, including by—

(i) diversifying the sources of the supply of critical energy resources; and

(ii) increasing domestic production, separation, and processing of critical energy resources;

(C) develop substitutes and alternatives to critical energy resources; and

(D) improve technology that reuses and recycles critical energy resources.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(A) the results of the ongoing assessments conducted under paragraph (1)(A);

(B) a description of any actions taken pursuant to the Department of Energy Organization Act to mitigate potential effects of critical energy resource supply chain disruptions on energy technologies or the operation of energy systems; and

(C) any recommendations relating to strengthening critical energy resource supply chains that are essential to the energy security of the United States.

(3) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''critical energy resource'' has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101).

SEC. 10002. PROTECTING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that States should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.

(b) PROHIBITION ON DECLARATION OF A MORATORIUM ON HYDRAULIC FRACTURING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing unless such moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 10003. RESEARCHING EFFICIENT FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR NECESSARY ENERGY REFINING.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall direct the National Petroleum Council to—

(1) submit to the Secretary of Energy and Congress a report containing—

(A) an examination of the role of petrochemical refineries located in the United States and the contributions of such petrochemical refineries to the energy security of the United States, including the reliability of supply in the United States of liquid fuels and feedstocks, and the affordability of liquid fuels for consumers in the United States;

(B) analyses and projections with respect to—

(i) the capacity of petrochemical refineries located in the United States;

(ii) opportunities for expanding such capacity; and

(iii) the risks to petrochemical refineries located in the United States;

(C) an assessment of any Federal or State executive actions, regulations, or policies that have caused or contributed to a decline in the capacity of petrochemical refineries located in the United States; and

(D) any recommendations for Federal agencies and Congress to encourage an increase in the capacity of petrochemical refineries located in the United States; and

(2) make publicly available the report submitted under paragraph (1).

SEC. 10004. PROMOTING CROSS-BORDER ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AT AN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subsection (d), no person may construct, connect, operate, or maintain a border-crossing facility for the import or export of oil or natural gas, or the transmission of electricity, across an international border of the United States without obtaining a certificate of crossing for the border-crossing facility under this subsection.

(2) CERTIFICATE OF CROSSING.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 120 days after final action is taken, by the relevant official or agency identified under subparagraph (B), under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) with respect to a border-crossing facility for which a person requests a certificate of crossing under this subsection, the relevant official or agency, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, shall issue a certificate of crossing for the border-crossing facility unless the relevant official or agency finds that the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of the border-crossing facility is not in the public interest of the United States.

(B) RELEVANT OFFICIAL OR AGENCY.—The relevant official or agency referred to in subparagraph (A) is—

(i) the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission with respect to border-crossing facilities consisting of oil or natural gas pipelines; and

(ii) the Secretary of Energy with respect to border-crossing facilities consisting of electric transmission facilities.

(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES.—In the case of a request for a certificate of crossing for a border-crossing facility consisting of an electric transmission facility, the Secretary of Energy shall require, as a condition of issuing the certificate of crossing under subparagraph (A), that the border-crossing facility be constructed, connected, operated, or maintained consistent with all applicable policies and standards of—

(i) the Electric Reliability Organization and the applicable regional entity; and

(ii) any Regional Transmission Organization or Independent System Operator with operational or functional control over the border-crossing facility.

(3) EXCLUSIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to any construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of a border-crossing facility for the import or export of oil or natural gas, or the transmission of electricity—

(A) if the border-crossing facility is operating for such import, export, or transmission as of the date of enactment of this section;

(B) if a Presidential permit (or similar permit) for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance has been issued pursuant to any provision of law or Executive order; or

(C) if an application for a Presidential permit (or similar permit) for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance is pending on the date of enactment of this section, until the earlier of—

(i) the date on which such application is denied; or

(ii) two years after the date of enactment of this section, if such a permit has not been issued by such date of enactment.

(4) EFFECT OF OTHER LAWS.—

(A) APPLICATION TO PROJECTS.—Nothing in this subsection or subsection (d) shall affect the application of any other Federal statute to a project for which a certificate of crossing for a border-crossing facility is requested under this subsection.

(B) NATURAL GAS ACT.—Nothing in this subsection or subsection (d) shall affect the requirement to obtain approval or authorization under sections 3 and 7 of the Natural Gas Act for the siting, construction, or operation of any facility to import or export natural gas.

(C) OIL PIPELINES.—Nothing in this subsection or subsection (d) shall affect the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission with respect to oil pipelines under section 60502 of title 49, United States Code.

(b) TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY TO CANADA AND MEXICO.—

(1) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT TO SECURE ORDER.—Section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)) is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) STATE REGULATIONS.—Section 202(f) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824a(f)) is amended by striking ''insofar as such State regulation does not conflict with the exercise of the Commission's powers under or relating to subsection 202(e)''.

(B) SEASONAL DIVERSITY ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE.—Section 602(b) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 824a–4(b)) is amended by striking ''the Commission has conducted hearings and made the findings required under section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''the Secretary has conducted hearings and finds that the proposed transmission facilities would not impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States or would not impede or tend to impede the coordination in the public interest of facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary.''.

(c) NO PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT REQUIRED.—No Presidential permit (or similar permit) shall be required pursuant to any provision of law or Executive order for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of an oil or natural gas pipeline or electric transmission facility, or any border-crossing facility thereof.

(d) MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING PROJECTS.—No certificate of crossing under subsection (a), or Presidential permit (or similar permit), shall be required for a modification to—

(1) an oil or natural gas pipeline or electric transmission facility that is operating for the import or export of oil or natural gas or the transmission of electricity as of the date of enactment of this section;

(2) an oil or natural gas pipeline or electric transmission facility for which a Presidential permit (or similar permit) has been issued pursuant to any provision of law or Executive order; or

(3) a border-crossing facility for which a certificate of crossing has previously been issued under subsection (a).

(e) PROHIBITION ON REVOCATION OF PRESIDENTIAL PERMITS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not revoke a Presidential permit (or similar permit) issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 13337 (3 U.S.C. 301 note), Executive Order No. 11423 (3 U.S.C. 301 note), Executive Order No. 12038 (43 Fed. Reg. 4957), Executive Order

No. 10485 (18 Fed. Reg. 5397), or any other Executive order for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of an oil or natural gas pipeline or electric transmission facility, or any border-crossing facility thereof, unless such revocation is authorized by an Act of Congress.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE; RULEMAKING DEADLINES.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (a) through (d), and the amendments made by such subsections, shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this section.

(2) RULEMAKING DEADLINES.—Each relevant official or agency described in subsection (a)(2)(B) shall—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, publish in the Federal Register notice of a proposed rulemaking to carry out the applicable requirements of subsection (a); and

(B) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, publish in the Federal Register a final rule to carry out the applicable requirements of subsection (a).

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BORDER-CROSSING FACILITY.—The term ''border-crossing facility'' means the portion of an oil or natural gas pipeline or electric transmission facility that is located at an international boundary of the United States.

(2) MODIFICATION.—The term ''modification'' includes a reversal of flow direction, change in ownership, change in flow volume, addition or removal of an interconnection, or an adjustment to maintain flow (such as a reduction or increase in the number of pump or compressor stations).

(3) NATURAL GAS.—The term ''natural gas'' has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717a).

(4) OIL.—The term ''oil'' means petroleum or a petroleum product.

(5) ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION; REGIONAL ENTITY.—The terms ''Electric Reliability Organization'' and ''regional entity'' have the meanings given those terms in section 215 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

(6) INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR; REGIONAL TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The terms ''Independent System Operator'' and ''Regional Transmission Organization'' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

SEC. 10005. SENSE OF CONGRESS EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL OF THE REVOCATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT FOR THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On March 29, 2019, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P., was granted a Presidential permit to construct, connect, operate, and maintain the Keystone XL pipeline.

(2) On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order No. 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037) that revoked the March 2019 Presidential permit for the Keystone XL.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress disapproves of the revocation by President Biden of the Presidential permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.

SEC. 10006. SENSE OF CONGRESS OPPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORT OF CRUDE OIL OR OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has enjoyed a renaissance in energy production, with the expansion of domestic crude oil and other petroleum product production contributing to enhanced energy security and significant economic benefits to the national economy.

(2) In 2015, Congress recognized the need to adapt to changing crude oil market conditions and repealed all restrictions on the export of crude oil on a bipartisan basis.

(3) Section 101 of title I of division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (42 U.S.C. 6212a) established the national policy on oil export restriction, prohibiting any official of the Federal Government from imposing or enforcing any restrictions on the export of crude oil with limited exceptions, including a savings clause maintaining the authority to prohibit exports under any provision of law that imposes sanctions on a foreign person or foreign government (including any provision of law that prohibits or restricts United States persons from engaging in a transaction with a sanctioned person or government), including a foreign government that is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(4) Lifting the restrictions on crude oil exports encouraged additional domestic energy production, created American jobs and economic development, and allowed the United States to emerge as the leading oil producer in the world.

(5) In 2019, the United States became a net exporter of petroleum products for the first time since 1952, and the reliance of the United States on foreign imports of petroleum products has declined to historic lows.

(6) Free trade, open markets, and competition have contributed to the rise of the United States as a global energy superpower.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should not impose—

(1) overly restrictive regulations on the exploration, production, or marketing of energy resources; or

(2) any restrictions on the export of crude oil or other petroleum products under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), except with respect to the export of crude oil or other petroleum products to a foreign person or foreign government subject to sanctions under any provision of United States law, including to a country the government of which is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism.

SEC. 10007. UNLOCKING OUR DOMESTIC LNG POTENTIAL.

Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c);

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c), and moving such subsection after subsection (b), as so redesignated;

(4) in subsection (a), as so redesignated, by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows: ''(1) The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (in this subsection referred to as the 'Commission') shall have the exclusive authority to approve or deny an application for authorization for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a facility to export natural gas from the United States to a foreign country or import natural gas from a foreign country, including an LNG terminal. In determining whether to approve or deny an application under this paragraph, the Commission shall deem the exportation or importation of natural gas to be consistent with the public interest. Except as specifically provided in this Act, nothing in this Act is intended to affect otherwise applicable law related to any Federal agency's authorities or responsibilities related to facilities to import or export natural gas, including LNG terminals.''; and

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

''(d)(1) Nothing in this Act limits the authority of the President under the Constitution, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), part B of title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6271 et seq.), the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), or any other provision of law that imposes sanctions on a foreign person or foreign government (including any provision of law that prohibits or restricts United States persons from engaging in a transaction with a sanctioned person or government), including a country that is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, to prohibit imports or exports.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'state sponsor of terrorism' means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

''(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4318(c)(1)(A));

''(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

''(D) any other provision of law.''.

SEC. 10008. SENSE OF CONGRESS EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL OF THE DENIAL OF JORDAN COVE PERMITS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On March 19, 2020, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission granted two Federal permits to Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P., to site, construct, and operate a new liquefied natural gas export terminal in Coos County, Oregon.

(2) On the same day, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline, L.P., to construct and operate the proposed Pacific Connector Pipeline in the counties of Klamath, Jackson, Douglas, and Coos of Oregon.

(3) The State of Oregon denied the permits and the certificate necessary for these projects.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress disapproves of the denial of these permits by the State of Oregon.

SEC. 10009. PROMOTING INTERAGENCY COORDINATION FOR REVIEW OF NATURAL GAS PIPELINES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—The term ''Federal authorization'' has the meaning given that term in section 15(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(a)).

(3) NEPA REVIEW.—The term ''NEPA review'' means the process of reviewing a proposed Federal action under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332).

(4) PROJECT-RELATED NEPA REVIEW.—The term ''project-related NEPA review'' means any NEPA review required to be conducted with respect to the issuance of an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act.

(b) COMMISSION NEPA REVIEW RESPONSIBILITIES.—In acting as the lead agency under section 15(b)(1) of the Natural Gas Act for the purposes of complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) with respect to an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, the Commission shall, in accordance with this section and other applicable Federal law—

(1) be the only lead agency;

(2) coordinate as early as practicable with each agency designated as a participating agency under subsection (d)(3) to ensure that

the Commission develops information in conducting its project-related NEPA review that is usable by the participating agency in considering an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization for which the agency is responsible; and

(3) take such actions as are necessary and proper to facilitate the expeditious resolution of its project-related NEPA review.

(c) DEFERENCE TO COMMISSION.—In making a decision with respect to a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, each agency shall give deference, to the maximum extent authorized by law, to the scope of the project-related NEPA review that the Commission determines to be appropriate.

(d) PARTICIPATING AGENCIES.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION.—The Commission shall identify, not later than 30 days after the Commission receives an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, any Federal or State agency, local government, or Indian Tribe that may issue a Federal authorization or is required by Federal law to consult with the Commission in conjunction with the issuance of a Federal authorization required for such authorization or certificate.

(2) INVITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the Commission receives an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, the Commission shall invite any agency identified under paragraph (1) to participate in the review process for the applicable Federal authorization.

(B) DEADLINE.—An invitation issued under subparagraph (A) shall establish a deadline by which a response to the invitation shall be submitted to the Commission, which may be extended by the Commission for good cause.

(3) DESIGNATION AS PARTICIPATING AGENCIES.—Not later than 60 days after the Commission receives an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, the Commission shall designate an agency identified under paragraph (1) as a participating agency with respect to an application for authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act unless the agency informs the Commission, in writing, by the deadline established pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), that the agency—

(A) has no jurisdiction or authority with respect to the applicable Federal authorization;

(B) has no special expertise or information relevant to any project-related NEPA review; or

(C) does not intend to submit comments for the record for the project-related NEPA review conducted by the Commission.

(4) EFFECT OF NON-DESIGNATION.—

(A) EFFECT ON AGENCY.—Any agency that is not designated as a participating agency under paragraph (3) with respect to an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act may not request or conduct a NEPA review that is supplemental to the project-related NEPA review conducted by the Commission, unless the agency—

(i) demonstrates that such review is legally necessary for the agency to carry out responsibilities in considering an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization; and

(ii) requires information that could not have been obtained during the project-related NEPA review conducted by the Commission.

(B) COMMENTS; RECORD.—The Commission shall not, with respect to an agency that is not designated as a participating agency under paragraph (3) with respect to an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act—

(i) consider any comments or other information submitted by such agency for the project-related NEPA review conducted by the Commission; or

(ii) include any such comments or other information in the record for such project-related NEPA review.

(e) WATER QUALITY IMPACTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341), an applicant for a Federal authorization shall not be required to provide a certification under such section with respect to the Federal authorization.

(2) COORDINATION.—With respect to any NEPA review for a Federal authorization to conduct an activity that will directly result in a discharge into the navigable waters (within the meaning of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act), the Commission shall identify as an agency under subsection (d)(1) the State in which the discharge originates or will originate, or, if appropriate, the interstate water pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the navigable waters at the point where the discharge originates or will originate.

(3) PROPOSED CONDITIONS.—A State or interstate agency designated as a participating agency pursuant to paragraph (2) may propose to the Commission terms or conditions for inclusion in an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act that the State or interstate agency determines are necessary to ensure that any activity described in paragraph (2) conducted pursuant to such authorization or certification will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(4) COMMISSION CONSIDERATION OF CONDITIONS.—The Commission may include a term or condition in an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act proposed by a State or interstate agency under paragraph (3) only if the Commission finds that the term or condition is necessary to ensure that any activity described in paragraph (2) conducted pursuant to such authorization or certification will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(f) SCHEDULE.—

(1) DEADLINE FOR FEDERAL AUTHORIZATIONS.—A deadline for a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act set by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of such Act shall be not later than 90 days after the Commission completes its project-related NEPA review, unless an applicable schedule is otherwise established by Federal law.

(2) CONCURRENT REVIEWS.—Each Federal and State agency—

(A) that may consider an application for a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act shall formulate and implement a plan for administrative, policy, and procedural mechanisms to enable the agency to ensure completion of Federal authorizations in compliance with schedules established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of such Act; and

(B) in considering an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, shall—

(i) formulate and implement a plan to enable the agency to comply with the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of such Act;

(ii) carry out the obligations of that agency under applicable law concurrently, and in conjunction with, the project-related NEPA review conducted by the Commission, and in compliance with the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of such Act, unless the agency notifies the Commission in writing that doing so would impair the ability of the agency to conduct needed analysis or otherwise carry out such obligations;

(iii) transmit to the Commission a statement—

(I) acknowledging receipt of the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of the Natural Gas Act; and

(II) setting forth the plan formulated under clause (i) of this subparagraph;

(iv) not later than 30 days after the agency receives such application for a Federal authorization, transmit to the applicant a notice—

(I) indicating whether such application is ready for processing; and

(II) if such application is not ready for processing, that includes a comprehensive description of the information needed for the agency to determine that the application is ready for processing;

(v) determine that such application for a Federal authorization is ready for processing for purposes of clause (iv) if such application is sufficiently complete for the purposes of commencing consideration, regardless of whether supplemental information is necessary to enable the agency to complete the consideration required by law with respect to such application; and

(vi) not less often than once every 90 days, transmit to the Commission a report describing the progress made in considering such application for a Federal authorization.

(3) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If a Federal or State agency, including the Commission, fails to meet a deadline for a Federal authorization set forth in the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of the Natural Gas Act, not later than 5 days after such deadline, the head of the relevant Federal agency (including, in the case of a failure by a State agency, the Federal agency overseeing the delegated authority) shall notify Congress and the Commission of such failure and set forth a recommended implementation plan to ensure completion of the action to which such deadline applied.

(g) CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) ISSUE IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTION.—

(A) IDENTIFICATION.—Federal and State agencies that may consider an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization shall identify, as early as possible, any issues of concern that may delay or prevent an agency from working with the Commission to resolve such issues and granting such authorization.

(B) ISSUE RESOLUTION.—The Commission may forward any issue of concern identified under subparagraph (A) to the heads of the relevant agencies (including, in the case of an issue of concern that is a failure by a State agency, the Federal agency overseeing the delegated authority, if applicable) for resolution.

(2) REMOTE SURVEYS.—If a Federal or State agency considering an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization requires the person applying for such authorization to submit data, the agency shall consider any such data gathered by aerial or other remote means that the person submits. The agency may grant a conditional approval for the Federal authorization based on data gathered by aerial or remote means, conditioned on the verification of such data by subsequent onsite inspection.

(3) APPLICATION PROCESSING.—The Commission, and Federal and State agencies, may allow a person applying for a Federal authorization to fund a third-party contractor to assist in reviewing the application for such authorization.

(h) ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY.—For an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act that requires multiple Federal authorizations, the Commission, with input from any Federal or State agency considering an aspect of the application, shall track and make available to the public on the Commission's website information related to the actions required to complete the Federal authorizations. Such information shall include the following:

(1) The schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of the Natural Gas Act.

(2) A list of all the actions required by each applicable agency to complete permitting, reviews, and other actions necessary to obtain a final decision on the application.

(3) The expected completion date for each such action.

(4) A point of contact at the agency responsible for each such action.

(5) In the event that an action is still pending as of the expected date of completion, a brief explanation of the reasons for the delay.

(i) PIPELINE SECURITY.—In considering an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of such Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall consult with the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration regarding the applicant's compliance with security guidance and best practice recommendations of the Administration regarding pipeline infrastructure security, pipeline cybersecurity, pipeline personnel security, and other pipeline security measures.

(j) WITHDRAWAL OF POLICY STATEMENTS.—The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall withdraw—

(1) the updated policy statement titled ''Certification of New Interstate Natural Gas Facilities'' published in the Federal Register on March 1, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 11548); and

(2) the interim policy statement titled ''Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Natural Gas Infrastructure Project Reviews'' published in the Federal Register on March 11, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 14104).

SEC. 10010. INTERIM HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMITS FOR CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITIES.

Section 3005(e) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting ''or'' after ''this section,''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) is a critical energy resource facility,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this subsection:

''(A) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term 'critical energy resource' means, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, any energy resource—

''(i) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

''(ii) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.

''(B) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITY.—The term 'critical energy resource facility' means a facility that processes or refines a critical energy resource.''.

SEC. 10011. FLEXIBLE AIR PERMITS FOR CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, as necessary, revise regulations under parts 70 and 71 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, to—

(1) authorize the owner or operator of a critical energy resource facility to utilize flexible air permitting (as described in the final rule titled ''Operating Permit Programs; Flexible Air Permitting Rule'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on October 6, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 51418)) with respect to such critical energy resource facility; and

(2) facilitate flexible, market-responsive operations (as described in the final rule identified in paragraph (1)) with respect to critical energy resource facilities.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term ''critical energy resource'' means, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, any energy resource—

(A) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

(B) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.

(2) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITY.—The term ''critical energy resource facility'' means a facility that processes or refines a critical energy resource.

SEC. 10012. NATIONAL SECURITY OR ENERGY SECURITY WAIVERS TO PRODUCE CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCES.

(a) CLEAN AIR ACT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, determines that, by reason of a sudden increase in demand for, or a shortage of, a critical energy resource, or another cause, the processing or refining of a critical energy resource at a critical energy resource facility is necessary to meet the national security or energy security needs of the United States, then the Administrator may, with or without notice, hearing, or other report, issue a temporary waiver of any requirement under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) with respect to such critical energy resource facility that, in the judgment of the Administrator, will allow for such processing or refining at such critical energy resource facility as necessary to best meet such needs and serve the public interest.

(2) CONFLICT WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—The Administrator shall ensure that any waiver of a requirement under the Clean Air Act under this subsection, to the maximum extent practicable, does not result in a conflict with a requirement of any other applicable Federal, State, or local environmental law or regulation and minimizes any adverse environmental impacts.

(3) VIOLATIONS OF OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—To the extent any omission or action taken by a party under a waiver issued under this subsection is in conflict with any requirement of a Federal, State, or local environmental law or regulation, such omission or action shall not be considered a violation of such environmental law or regulation, or subject such party to any requirement, civil or criminal liability, or a citizen suit under such environmental law or regulation.

(4) EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF WAIVERS.—A waiver issued under this subsection shall expire not later than 90 days after it is issued. The Administrator may renew or reissue such waiver pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) for subsequent periods, not to exceed 90 days for each period, as the Administrator determines necessary to meet the national security or energy security needs described in paragraph (1) and serve the public interest. In renewing or reissuing a waiver under this paragraph, the Administrator shall include in any such renewed or reissued waiver such conditions as are necessary to minimize any adverse environmental impacts to the extent practicable.

(5) SUBSEQUENT ACTION BY COURT.—If a waiver issued under this subsection is subsequently stayed, modified, or set aside by a court pursuant a provision of law, any omission or action previously taken by a party under the waiver while the waiver was in effect shall remain subject to paragraph (3).

(6) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE; CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITY DEFINED.—The terms ''critical energy resource'' and ''critical energy resource facility'' have the meanings given such terms in section 3025(f) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (as added by this section).

(b) SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT.—The Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 3024 the following:

''SEC. 3025. WAIVERS FOR CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, determines that, by reason of a sudden increase in demand for, or a shortage of, a critical energy resource, or another cause, the processing or refining of a critical energy resource at a critical energy resource facility is necessary to meet the national security or energy security needs of the United States, then the Administrator may, with or without notice, hearing, or other report, issue a temporary waiver of any covered requirement with respect to such critical energy resource facility that, in the judgment of the Administrator, will allow for such processing or refining at such critical energy resource facility as necessary to best meet such needs and serve the public interest.

''(b) CONFLICT WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—The Administrator shall ensure that any waiver of a covered requirement under this section, to the maximum extent practicable, does not result in a conflict with a requirement of any other applicable Federal, State, or local environmental law or regulation and minimizes any adverse environmental impacts.

''(c) VIOLATIONS OF OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—To the extent any omission or action taken by a party under a waiver issued under this section is in conflict with any requirement of a Federal, State, or local environmental law or regulation, such omission or action shall not be considered a violation of such environmental law or regulation, or subject such party to any requirement, civil or criminal liability, or a citizen suit under such environmental law or regulation.

''(d) EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF WAIVERS.—A waiver issued under this section

shall expire not later than 90 days after it is issued. The Administrator may renew or reissue such waiver pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) for subsequent periods, not to exceed 90 days for each period, as the Administrator determines necessary to meet the national security or energy security needs described in subsection (a) and serve the public interest. In renewing or reissuing a waiver under this subsection, the Administrator shall include in any such renewed or reissued waiver such conditions as are necessary to minimize any adverse environmental impacts to the extent practicable.

''(e) SUBSEQUENT ACTION BY COURT.—If a waiver issued under this section is subsequently stayed, modified, or set aside by a court pursuant a provision of law, any omission or action previously taken by a party under the waiver while the waiver was in effect shall remain subject to subsection (c).

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED REQUIREMENT.—The term 'covered requirement' means—

''(A) any standard established under section 3002, 3003, or 3004;

''(B) the permit requirement under section 3005; or

''(C) any other requirement of this Act, as the Administrator determines appropriate.

''(2) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term 'critical energy resource' means, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, any energy resource—

''(A) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

''(B) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.

''(3) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE FACILITY.—The term 'critical energy resource facility' means a facility that processes or refines a critical energy resource.''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3024 the following:

''Sec. 3025. Waivers for critical energy resource facilities.''.

SEC. 10013. NATURAL GAS TAX REPEAL.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 136 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7436)(relating to methane emissions and waste reduction incentive program for petroleum and natural gas systems) is repealed.

(b) RESCISSION.—The unobligated balance of any amounts made available under section 136 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7436)(as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) is rescinded.

SEC. 10014. REPEAL OF GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 134 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7434)(relating to the greenhouse gas reduction fund) is repealed.

(b) RESCISSION.—The unobligated balance of any amounts made available under section 134 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7434)(as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) is rescinded.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 60103 of Public Law 117–169 (relating to the greenhouse gas reduction fund) is repealed.

SEC. 10015. ENDING FUTURE DELAYS IN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE REVIEW FOR CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCES.

Section 5(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCES.—

''(A) STANDARD.—For purposes of a determination under paragraph (3) with respect to a chemical substance that is a critical energy resource, the Administrator shall take into consideration economic, societal, and environmental costs and benefits, notwithstanding any requirement of this section to not take such factors into consideration.

''(B) FAILURE TO RENDER DETERMINATION.—

''(i) ACTIONS AUTHORIZED.—If, with respect to a chemical substance that is a critical energy resource, the Administrator fails to make a determination on a notice under paragraph (3) by the end of the applicable review period and the notice has not been withdrawn by the submitter, the submitter may take the actions described in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to the chemical substance, and the Administrator shall be relieved of any requirement to make such determination.

''(ii) NON-DUPLICATION.—A refund of applicable fees under paragraph (4)(A) shall not be made if a submitter takes an action described in paragraph (1)(A) under this subparagraph.

''(C) PREREQUISITE FOR SUGGESTION OF WITHDRAWAL OR SUSPENSION.—The Administrator may not suggest to, or request of, a submitter of a notice under this subsection for a chemical substance that is a critical energy resource that such submitter withdraw such notice, or request a suspension of the running of the applicable review period with respect to such notice, unless the Administrator has—

''(i) conducted a preliminary review of such notice; and

''(ii) provided to the submitter a draft of a determination under paragraph (3), including any supporting information.

''(D) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'critical energy resource' means, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, any energy resource—

''(i) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

''(ii) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.''.

SEC. 10016. KEEPING AMERICA'S REFINERIES OPERATING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The owner or operator of a stationary source described in subsection (b) of this section shall not be required by the regulations promulgated under section 112(r)(7)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)(B)) to include in any hazard assessment under clause (ii) of such section 112(r)(7)(B) an assessment of safer technology and alternative risk management measures with respect to the use of hydrofluoric acid in an alkylation unit.

(b) STATIONARY SOURCE DESCRIBED.—A stationary source described in this subsection is a stationary source (as defined in section 112(r)(2)(C) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(2)(C)) in North American Industry Classification System code 324—

(1) for which a construction permit or operating permit has been issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.); or

(2) for which the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency that such stationary source conforms or will conform to the most recent version of American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 751.

SEC. 10017. HOMEOWNER ENERGY FREEDOM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following are repealed:

(1) Section 50122 of Public Law 117–169 (42 U.S.C. 18795a) (relating to a high-efficiency electric home rebate program).

(2) Section 50123 of Public Law 117–169 (42 U.S.C. 18795b) (relating to State-based home energy efficiency contractor training grants).

(3) Section 50131 of Public Law 117–169 (136 Stat. 2041) (relating to assistance for latest and zero building energy code adoption).

(b) RESCISSIONS.—The unobligated balances of any amounts made available under each of sections 50122, 50123, and 50131 of Public Law 117–169 (42 U.S.C. 18795a, 18795b; 136 Stat. 2041) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) are rescinded.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 50121(c)(7) of Public Law 117–169 (42 U.S.C. 18795(c)(7)) is amended by striking '', including a rebate provided under a high-efficiency electric home rebate program (as defined in section 50122(d))''.

SEC. 10018. STUDY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall conduct a study on how to streamline regulatory timelines relating to developing new power plants by examining practices relating to various power generating sources, including fossil and nuclear generating sources.

SEC. 10019. STATE PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 1422(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300h–1(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''Within ninety days'' and inserting ''(A) Within ninety days'';

(B) by striking ''and after reasonable opportunity for presentation of views''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) If, after 270 calendar days of a State's application being submitted under paragraph (1)(A) or notice being submitted under paragraph (1)(B), the Administrator has not, pursuant to subparagraph (A), by rule approved, disapproved, or approved in part and disapproved in part the State's underground injection control program—

''(i) the Administrator shall transmit, in writing, to the State a detailed explanation as to the status of the application or notice; and

''(ii) the State's underground injection control program shall be deemed approved under this section if—

''(I) the Administrator has not after another 30 days, pursuant to subparagraph (A), by rule approved, disapproved, or approved in part and disapproved in part the State's underground injection control program; and

''(II) the State has established and implemented an effective program (including adequate recordkeeping and reporting) to prevent underground injection which endangers drinking water sources.'';

(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4) Before promulgating any rule under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection, the Administrator shall—

''(A) provide a reasonable opportunity for presentation of views with respect to such rule, including a public hearing and a public comment period; and

''(B) publish in the Federal Register notice of the reasonable opportunity for presentation of views provided under subparagraph (A).''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PREAPPLICATION ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator shall work as expeditiously as possible with States to complete any necessary activities relevant to the submission of an application under paragraph (1)(A) or notice under paragraph (1)(B), taking into consideration the need for a complete and detailed submission.

''(6) APPLICATION COORDINATION FOR CLASS VI WELLS.—With respect to the underground injection control program for Class VI wells (as defined in section 40306(a) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 300h–9(a))), the Administrator shall designate one individual at the Agency from each regional office to be responsible for coordinating—

''(A) the completion of any necessary activities prior to the submission of an application under paragraph (1)(A) or notice under paragraph (1)(B), in accordance with paragraph (5);

''(B) the review of an application submitted under paragraph (1)(A) or notice submitted under paragraph (1)(B);

''(C) any reasonable opportunity for presentation of views provided under paragraph (4)(A) and any notice published under paragraph (4)(B); and

''(D) pursuant to the recommendations included in the report required under paragraph (7), the hiring of additional staff to carry out subparagraphs (A) through (C).

''(7) EVALUATION OF RESOURCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the individual designated under paragraph (6) shall transmit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report, including recommendations, regarding the—

''(i) availability of staff and resources to promptly carry out the requirements of paragraph (6); and

''(ii) additional funding amounts needed to do so.

''(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'appropriate Congressional Committees' means—

''(i) in the Senate—

''(I) the Committee on Environment and Public Works; and

''(II) the Committee on Appropriations; and

''(ii) in the House of Representatives—

''(I) the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and

''(II) the Committee on Appropriations.''.

(b) FUNDING.—In each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026, amounts made available by title VI of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act under paragraph (7) of the heading ''Environmental Protection Agency—State and Tribal Assistance Grants'' (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1402) may also be made available, subject to appropriations, to carry out paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 1422(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as added by this section.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) apply to all applications submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency after the date of enactment of this Act to establish an underground injection control program under section 1422(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300h–1); and

(2) with respect to such applications submitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the 270 and 300 day deadlines under section 1422(b)(2)(B) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as added by this section, shall begin on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10020. USE OF INDEX-BASED PRICING IN ACQUISITION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE SPR.

Section 160(c) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6240(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (6) as clauses (i) through (vi), respectively (and adjusting the margins accordingly);

(2) by striking ''The Secretary shall'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall''; and

(3) by striking ''Such procedures shall take into account the need to—'' and inserting the following:

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Procedures developed under this subsection shall—

''(A) require acquisition of petroleum products using index-based pricing; and

''(B) take into account the need to—''.

SEC. 10021. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN EXPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after section 163 (42 U.S.C. 6243) the following:

''SEC. 164. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN EXPORTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prohibit the export or sale of petroleum products drawn down from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, under any provision of law, to—

''(1) the People's Republic of China;

''(2) the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

''(3) the Russian Federation;

''(4) the Islamic Republic of Iran;

''(5) any other country the government of which is subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; and

''(6) any entity owned, controlled, or influenced by—

''(A) a country referred to in any of paragraphs (1) through (5); or

''(B) the Chinese Communist Party.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may issue a waiver of the prohibition described in subsection (a) if the Secretary certifies that any export or sale authorized pursuant to the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

''(c) RULE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Lower Energy Costs Act, the Secretary shall issue a rule to carry out this section.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DRAWDOWN AND SALE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—Section 161(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241(a)) is amended by inserting ''and section 164'' before the period at the end.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 163 the following:

''Sec. 164. Prohibition on certain exports.''.

SEC. 10022. SENSE OF CONGRESS EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED TAX HIKES ON THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY IN THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET REQUEST.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that President Biden's fiscal year 2024 budget request proposes to repeal tax provisions that are vital to the oil and natural gas industry of the United States, resulting in a $31,000,000,000 tax hike on oil and natural gas producers in the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress disapproves of the proposed tax hike on the oil and natural gas industry in the President's fiscal year 2024 budget request.

SEC. 10023. DOMESTIC ENERGY INDEPENDENCE REPORT.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to Congress a report that identifies and assesses regulations promulgated by the Administrator during the 15-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act that have—

(1) reduced the energy independence of the United States;

(2) increased the regulatory burden for energy producers in the United States;

(3) decreased the energy output by such energy producers;

(4) reduced the energy security of the United States; or

(5) increased energy costs for consumers in the United States.

SEC. 10024. GAO STUDY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on how banning natural gas appliances will affect the rates and charges for electricity.

SEC. 10025. GAS KITCHEN RANGES AND OVENS.

The Secretary of Energy may not finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products; Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking and announcement of public meeting'' (88 Fed. Reg. 6818; published February 1, 2023) with respect to energy conservation standards for gas kitchen ranges and ovens, or any substantially similar rule, including any rule that would directly or indirectly limit consumer access to gas kitchen ranges and ovens.

TITLE II—TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, PERMITTING, AND PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN RESOURCES

SEC. 20001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Transparency, Accountability, Permitting, and Production of American Resources Act'' or the ''TAPP American Resources Act''.

Subtitle A—Onshore and Offshore Leasing and Oversight

SEC. 20101. ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO IMMEDIATELY RESUME ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall immediately resume quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure—

(A) that any oil and gas lease sale pursuant to paragraph (1) is conducted immediately on completion of all applicable scoping, public comment, and environmental analysis requirements under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) that the processes described in subparagraph (A) are conducted in a timely manner to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(1).

(3) LEASE OF OIL AND GAS LANDS.—Section 17(b)(1)(A) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''Eligible lands comprise all lands subject to leasing under this Act and not excluded from leasing by a statutory or regulatory prohibition. Available lands are those lands that have been designated as open for leasing under a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and that have been nominated for leasing through the submission of an expression of interest, are subject to drainage in the absence of leasing, or are otherwise designated as available pursuant to regulations adopted by the Secretary.'' after ''sales are necessary.''.

(b) QUARTERLY LEASE SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a minimum of four oil and gas lease sales in each of the following States:

(A) Wyoming.
(B) New Mexico.
(C) Colorado.
(D) Utah.
(E) Montana.
(F) North Dakota.
(G) Oklahoma.
(H) Nevada.
(I) Alaska.

(J) Any other State in which there is land available for oil and gas leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or any other mineral leasing law.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In conducting a lease sale under paragraph (1) in a State described in that paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer all parcels nominated and eligible pursuant to the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) for

oil and gas exploration, development, and production under the resource management plan in effect for the State.

(3) REPLACEMENT SALES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a replacement sale during the same fiscal year if—

(A) a lease sale under paragraph (1) is canceled, delayed, or deferred, including for a lack of eligible parcels; or

(B) during a lease sale under paragraph (1) the percentage of acreage that does not receive a bid is equal to or greater than 25 percent of the acreage offered.

(4) NOTICE REGARDING MISSED SALES.—Not later than 30 days after a sale required under this subsection is canceled, delayed, deferred, or otherwise missed the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that states what sale was missed and why it was missed.

SEC. 20102. LEASE REINSTATEMENT.

The reinstatement of a lease entered into under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) by the Secretary shall be not considered a major Federal action under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

SEC. 20103. PROTESTED LEASE SALES.

Section 17(b)(1)(A) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''The Secretary shall resolve any protest to a lease sale not later than 60 days after such payment.'' after ''annual rental for the first lease year.''.

SEC. 20104. SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS.

Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(r) SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS PERMITS.—In the event that an oil and gas lease owner has submitted an expression of interest for adjacent acreage that is part of the nature of the geological play and has yet to be offered in a lease sale by the Secretary, they may request a suspension of operations from the Secretary of the Interior and upon request, the Secretary shall grant the suspension of operations within 15 days. Any payment of acreage rental or of minimum royalty prescribed by such lease likewise shall be suspended during such period of suspension of operations and production; and the term of such lease shall be extended by adding any such suspension period thereto.''.

SEC. 20105. ADMINISTRATIVE PROTEST PROCESS REFORM.

Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) PROTEST FILING FEE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Before processing any protest filed under this section, the Secretary shall collect a filing fee in the amount described in paragraph (2) from the protestor to recover the cost for processing documents filed for each administrative protest.

''(2) AMOUNT.—The amount described in this paragraph is calculated as follows:

''(A) For each protest filed in a submission not exceeding 10 pages in length, the base filing fee shall be $150.

''(B) For each submission exceeding 10 pages in length, in addition to the base filing fee, an assessment of $5 per page in excess of 10 pages shall apply.

''(C) For protests that include more than one oil and gas lease parcel, right-of-way, or application for permit to drill in a submission, an additional assessment of $10 per additional lease parcel, right-of-way, or application for permit to drill shall apply.

''(3) ADJUSTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall adjust the filing fees established in this subsection to whole dollar amounts to reflect changes in the Producer Price Index, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the previous 12 months.

''(B) PUBLICATION OF ADJUSTED FILING FEES.—At least 30 days before the filing fees as adjusted under this paragraph take effect, the Secretary shall publish notification of the adjustment of such fees in the Federal Register.''.

SEC. 20106. LEASING AND PERMITTING TRANSPARENCY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the status of nominated parcels for future onshore oil and gas and geothermal lease sales, including—

(A) the number of expressions of interest received each month during the period of 365 days that ends on the date on which the report is submitted with respect to which the Bureau of Land Management—

(i) has not taken any action to review;

(ii) has not completed review; or

(iii) has completed review and determined that the relevant area meets all applicable requirements for leasing, but has not offered the relevant area in a lease sale;

(B) how long expressions of interest described in subparagraph (A) have been pending; and

(C) a plan, including timelines, for how the Secretary of the Interior plans to—

(i) work through future expressions of interest to prevent delays;

(ii) put expressions of interest described in subparagraph (A) into a lease sale; and

(iii) complete review for expressions of interest described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A);

(2) the status of each pending application for permit to drill received during the period of 365 days that ends on the date on which the report is submitted, including the number of applications received each month, by each Bureau of Land Management office, including—

(A) a description of the cause of delay for pending applications, including as a result of staffing shortages, technical limitations, incomplete applications, and incomplete review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or other applicable laws;

(B) the number of days an application has been pending in violation of section 17(p)(2) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)(2)); and

(C) a plan for how the office intends to come into compliance with the requirements of section 17(p)(2) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)(2));

(3) the number of permits to drill issued each month by each Bureau of Land Management office during the 5-year period ending on the date on which the report is submitted;

(4) the status of each pending application for a license for offshore geological and geophysical surveys received during the period of 365 days that ends on the date on which the report is submitted, including the number of applications received each month, by each Bureau of Ocean Energy management regional office, including—

(A) a description of any cause of delay for pending applications, including as a result of staffing shortages, technical limitations, incomplete applications, and incomplete review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or other applicable laws;

(B) the number of days an application has been pending; and

(C) a plan for how the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management intends to complete review of each application;

(5) the number of licenses for offshore geological and geophysical surveys issued each month by each Bureau of Ocean Energy Management regional office during the 5-year period ending on the date on which the report is submitted;

(6) the status of each pending application for a permit to drill received during the period of 365 days that ends on the date on which the report is submitted, including the number of applications received each month, by each Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement regional office, including—

(A) a description of any cause of delay for pending applications, including as a result of staffing shortages, technical limitations, incomplete applications, and incomplete review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or other applicable laws;

(B) the number of days an application has been pending; and

(C) steps the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is taking to complete review of each application;

(7) the number of permits to drill issued each month by each Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement regional office during the period of 365 days that ends on the date on which the report is submitted;

(8) how, as applicable, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement determines whether to—

(A) issue a license for geological and geophysical surveys;

(B) issue a permit to drill; and

(C) issue, extend, or suspend an oil and gas lease;

(9) when determinations described in paragraph (8) are sent to the national office of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, or the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for final approval;

(10) the degree to which Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement field, State, and regional offices exercise discretion on such final approval;

(11) during the period of 365 days that ends on the date on which the report is submitted, the number of auctioned leases receiving accepted bids that have not been issued to winning bidders and the number of days such leases have not been issued; and

(12) a description of the uses of application for permit to drill fees paid by permit holders during the 5-year period ending on the date on which the report is submitted.

(b) PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) complete all requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other applicable law that must be met before issuance of a permit to drill described in paragraph (2); and

(2) issue a permit for all completed applications to drill that are pending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—

(1) MINERAL LEASING ACT.—Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(t) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—

''(1) EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and each month thereafter, the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department of the Interior the number of pending, approved, and not approved expressions of interest in nominated parcels for future onshore oil and gas lease sales in the preceding month.

''(2) APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and each month thereafter, the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department of the Interior the number of pending and approved applications for permits to drill in the preceding month in each State office.

''(3) PAST DATA.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department of the Interior, with respect to each month during the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this subsection—

''(A) the number of approved and not approved expressions of interest for onshore oil and gas lease sales during such 5-year period; and

''(B) the number of approved and not approved applications for permits to drill during such 5-year period.''.

(2) OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT.—Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(q) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—

''(1) OFFSHORE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LICENSES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and each month thereafter, the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department of the Interior the number of pending and approved applications for licenses for offshore geological and geophysical surveys in the preceding month.

''(2) APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and each month thereafter, the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department of the Interior the number of pending and approved applications for permits to drill on the outer Continental Shelf in the preceding month in each regional office.

''(3) PAST DATA.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall publish on the website of the Department of the Interior, with respect each month during the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this subsection—

''(A) the number of approved applications for licenses for offshore geological and geophysical surveys; and

''(B) the number of approved applications for permits to drill on the outer Continental Shelf.''.

(d) REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives all documents and communications relating to the comprehensive review of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices required under section 208 of Executive Order No. 14008 (86 Fed. Reg. 7624; relating to tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad).

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The submission under paragraph (1) shall include all documents and communications submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by members of the public in response to any public meeting or forum relating to the comprehensive review described in that paragraph.

SEC. 20107. OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct all lease sales described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016) that have not been conducted as of the date of the enactment of this Act by not later than September 30, 2023.

(b) GULF OF MEXICO REGION ANNUAL LEASE SALES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except within areas subject to existing oil and gas leasing moratoria beginning in fiscal year 2023, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the following planning areas of the Gulf of Mexico region, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016):

(1) The Central Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(2) The Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(c) ALASKA REGION ANNUAL LEASE SALES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2023, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the Alaska region of the Outer Continental Shelf, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016).

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting lease sales under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) issue such leases in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1332 et seq.); and

(2) include in each such lease sale all unleased areas that are not subject to a moratorium as of the date of the lease sale.

SEC. 20108. FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING.

Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''subsections (c) and (d) of this section, shall prepare and periodically revise,'' and inserting ''this section, shall issue every five years'';

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) Each five-year program shall include at least two Gulf of Mexico region-wide lease sales per year.''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''domestic energy security,'' after ''between'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (h) through (k), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM FOR 2023–2028.—The Secretary shall issue the five-year oil and gas leasing program for 2023 through 2028 and issue the Record of Decision on the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement by not later than July 1, 2023.

''(g) SUBSEQUENT LEASING PROGRAMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 36 months after conducting the first lease sale under an oil and gas leasing program prepared pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall begin preparing the subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—Each subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section shall be approved by not later than 180 days before the expiration of the previous oil and gas leasing program.''.

SEC. 20109. GEOTHERMAL LEASING.

(a) ANNUAL LEASING.—Section 4(b) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1003(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''year'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(3) after paragraph (2), by inserting the following:

''(3) REPLACEMENT SALES.—If a lease sale under paragraph (1) for a year is canceled or delayed, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a replacement sale during the same year.

''(4) REQUIREMENT.—In conducting a lease sale under paragraph (2) in a State described in that paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer all nominated parcels eligible for geothermal development and utilization under the resource management plan in effect for the State.''.

(b) DEADLINES FOR CONSIDERATION OF GEOTHERMAL DRILLING PERMITS.—Section 4 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1003) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) DEADLINES FOR CONSIDERATION OF GEOTHERMAL DRILLING PERMITS.—

''(1) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives an application for any geothermal drilling permit, the Secretary shall—

''(A) provide written notice to the applicant that the application is complete; or

''(B) notify the applicant that information is missing and specify any information that is required to be submitted for the application to be complete.

''(2) ISSUANCE OF DECISION.—If the Secretary determines that an application for a geothermal drilling permit is complete under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall issue a final decision on the application not later than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the applicant that the application is complete.''.

SEC. 20110. LEASING FOR CERTAIN QUALIFIED COAL APPLICATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COAL LEASE.—The term ''coal lease'' means a lease entered into by the United States as lessor, through the Bureau of Land Management, and the applicant on Bureau of Land Management Form 3400–012.

(2) QUALIFIED APPLICATION.—The term ''qualified application'' means any application pending under the lease by application program administered by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and subpart 3425 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act), for which the environmental review process under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) has commenced.

(b) MANDATORY LEASING AND OTHER REQUIRED APPROVALS.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promptly—

(1) with respect to each qualified application—

(A) if not previously published for public comment, publish a draft environmental assessment, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any applicable implementing regulations;

(B) finalize the fair market value of the coal tract for which a lease by application is pending;

(C) take all intermediate actions necessary to grant the qualified application; and

(D) grant the qualified application; and

(2) with respect to previously awarded coal leases, grant any additional approvals of the Department of the Interior or any bureau, agency, or division of the Department of the Interior required for mining activities to commence.

SEC. 20111. FUTURE COAL LEASING.

Notwithstanding any judicial decision to the contrary or a departmental review of the

Federal coal leasing program, Secretarial Order 3338, issued by the Secretary of the Interior on January 15, 2016, shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 20112. STAFF PLANNING REPORT.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each annually submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the staffing capacity of each respective agency with respect to issuing oil, gas, hardrock mining, coal, and renewable energy leases, rights-of-way, claims, easements, and permits. Each such report shall include—

(1) the number of staff assigned to process and issue oil, gas, hardrock mining, coal, and renewable energy leases, rights-of-way, claims, easements, and permits;

(2) a description of how many staff are needed to meet statutory requirements for such oil, gas, hardrock mining, coal, and renewable energy leases, rights-of-way, claims, easements, and permits; and

(3) how, as applicable, the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture plans to address technological needs and staffing shortfalls and turnover to ensure adequate staffing to process and issue such oil, gas, hardrock mining, coal, and renewable energy leases, rights-of-way, claims, easements, and permits.

SEC. 20113. PROHIBITION ON CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY OWNERSHIP INTEREST.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Communist Party of China (or a person acting on behalf of the Community Party of China), any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China, or any entity that is owned by the Government of the People's Republic of China, may not acquire any interest with respect to lands leased for oil or gas under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) or American farmland or any lands used for American renewable energy production, or acquire claims subject to the General Mining Law of 1872.

SEC. 20114. EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.

Nothing in this title, or any amendments made by this title, shall affect—

(1) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated September 8, 2020;

(2) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated September 25, 2020;

(3) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated December 20, 2016; or

(4) the ban on oil and gas development in the Great Lakes described in section 386 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15941).

SEC. 20115. REQUIREMENT FOR GAO REPORT ON WIND ENERGY IMPACTS.

The Secretary of the Interior shall not publish a notice for a wind lease sale or hold a lease sale for wind energy development in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Area, the South Atlantic Planning Area, or the Straits of Florida Planning Area (as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016)) until the Comptroller General of the United States publishes a report on all potential adverse effects of wind energy development in such areas, including associated infrastructure and vessel traffic, on—

(1) military readiness and training activities in the Planning Areas described in this section, including activities within or related to the Eglin Test and Training Complex and the Jacksonville Range Complex;

(2) marine environment and ecology, including species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or designated as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) in the Planning Areas described in this section; and

(3) tourism, including the economic impacts that a decrease in tourism may have on the communities adjacent to the Planning Areas described in this section.

SEC. 20116. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT SUPPLY CHAIN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) wind energy development on Federal lands and waters is a burgeoning industry in the United States;

(2) major components of wind infrastructure, including turbines, are imported in large quantities from other countries including countries that are national security threats, such as the Government of the People's Republic of China;

(3) it is in the best interest of the United States to foster and support domestic supply chains across sectors to promote American energy independence;

(4) the economic and manufacturing opportunities presented by wind turbine construction and component manufacturing should be met by American workers and materials that are sourced domestically to the greatest extent practicable; and

(5) infrastructure for wind energy development in the United States should be constructed with materials produced and manufactured in the United States.

SEC. 20117. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OIL AND GAS ROYALTY RATES.

It is the sense of Congress that the royalty rate for onshore Federal oil and gas leases should be not more than 12.5 percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease.

SEC. 20118. OFFSHORE WIND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General shall conduct a study to assess the sufficiency of the environmental review processes for offshore wind projects in place as of the date of the enactment of this section of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and any other relevant Federal agency.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include consideration of the following:

(1) The impacts of offshore wind projects on—

(A) whales, finfish, and other marine mammals;

(B) benthic resources;

(C) commercial and recreational fishing;

(D) air quality;

(E) cultural, historical, and archaeological resources;

(F) invertebrates;

(G) essential fish habitat;

(H) military use and navigation and vessel traffic;

(I) recreation and tourism; and

(J) the sustainability of shoreline beaches and inlets.

(2) The impacts of hurricanes and other severe weather on offshore wind projects.

(3) How the agencies described in subsection (a) determine which stakeholders are consulted and if a timely, comprehensive comment period is provided for local representatives and other interested parties.

(4) The estimated cost and who pays for offshore wind projects.

SEC. 20119. GAO REPORT ON WIND ENERGY IMPACTS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall publish a report on all potential adverse effects of wind energy development in the North Atlantic Planning Area (as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016)), including associated infrastructure and vessel traffic, on—

(1) maritime safety, including the operation of radar systems;

(2) economic impacts related to commercial fishing activities; and

(3) marine environment and ecology, including species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or designated as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) in the North Atlantic Planning Area.

Subtitle B—Permitting Streamlining

SEC. 20201. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ENERGY FACILITY.—The term ''energy facility'' means a facility the primary purpose of which is the exploration for, or the development, production, conversion, gathering, storage, transfer, processing, or transportation of, any energy resource.

(2) ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE.—The term ''energy storage device''—

(A) means any equipment that stores energy, including electricity, compressed air, pumped water, heat, and hydrogen, which may be converted into, or used to produce, electricity; and

(B) includes a battery, regenerative fuel cell, flywheel, capacitor, superconducting magnet, and any other equipment the Secretary concerned determines may be used to store energy which may be converted into, or used to produce, electricity.

(3) PUBLIC LANDS.—The term ''public lands'' means any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except—

(A) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and

(B) lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, Indian Tribes, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

(4) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The term ''right-of-way'' means—

(A) a right-of-way issued, granted, or renewed under section 501 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761); or

(B) a right-of-way granted under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185).

(5) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) with respect to public lands, the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) with respect to National Forest System lands, the Secretary of Agriculture.

(6) LAND USE PLAN.—The term ''land use plan'' means—

(A) a land and resource management plan prepared by the Forest Service for a unit of the National Forest System pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604);

(B) a Land Management Plan developed by the Bureau of Land Management under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(C) a comprehensive conservation plan developed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under section 4(e)(1)(A) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(e)(1)(A)).

SEC. 20202. BUILDER ACT.

(a) PARAGRAPH (2) OF SECTION 102.—Section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''insure'' and inserting ''ensure'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''insure'' and inserting ''ensure'';

(3) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting ''consistent with the provisions of this Act and except as provided by other provisions of law,'' before ''include in every'';

(B) by striking clauses (i) through (v) and inserting the following:

''(i) reasonably foreseeable environmental effects with a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed agency action;

''(ii) any reasonably foreseeable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented;

''(iii) a reasonable number of alternatives to the proposed agency action, including an analysis of any negative environmental impacts of not implementing the proposed agency action in the case of a no action alternative, that are technically and economically feasible, are within the jurisdiction of the agency, meet the purpose and need of the proposal, and, where applicable, meet the goals of the applicant;

''(iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and

''(v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of Federal resources which would be involved in the proposed agency action should it be implemented.''; and

(C) by striking ''the responsible Federal official'' and inserting ''the head of the lead agency'';

(4) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''Any'' and inserting ''any'';

(5) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (I) as subparagraphs (F) through (K), respectively;

(6) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) ensure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussion and analysis in an environmental document;

''(E) make use of reliable existing data and resources in carrying out this Act;'';

(7) by amending subparagraph (G), as redesignated, to read as follows:

''(G) consistent with the provisions of this Act, study, develop, and describe technically and economically feasible alternatives within the jurisdiction and authority of the agency;''; and

(8) in subparagraph (H), as amended, by inserting ''consistent with the provisions of this Act,'' before ''recognize''.

(b) NEW SECTIONS.—Title I of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 106. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION OF LEVEL OF REVIEW.

''(a) THRESHOLD DETERMINATIONS.—An agency is not required to prepare an environmental document with respect to a proposed agency action if—

''(1) the proposed agency action is not a final agency action within the meaning of such term in chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code;

''(2) the proposed agency action is covered by a categorical exclusion established by the agency, another Federal agency, or another provision of law;

''(3) the preparation of such document would clearly and fundamentally conflict with the requirements of another provision of law;

''(4) the proposed agency action is, in whole or in part, a nondiscretionary action with respect to which such agency does not have authority to take environmental factors into consideration in determining whether to take the proposed action;

''(5) the proposed agency action is a rulemaking that is subject to section 553 of title 5, United States Code; or

''(6) the proposed agency action is an action for which such agency's compliance with another statute's requirements serve the same or similar function as the requirements of this Act with respect to such action.

''(b) LEVELS OF REVIEW.—

''(1) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.—An agency shall issue an environmental impact statement with respect to a proposed agency action that has a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.

''(2) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.—An agency shall prepare an environmental assessment with respect to a proposed agency action that is not likely to have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment, or if the significance of such effect is unknown, unless the agency finds that a categorical exclusion established by the agency, another Federal agency, or another provision of law applies. Such environmental assessment shall be a concise public document prepared by a Federal agency to set forth the basis of such agency's finding of no significant impact.

''(3) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In making a determination under this subsection, an agency—

''(A) may make use of any reliable data source; and

''(B) is not required to undertake new scientific or technical research.

''SEC. 107. TIMELY AND UNIFIED FEDERAL REVIEWS.

''(a) LEAD AGENCY.—

''(1) DESIGNATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If there are two or more involved Federal agencies, such agencies shall determine, by letter or memorandum, which agency shall be the lead agency based on consideration of the following factors:

''(i) Magnitude of agency's involvement.

''(ii) Project approval or disapproval authority.

''(iii) Expertise concerning the action's environmental effects.

''(iv) Duration of agency's involvement.

''(v) Sequence of agency's involvement.

''(B) JOINT LEAD AGENCIES.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A), the involved Federal agencies may, in addition to a Federal agency, appoint such Federal, State, Tribal, or local agencies as joint lead agencies as the involved Federal agencies shall determine appropriate. Joint lead agencies shall jointly fulfill the role described in paragraph (2).

''(C) MINERAL PROJECTS.—This paragraph shall not apply with respect to a mineral exploration or mine permit.

''(2) ROLE.—A lead agency shall, with respect to a proposed agency action—

''(A) supervise the preparation of an environmental document if, with respect to such proposed agency action, there is more than one involved Federal agency;

''(B) request the participation of each cooperating agency at the earliest practicable time;

''(C) in preparing an environmental document, give consideration to any analysis or proposal created by a cooperating agency with jurisdiction by law or a cooperating agency with special expertise;

''(D) develop a schedule, in consultation with each involved cooperating agency, the applicant, and such other entities as the lead agency determines appropriate, for completion of any environmental review, permit, or authorization required to carry out the proposed agency action;

''(E) if the lead agency determines that a review, permit, or authorization will not be completed in accordance with the schedule developed under subparagraph (D), notify the agency responsible for issuing such review, permit, or authorization of the discrepancy and request that such agency take such measures as such agency determines appropriate to comply with such schedule; and

''(F) meet with a cooperating agency that requests such a meeting.

''(3) COOPERATING AGENCY.—The lead agency may, with respect to a proposed agency action, designate any involved Federal agency or a State, Tribal, or local agency as a cooperating agency. A cooperating agency may, not later than a date specified by the lead agency, submit comments to the lead agency. Such comments shall be limited to matters relating to the proposed agency action with respect to which such agency has special expertise or jurisdiction by law with respect to an environmental issue.

''(4) REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION.—Any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency or person that is substantially affected by the lack of a designation of a lead agency with respect to a proposed agency action under paragraph (1) may submit a written request for such a designation to an involved Federal agency. An agency that receives a request under this paragraph shall transmit such request to each involved Federal agency and to the Council.

''(5) COUNCIL DESIGNATION.—

''(A) REQUEST.—Not earlier than 45 days after the date on which a request is submitted under paragraph (4), if no designation has been made under paragraph (1), a Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency or person that is substantially affected by the lack of a designation of a lead agency may request that the Council designate a lead agency. Such request shall consist of—

''(i) a precise description of the nature and extent of the proposed agency action; and

''(ii) a detailed statement with respect to each involved Federal agency and each factor listed in paragraph (1) regarding which agency should serve as lead agency.

''(B) TRANSMISSION.—The Council shall transmit a request received under subparagraph (A) to each involved Federal agency.

''(C) RESPONSE.—An involved Federal agency may, not later than 20 days after the date of the submission of a request under subparagraph (A), submit to the Council a response to such request.

''(D) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 40 days after the date of the submission of a request under subparagraph (A), the Council shall designate the lead agency with respect to the relevant proposed agency action.

''(b) ONE DOCUMENT.—

''(1) DOCUMENT.—To the extent practicable, if there are 2 or more involved Federal agencies with respect to a proposed agency action and the lead agency has determined that an environmental document is required, such requirement shall be deemed satisfied with respect to all involved Federal agencies if the lead agency issues such an environmental document.

''(2) CONSIDERATION TIMING.—In developing an environmental document for a proposed agency action, no involved Federal agency shall be required to consider any information that becomes available after the sooner of, as applicable—

''(A) receipt of a complete application with respect to such proposed agency action; or

''(B) publication of a notice of intent or decision to prepare an environmental impact statement for such proposed agency action.

''(3) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—In developing an environmental document for a proposed agency action, the lead agency and any other involved Federal agencies shall only consider the effects of the proposed agency action that—

''(A) occur on Federal land; or

''(B) are subject to Federal control and responsibility.

''(c) REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.—Each notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement under section 102 shall include a request for public comment on alternatives or impacts and on relevant information, studies, or analyses with respect to the proposed agency action.

''(d) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED.—Each environmental impact statement shall include a statement of purpose and need that briefly summarizes the underlying purpose and need for the proposed agency action.

''(e) ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.—The cover sheet for each environmental impact statement shall include a statement of the estimated total cost of preparing such environmental impact statement, including the costs of agency full-time equivalent personnel hours, contractor costs, and other direct costs.

''(f) PAGE LIMITS.—

''(1) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an environmental impact statement shall not exceed 150 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

''(B) EXTRAORDINARY COMPLEXITY.—An environmental impact statement for a proposed agency action of extraordinary complexity shall not exceed 300 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

''(2) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS.—An environmental assessment shall not exceed 75 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

''(g) SPONSOR PREPARATION.—A lead agency shall allow a project sponsor to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement upon request of the project sponsor. Such agency may provide such sponsor with appropriate guidance and assist in the preparation. The lead agency shall independently evaluate the environmental document and shall take responsibility for the contents upon adoption.

''(h) DEADLINES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), with respect to a proposed agency action, a lead agency shall complete, as applicable—

''(A) the environmental impact statement not later than the date that is 2 years after the sooner of, as applicable—

''(i) the date on which such agency determines that section 102(2)(C) requires the issuance of an environmental impact statement with respect to such action;

''(ii) the date on which such agency notifies the applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for such action is complete; and

''(iii) the date on which such agency issues a notice of intent to prepare the environmental impact statement for such action; and

''(B) the environmental assessment not later than the date that is 1 year after the sooner of, as applicable—

''(i) the date on which such agency determines that section 106(b)(2) requires the preparation of an environmental assessment with respect to such action;

''(ii) the date on which such agency notifies the applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for such action is complete; and

''(iii) the date on which such agency issues a notice of intent to prepare the environmental assessment for such action.

''(2) DELAY.—A lead agency that determines it is not able to meet the deadline described in paragraph (1) may extend such deadline with the approval of the applicant. If the applicant approves such an extension, the lead agency shall establish a new deadline that provides only so much additional time as is necessary to complete such environmental impact statement or environmental assessment.

''(3) EXPENDITURES FOR DELAY.—If a lead agency is unable to meet the deadline described in paragraph (1) or extended under paragraph (2), the lead agency must pay $100 per day, to the extent funding is provided in advance in an appropriations Act, out of the office of the head of the department of the lead agency to the applicant starting on the first day immediately following the deadline described in paragraph (1) or extended under paragraph (2) up until the date that an applicant approves a new deadline. This paragraph does not apply when the lead agency misses a deadline solely due to delays caused by litigation.

''(i) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each lead agency shall annually submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that—

''(A) identifies any environmental assessment and environmental impact statement that such lead agency did not complete by the deadline described in subsection (h); and

''(B) provides an explanation for any failure to meet such deadline.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall identify, as applicable—

''(A) the office, bureau, division, unit, or other entity within the Federal agency responsible for each such environmental assessment and environmental impact statement;

''(B) the date on which—

''(i) such lead agency notified the applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for the major Federal action is complete;

''(ii) such lead agency began the scoping for the major Federal action; or

''(iii) such lead agency issued a notice of intent to prepare the environmental assessment or environmental impact statement for the major Federal action; and

''(C) when such environmental assessment and environmental impact statement is expected to be complete.

''SEC. 108. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

''(a) LIMITATIONS ON CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a claim arising under Federal law seeking judicial review of compliance with this Act, of a determination made under this Act, or of Federal action resulting from a determination made under this Act, shall be barred unless—

''(1) in the case of a claim pertaining to a proposed agency action for which—

''(A) an environmental document was prepared and an opportunity for comment was provided;

''(B) the claim is filed by a party that participated in the administrative proceedings regarding such environmental document; and

''(C) the claim—

''(i) is filed by a party that submitted a comment during the public comment period for such administrative proceedings and such comment was sufficiently detailed to put the lead agency on notice of the issue upon which the party seeks judicial review; and

''(ii) is related to such comment;

''(2) except as provided in subsection (b), such claim is filed not later than 120 days after the date of publication of a notice in the Federal Register of agency intent to carry out the proposed agency action;

''(3) such claim is filed after the issuance of a record of decision or other final agency action with respect to the relevant proposed agency action;

''(4) such claim does not challenge the establishment or use of a categorical exclusion under section 102; and

''(5) such claim concerns—

''(A) an alternative included in the environmental document; or

''(B) an environmental effect considered in the environmental document.

''(b) SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.—

''(1) SEPARATE FINAL AGENCY ACTION.—The issuance of a Federal action resulting from a final supplemental environmental impact statement shall be considered a final agency action for the purposes of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, separate from the issuance of any previous environmental impact statement with respect to the same proposed agency action.

''(2) DEADLINE FOR FILING A CLAIM.—A claim seeking judicial review of a Federal action resulting from a final supplemental environmental review issued under section 102(2)(C) shall be barred unless—

''(A) such claim is filed within 120 days of the date on which a notice of the Federal agency action resulting from a final supplemental environmental impact statement is issued; and

''(B) such claim is based on information contained in such supplemental environmental impact statement that was not contained in a previous environmental document pertaining to the same proposed agency action.

''(c) PROHIBITION ON INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a violation of this Act shall not constitute the basis for injunctive relief.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a right of judicial review or place any limit on filing a claim with respect to the violation of the terms of a permit, license, or approval.

''(e) REMAND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no proposed agency action for which an environmental document is required shall be vacated or otherwise limited, delayed, or enjoined unless a court concludes allowing such proposed action will pose a risk of an imminent and substantial environmental harm and there is no other equitable remedy available as a matter of law.

''SEC. 109. DEFINITIONS.

''In this title:

''(1) CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION.—The term 'categorical exclusion' means a category of actions that a Federal agency has determined normally does not significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of section 102(2)(C).

''(2) COOPERATING AGENCY.—The term 'cooperating agency' means any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency that has been designated as a cooperating agency under section 107(a)(3).

''(3) COUNCIL.—The term 'Council' means the Council on Environmental Quality established in title II.

''(4) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.—The term 'environmental assessment' means an environmental assessment prepared under section 106(b)(2).

''(5) ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT.—The term 'environmental document' means an environmental impact statement, an environmental assessment, or a finding of no significant impact.

''(6) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.—The term 'environmental impact statement' means a detailed written statement that is required by section 102(2)(C).

''(7) FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT.—The term 'finding of no significant impact' means a determination by a Federal agency that a proposed agency action does not require the issuance of an environmental impact statement.

''(8) INVOLVED FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term 'involved Federal agency' means an agency that, with respect to a proposed agency action—

''(A) proposed such action; or

''(B) is involved in such action because such action is directly related, through functional interdependence or geographic proximity, to an action such agency has taken or has proposed to take.

''(9) LEAD AGENCY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'lead agency' means, with respect to a proposed agency action—

''(i) the agency that proposed such action; or

''(ii) if there are 2 or more involved Federal agencies with respect to such action, the agency designated under section 107(a)(1).

''(B) SPECIFICATION FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION OR MINE PERMITS.—With respect to a proposed mineral exploration or mine permit, the term 'lead agency' has the meaning given such term in section 40206(a) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

''(10) MAJOR FEDERAL ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'major Federal action' means an action that the agency carrying out such action determines is subject to substantial Federal control and responsibility.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'major Federal action' does not include—

''(i) a non-Federal action—

''(I) with no or minimal Federal funding;

''(II) with no or minimal Federal involvement where a Federal agency cannot control the outcome of the project; or

''(III) that does not include Federal land;

''(ii) funding assistance solely in the form of general revenue sharing funds which do not provide Federal agency compliance or enforcement responsibility over the subsequent use of such funds;

''(iii) loans, loan guarantees, or other forms of financial assistance where a Federal agency does not exercise sufficient control and responsibility over the effect of the action;

''(iv) farm ownership and operating loan guarantees by the Farm Service Agency pursuant to sections 305 and 311 through 319 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1925 and 1941 through 1949);

''(v) business loan guarantees provided by the Small Business Administration pursuant to section 7(a) or (b) and of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), or title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 et seq.);

''(vi) bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions; or

''(vii) extraterritorial activities or decisions, which means agency activities or decisions with effects located entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

''(C) ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS.—An agency action may not be determined to be a major Federal action on the basis of—

''(i) an interstate effect of the action or related project; or

''(ii) the provision of Federal funds for the action or related project.

''(11) MINERAL EXPLORATION OR MINE PERMIT.—The term 'mineral exploration or mine permit' has the meaning given such term in section 40206(a) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

''(12) PROPOSAL.—The term 'proposal' means a proposed action at a stage when an agency has a goal, is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal, and can meaningfully evaluate its effects.

''(13) REASONABLY FORESEEABLE.—The term 'reasonably foreseeable' means likely to occur—

''(A) not later than 10 years after the lead agency begins preparing the environmental document; and

''(B) in an area directly affected by the proposed agency action such that an individual of ordinary prudence would take such occurrence into account in reaching a decision.

''(14) SPECIAL EXPERTISE.—The term 'special expertise' means statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience.''.

SEC. 20203. CODIFICATION OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REGULATIONS.

The revisions to the Code of Federal Regulations made pursuant to the final rule of the Council on Environmental Quality titled ''Update to the Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act'' and published on July 16, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 43304), shall have the same force and effect of law as if enacted by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 20204. NON-MAJOR FEDERAL ACTIONS.

(a) EXEMPTION.—An action by the Secretary concerned with respect to a covered activity shall be not considered a major Federal action under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

(b) COVERED ACTIVITY.—In this section, the term ''covered activity'' includes—

(1) geotechnical investigations;

(2) off-road travel in an existing right-of-way;

(3) construction of meteorological towers where the total surface disturbance at the location is less than 5 acres;

(4) adding a battery or other energy storage device to an existing or planned energy facility, if that storage resource is located within the physical footprint of the existing or planned energy facility;

(5) drilling temperature gradient wells and other geothermal exploratory wells, including construction or making improvements for such activities, where—

(A) the last cemented casing string is less than 12 inches in diameter; and

(B) the total unreclaimed surface disturbance at any one time within the project area is less than 5 acres;

(6) any repair, maintenance, upgrade, optimization, or minor addition to existing transmission and distribution infrastructure, including—

(A) operation, maintenance, or repair of power equipment and structures within existing substations, switching stations, transmission, and distribution lines;

(B) the addition, modification, retirement, or replacement of breakers, transmission towers, transformers, bushings, or relays;

(C) the voltage uprating, modification, reconductoring with conventional or advanced conductors, and clearance resolution of transmission lines;

(D) activities to minimize fire risk, including vegetation management, routine fire mitigation, inspection, and maintenance activities, and removal of hazard trees and other hazard vegetation within or adjacent to an existing right-of-way;

(E) improvements to or construction of structure pads for such infrastructure; and

(F) access and access route maintenance and repairs associated with any activity described in subparagraph (A) through (E);

(7) approval of and activities conducted in accordance with operating plans or agreements for transmission and distribution facilities or under a special use authorization for an electric transmission and distribution facility right-of-way; and

(8) construction, maintenance, realignment, or repair of an existing permanent or temporary access road—

(A) within an existing right-of-way or within a transmission or utility corridor established by Congress or in a land use plan;

(B) that serves an existing transmission line, distribution line, or energy facility; or

(C) activities conducted in accordance with existing onshore oil and gas leases.

SEC. 20205. NO NET LOSS DETERMINATION FOR EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination by the Secretary concerned that there will be no overall long-term net loss of vegetation, soil, or habitat, as defined by acreage and function, resulting from a proposed action, decision, or activity within an existing right-of-way, within a right-of-way corridor established in a land use plan, or in an otherwise designated right-of-way, that action, decision, or activity shall not be considered a major Federal action under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

(b) INCLUSION OF REMEDIATION.—In making a determination under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall consider the effect of any remediation work to be conducted during the lifetime of the action, decision, or activity when determining whether there will be any overall long-term net loss of vegetation, soil, or habitat.

SEC. 20206. DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT ADEQUACY.

The Secretary concerned shall use previously completed environmental assessments and environmental impact statements to satisfy the requirements of section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to any major Federal action, if such Secretary determines that—

(1) the new proposed action is substantially the same as a previously analyzed proposed action or alternative analyzed in a previous environmental assessment or environmental impact statement; and

(2) the effects of the proposed action are substantially the same as the effects analyzed in such existing environmental assessments or environmental impact statements.

SEC. 20207. DETERMINATION REGARDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

Not later than 60 days after the Secretary concerned receives an application to grant a right-of-way, the Secretary concerned shall notify the applicant as to whether the application is complete or deficient. If the Secretary concerned determines the application is complete, the Secretary concerned may not consider any other application to grant a right-of-way on the same or any overlapping parcels of land while such application is pending.

SEC. 20208. TERMS OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) FIFTY-YEAR TERMS FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any right-of-way for pipelines for the transportation or distribution of oil or gas granted, issued, amended, or renewed under Federal law may be limited to a term of not more than 50 years before such right-of-way is subject to renewal or amendment.

(2) FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976.—Section 501 of the Federal Land

Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) Any right-of-way granted, issued, amended, or renewed under subsection (a)(4) may be limited to a term of not more than 50 years before such right-of-way is subject to renewal or amendment.''.

(b) MINERAL LEASING ACT.—Section 28(n) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185(n)) is amended by striking ''thirty'' and inserting ''50''.

SEC. 20209. FUNDING TO PROCESS PERMITS AND DEVELOP INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In fiscal years 2023 through 2025, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior, after public notice, may accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal entities for dedicated staff, information resource management, and information technology system development to expedite the evaluation of permits, biological opinions, concurrence letters, environmental surveys and studies, processing of applications, consultations, and other activities for the leasing, development, or expansion of an energy facility under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretaries.

(b) EFFECT ON PERMITTING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that the use of funds accepted under subsection (a) will not impact impartial decision making with respect to permits, either substantively or procedurally.

(c) STATEMENT FOR FAILURE TO ACCEPT OR EXPEND FUNDS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the applicable fiscal year, if the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) or the Secretary of the Interior does not accept funds contributed under subsection (a) or accepts but does not expend such funds, that Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a statement explaining why such funds were not accepted, were not expended, or both, as the case may be.

(d) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior may not accept contributions, as authorized by subsection (a), from non-Federal entities owned by the Communist Party of China (or a person or entity acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China).

(e) REPORT ON NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the applicable fiscal year, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that includes, for each expenditure authorized by subsection (a)—

(1) the amount of funds accepted; and

(2) the contributing non-Federal entity.

SEC. 20210. OFFSHORE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LICENSING.

The Secretary of the Interior shall authorize geological and geophysical surveys related to oil and gas activities on the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf, except within areas subject to existing oil and gas leasing moratoria. Such authorizations shall be issued within 30 days of receipt of a completed application and shall, as applicable to survey type, comply with the mitigation and monitoring measures in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), and (g) of section 217.184 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2022), and section 217.185 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2022). Geological and geophysical surveys authorized pursuant to this section are deemed to be in full compliance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and their implementing regulations.

SEC. 20211. DEFERRAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL.

Section 17(p)(3) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) DEFERRAL BASED ON FORMATTING ISSUES.—A decision on an application for a permit to drill may not be deferred under paragraph (2)(B) as a result of a formatting issue with the permit, unless such formatting issue results in missing information.''.

SEC. 20212. PROCESSING AND TERMS OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL.

(a) EFFECT OF PENDING CIVIL ACTIONS.—Section 17(p) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) EFFECT OF PENDING CIVIL ACTION ON PROCESSING APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL.—Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (2), notwithstanding the existence of any pending civil actions affecting the application or related lease, the Secretary shall process an application for a permit to drill or other authorizations or approvals under a valid existing lease, unless a United States Federal court vacated such lease. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as providing authority to a Federal court to vacate a lease.''.

(b) TERM OF PERMIT TO DRILL.—Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(u) TERM OF PERMIT TO DRILL.—A permit to drill issued under this section after the date of the enactment of this subsection shall be valid for one four-year term from the date that the permit is approved, or until the lease regarding which the permit is issued expires, whichever occurs first.''.

SEC. 20213. AMENDMENTS TO THE ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005.

Section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15942) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 390. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW.

''(a) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW.—Action by the Secretary of the Interior, in managing the public lands, or the Secretary of Agriculture, in managing National Forest System lands, with respect to any of the activities described in subsection (c), shall not be considered a major Federal action for the purposes of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, if the activity is conducted pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) for the purpose of exploration or development of oil or gas.

''(b) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply to an action of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture on Indian lands or resources managed in trust for the benefit of Indian Tribes.

''(c) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

''(1) Reinstating a lease pursuant to section 31 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 188).

''(2) The following activities, provided that any new surface disturbance is contiguous with the footprint of the original authorization and does not exceed 20 acres or the acreage has previously been evaluated in a document previously prepared under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) with respect to such activity:

''(A) Drilling an oil or gas well at a well pad site at which drilling has occurred previously.

''(B) Expansion of an existing oil or gas well pad site to accommodate an additional well.

''(C) Expansion or modification of an existing oil or gas well pad site, road, pipeline, facility, or utility submitted in a sundry notice.

''(3) Drilling of an oil or gas well at a new well pad site, provided that the new surface disturbance does not exceed 20 acres and the acreage evaluated in a document previously prepared under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) with respect to such activity, whichever is greater.

''(4) Construction or realignment of a road, pipeline, or utility within an existing right-of-way or within a right-of-way corridor established in a land use plan.

''(5) The following activities when conducted from non-Federal surface into federally owned minerals, provided that the operator submits to the Secretary concerned certification of a surface use agreement with the non-Federal landowner:

''(A) Drilling an oil or gas well at a well pad site at which drilling has occurred previously.

''(B) Expansion of an existing oil or gas well pad site to accommodate an additional well.

''(C) Expansion or modification of an existing oil or gas well pad site, road, pipeline, facility, or utility submitted in a sundry notice.

''(6) Drilling of an oil or gas well from non-Federal surface and non-Federal subsurface into Federal mineral estate.

''(7) Construction of up to 1 mile of new road on Federal or non-Federal surface, not to exceed 2 miles in total.

''(8) Construction of up to 3 miles of individual pipelines or utilities, regardless of surface ownership.''.

SEC. 20214. ACCESS TO FEDERAL ENERGY RESOURCES FROM NON-FEDERAL SURFACE ESTATE.

(a) OIL AND GAS PERMITS.—Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(v) NO FEDERAL PERMIT REQUIRED FOR OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES ON CERTAIN LAND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not require an operator to obtain a Federal drilling permit for oil and gas exploration and production activities conducted on non-Federal surface estate, provided that—

''(A) the United States holds an ownership interest of less than 50 percent of the subsurface mineral estate to be accessed by the proposed action; and

''(B) the operator submits to the Secretary a State permit to conduct oil and gas exploration and production activities on the non-Federal surface estate.

''(2) NO FEDERAL ACTION.—An oil and gas exploration and production activity carried out under paragraph (1)—

''(A) shall not be considered a major Federal action for the purposes of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;

''(B) shall require no additional Federal action;

''(C) may commence 30 days after submission of the State permit to the Secretary; and

''(D) shall not be subject to—

''(i) section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (commonly known as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966); and

''(ii) section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536).

''(3) ROYALTIES AND PRODUCTION ACCOUNTABILITY.—(A) Nothing in this subsection shall affect the amount of royalties due to the United States under this Act from the production of oil and gas, or alter the Secretary's authority to conduct audits and collect civil penalties pursuant to the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

''(B) The Secretary may conduct onsite reviews and inspections to ensure proper accountability, measurement, and reporting of production of Federal oil and gas, and payment of royalties.

''(4) EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to actions on Indian lands or resources managed in trust for the benefit of Indian Tribes.

''(5) INDIAN LAND.—In this subsection, the term 'Indian land' means—

''(A) any land located within the boundaries of an Indian reservation, pueblo, or rancheria; and

''(B) any land not located within the boundaries of an Indian reservation, pueblo, or rancheria, the title to which is held—

''(i) in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or an individual Indian;

''(ii) by an Indian tribe or an individual Indian, subject to restriction against alienation under laws of the United States; or

''(iii) by a dependent Indian community.''.

(b) GEOTHERMAL PERMITS.—The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 30. NO FEDERAL PERMIT REQUIRED FOR GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON CERTAIN LAND.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not require an operator to obtain a Federal drilling permit for geothermal exploration and production activities conducted on a non-Federal surface estate, provided that—

''(1) the United States holds an ownership interest of less than 50 percent of the subsurface geothermal estate to be accessed by the proposed action; and

''(2) the operator submits to the Secretary a State permit to conduct geothermal exploration and production activities on the non-Federal surface estate.

''(b) NO FEDERAL ACTION.—A geothermal exploration and production activity carried out under paragraph (1)—

''(1) shall not be considered a major Federal action for the purposes of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;

''(2) shall require no additional Federal action;

''(3) may commence 30 days after submission of the State permit to the Secretary; and

''(4) shall not be subject to—

''(A) section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (commonly known as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966); and

''(B) section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536).

''(c) ROYALTIES AND PRODUCTION ACCOUNTABILITY.—(1) Nothing in this section shall affect the amount of royalties due to the United States under this Act from the production of electricity using geothermal resources (other than direct use of geothermal resources) or the production of any byproducts.

''(2) The Secretary may conduct onsite reviews and inspections to ensure proper accountability, measurement, and reporting of the production described in paragraph (1), and payment of royalties.

''(d) EXCEPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to actions on Indian lands or resources managed in trust for the benefit of Indian Tribes.

''(e) INDIAN LAND.—In this section, the term 'Indian land' means—

''(1) any land located within the boundaries of an Indian reservation, pueblo, or rancheria; and

''(2) any land not located within the boundaries of an Indian reservation, pueblo, or rancheria, the title to which is held—

''(A) in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or an individual Indian;

''(B) by an Indian tribe or an individual Indian, subject to restriction against alienation under laws of the United States; or

''(C) by a dependent Indian community.''.

SEC. 20215. SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS FOR OIL AND GAS LEASES.

An environmental review for an oil and gas lease or permit prepared pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regulations—

(1) shall apply only to areas that are within or immediately adjacent to the lease plot or plots and that are directly affected by the proposed action; and

(2) shall not require consideration of downstream, indirect effects of oil and gas consumption.

SEC. 20216. EXPEDITING APPROVAL OF GATHERING LINES.

Section 11318(b)(1) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 15943(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''to be an action that is categorically excluded (as defined in section 1508.1 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act))'' and inserting ''to not be a major Federal action''.

SEC. 20217. LEASE SALE LITIGATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any oil and gas lease sale held under section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (26 U.S.C. 226) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) shall not be vacated and activities on leases awarded in the sale shall not be otherwise limited, delayed, or enjoined unless the court concludes allowing development of the challenged lease will pose a risk of an imminent and substantial environmental harm and there is no other equitable remedy available as a matter of law. No court, in response to an action brought pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. et seq.), may enjoin or issue any order preventing the award of leases to a bidder in a lease sale conducted pursuant to section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (26 U.S.C. 226) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) if the Department of the Interior has previously opened bids for such leases or disclosed the high bidder for any tract that was included in such lease sale.

SEC. 20218. LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a claim arising under Federal law seeking judicial review of a permit, license, or approval issued by a Federal agency for a mineral project, energy facility, or energy storage device shall be barred unless—

(1) the claim is filed within 120 days after publication of a notice in the Federal Register announcing that the permit, license, or approval is final pursuant to the law under which the agency action is taken, unless a shorter time is specified in the Federal law pursuant to which judicial review is allowed; and

(2) the claim is filed by a party that submitted a comment during the public comment period for such permit, license, or approval and such comment was sufficiently detailed to put the agency on notice of the issue upon which the party seeks judicial review.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall create a right to judicial review or place any limit on filing a claim that a person has violated the terms of a permit, license, or approval.

(c) TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to or supersede a claim subject to section 139(l)(1) of title 23, United States Code.

(d) MINERAL PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''mineral project'' means a project—

(1) located on—

(A) a mining claim, millsite claim, or tunnel site claim for any mineral;

(B) lands open to mineral entry; or

(C) a Federal mineral lease; and

(2) for the purposes of exploring for or producing minerals.

SEC. 20219. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT ON PERMITS TO DRILL.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue a report detailing—

(1) the approval timelines for applications for permits to drill issued by the Bureau of Land Management from 2018 through 2022;

(2) the number of applications for permits to drill that were not issued within 30 days of receipt of a completed application; and

(3) the causes of delays resulting in applications for permits to drill pending beyond the 30 day deadline required under section 17(p)(2) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)(2)).

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report issued under subsection (a) shall include recommendations with respect to—

(1) actions the Bureau of Land Management can take to streamline the approval process for applications for permits to drill to approve applications for permits to drill within 30 days of receipt of a completed application;

(2) aspects of the Federal permitting process carried out by the Bureau of Land Management to issue applications for permits to drill that can be turned over to States to expedite approval of applications for permits to drill; and

(3) legislative actions that Congress must take to allow States to administer certain aspects of the Federal permitting process described in paragraph (2).

SEC. 20220. E–NEPA.

(a) PERMITTING PORTAL STUDY.—The Council on Environmental Quality shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress within 1 year of the enactment of this Act on the potential to create an online permitting portal for permits that require review under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) that would—

(1) allow applicants to—

(A) submit required documents or materials for their application in one unified portal;

(B) upload additional documents as required by the applicable agency; and

(C) track the progress of individual applications;

(2) enhance interagency coordination in consultation by—

(A) allowing for comments in one unified portal;

(B) centralizing data necessary for reviews; and

(C) streamlining communications between other agencies and the applicant; and

(3) boost transparency in agency decisionmaking.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the Council of Environmental Quality to carry out the study directed by this section.

SEC. 20221. LIMITATIONS ON CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 139(l) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking ''150 days'' each place it appears and inserting ''90 days''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 330(e) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''150 days'' and inserting ''90 days''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(B)(i), by striking ''150 days'' and inserting ''90 days''.

(2) Section 24201(a)(4) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''of 150 days''.

SEC. 20222. ONE FEDERAL DECISION FOR PIPELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 60144. Efficient environmental reviews and one Federal decision

''(a) EFFICIENT ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall apply the project development procedures, to the greatest extent feasible, described in section 139 of title 23 to any pipeline project that requires the approval of the Secretary under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

''(2) REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall incorporate into agency regulations and procedures pertaining to pipeline projects described in paragraph (1) aspects of such project development procedures, or portions thereof, determined appropriate by the Secretary in a manner consistent with this section, that increase the efficiency of the review of pipeline projects.

''(3) DISCRETION.—The Secretary may choose not to incorporate into agency regulations and procedures pertaining to pipeline projects described in paragraph (1) such project development procedures that could only feasibly apply to highway projects, public transportation capital projects, and multimodal projects.

''(4) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (l) of section 139 of title 23 shall apply to pipeline projects described in paragraph (1).

''(b) ADDITIONAL CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall maintain and make publicly available, including on the Internet, a database that identifies project-specific information on the use of a categorical exclusion on any pipeline project carried out under this title.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''60144. Efficient environmental reviews and one Federal decision.''.

SEC. 20223. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN WILDFIRE MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FROM CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Wildfire mitigation activities of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may be carried out without regard to the provisions of law specified in subsection (b).

(b) PROVISIONS OF LAW SPECIFIED.—The provisions of law specified in this section are all Federal, State, or other laws, regulations, and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following laws:

(1) Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

(2) The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(c) WILDFIRE MITIGATION ACTIVITY.—For purposes of this section, the term ''wildfire mitigation activity''—

(1) is an activity conducted on Federal land that is—

(A) under the administration of the Director of the National Park System, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) within 300 feet of any permanent or temporary road, as measured from the center of such road; and

(2) includes forest thinning, hazardous fuel reduction, prescribed burning, and vegetation management.

SEC. 20224. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT, FACILITY INSPECTION, AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RELATING TO ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITY RIGHTS OF WAY.

(a) HAZARD TREES WITHIN 50 FEET OF ELECTRIC POWER LINE.—Section 512(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772(a)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking ''10'' and inserting ''50''.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.—Section 512(c)(3)(E) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772(c)(3)(E)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) consulting with private landowners with respect to any hazard trees identified for removal from land owned by such private landowners.''.

(c) REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—Clause (iv) of section 512(c)(4)(A) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772(c)(4)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

''(iv) ensures that—

''(I) a plan submitted without a modification under clause (iii) shall be automatically approved 60 days after review; and

''(II) a plan submitted with a modification under clause (iii) shall be automatically approved 67 days after review.''.

SEC. 20225. CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR ELECTRIC UTILITY LINES RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System lands; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to public lands.

(b) CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION ESTABLISHED.—Forest management activities described in subsection (c) are a category of activities designated as being categorically excluded from the preparation of an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332).

(c) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES DESIGNATED FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION.—The forest management activities designated as being categorically excluded under subsection (b) are—

(1) the development and approval of a vegetation management, facility inspection, and operation and maintenance plan submitted under section 512(c)(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772(c)(1)) by the Secretary concerned; and

(2) the implementation of routine activities conducted under the plan referred to in paragraph (1).

(d) AVAILABILITY OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION.—On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned may use the categorical exclusion established under subsection (b) in accordance with this section.

(e) EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—Use of the categorical exclusion established under subsection (b) shall not be subject to the extraordinary circumstances procedures in section 220.6, title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, or section 1508.4, title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(f) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AREAS.—The categorical exclusion established under subsection (b) shall not apply to any forest management activity conducted—

(1) in a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; or

(2) on National Forest System lands on which, by Act of Congress, the removal of vegetation is restricted or prohibited.

(g) PERMANENT ROADS.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON ESTABLISHMENT.—A forest management activity designated under subsection (c) shall not include the establishment of a permanent road.

(2) EXISTING ROADS.—The Secretary concerned may carry out necessary maintenance and repair on an existing permanent road for the purposes of conducting a forest management activity designated under subsection (c).

(3) TEMPORARY ROADS.—The Secretary concerned shall decommission any temporary road constructed for a forest management activity designated under subsection (c) not later than 3 years after the date on which the action is completed.

(h) APPLICABLE LAWS.—A forest management activity designated under subsection (c) shall not be subject to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536), section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, or any other applicable law.

SEC. 20226. STAFFING PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each local unit of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service shall conduct an outreach plan for disseminating and advertising open civil service positions with functions relating to permitting or natural resources in their offices. Each such plan shall include outreach to local high schools, community colleges, institutions of higher education, and any other relevant institutions, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture (as the case may be).

(b) COLLABORATION PERMITTED.—Such local units of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service located in reasonably close geographic areas may collaborate to produce a joint outreach plan that meets the requirements of subsection (a).

Subtitle C—Permitting for Mining Needs

SEC. 20301. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) BYPRODUCT.—The term ''byproduct'' has the meaning given such term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(3) MINERAL.—The term ''mineral'' means any mineral of a kind that is locatable (including, but not limited to, such minerals located on ''lands acquired by the United States'', as such term is defined in section 2 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands) under the Act of May 10, 1872 (Chapter 152; 17 Stat. 91).

(4) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(D) Guam;

(E) American Samoa;

(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

SEC. 20302. MINERALS SUPPLY CHAIN AND RELIABILITY.

Section 40206 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (30 U.S.C. 1607) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**CRITICAL MINERALS**'' and inserting ''**MINERALS**'';

(2) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) LEAD AGENCY.—The term 'lead agency' means the Federal agency with primary responsibility for issuing a mineral exploration or mine permit or lease for a mineral project.

''(2) MINERAL.—The term 'mineral' has the meaning given such term in section 20301 of the TAPP American Resources Act.

''(3) MINERAL EXPLORATION OR MINE PERMIT.—The term 'mineral exploration or mine permit' means—

''(A) an authorization of the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service, as applicable, for exploration for minerals that requires analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;

''(B) a plan of operations for a mineral project approved by the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service; or

''(C) any other Federal permit or authorization for a mineral project.

''(4) MINERAL PROJECT.—The term 'mineral project' means a project—

''(A) located on—

''(i) a mining claim, millsite claim, or tunnel site claim for any mineral;

''(ii) lands open to mineral entry; or

''(iii) a Federal mineral lease; and

''(B) for the purposes of exploring for or producing minerals.'';

(3) in subsection (b), by striking ''critical'' each place such term appears;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''critical mineral production on Federal land'' and inserting ''mineral projects'';

(B) by inserting '', and in accordance with subsection (h)'' after ''to the maximum extent practicable'';

(C) by striking ''shall complete the'' and inserting ''shall complete such'';

(D) in paragraph (1), by striking ''critical mineral-related activities on Federal land'' and inserting ''mineral projects'';

(E) in paragraph (8), by striking the ''and'' at the end;

(F) in paragraph (9), by striking ''procedures.'' and inserting ''procedures; and''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) deferring to and relying on baseline data, analyses, and reviews performed by State agencies with jurisdiction over the environmental or reclamation permits for the proposed mineral project.'';

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''critical'' each place such term appears; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''mineral-related activities on Federal land'' and inserting ''mineral projects'';

(6) in subsection (e), by striking ''critical'';

(7) in subsection (f), by striking ''critical'' each place such term appears;

(8) in subsection (g), by striking ''critical'' each place such term appears; and

(9) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—For purposes of maximizing efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal permitting and review processes described under subsection (c), the lead agency in the Federal permitting and review processes of a mineral project shall (in consultation with any other Federal agency involved in such Federal permitting and review processes, and upon request of the project applicant, an affected State government, local government, or an Indian Tribe, or other entity such lead agency determines appropriate) enter into a memorandum of agreement with a project applicant where requested by the applicant to carry out the activities described in subsection (c).

''(2) TIMELINES AND SCHEDULES FOR NEPA REVIEWS.—

''(A) EXTENSION.—A project applicant may enter into 1 or more agreements with a lead agency to extend the deadlines described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (h)(1) of section 107 of title I of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 by, with respect to each such agreement, not more than 6 months.

''(B) ADJUSTMENT OF TIMELINES.—At the request of a project applicant, the lead agency and any other entity which is a signatory to a memorandum of agreement under paragraph (1) may, by unanimous agreement, adjust—

''(i) any deadlines described in subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) any deadlines extended under subparagraph (B).

''(3) EFFECT ON PENDING APPLICATIONS.—Upon a written request by a project applicant, the requirements of this subsection shall apply to any application for a mineral exploration or mine permit or mineral lease that was submitted before the date of the enactment of the TAPP American Resources Act.''.

SEC. 20303. FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS IMPROVEMENT.

Section 7002(f) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''critical'' both places such term appears; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4).

SEC. 20304. DESIGNATION OF MINING AS A COVERED SECTOR FOR FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT PURPOSES.

Section 41001(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended by inserting ''mineral production,'' before ''or any other sector''.

SEC. 20305. TREATMENT OF ACTIONS UNDER PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION 2022–11 FOR FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection (c), an action described in subsection (b) shall be—

(1) treated as a covered project, as defined in section 41001(6) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)), without regard to the requirements of that section; and

(2) included in the Permitting Dashboard maintained pursuant to section 41003(b) of that Act (42 13 U.S.C. 4370m–2(b)).

(b) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—An action described in this subsection is an action taken by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to Presidential Determination 2022–11 (87 Fed. Reg. 19775; relating to certain actions under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950) or the Presidential Memorandum of February 27, 2023, titled ''Presidential Waiver of Statutory Requirements Pursuant to Section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, on Department of Defense Supply Chains Resilience'' (88 Fed. Reg. 13015) to create, maintain, protect, expand, or restore sustainable and responsible domestic production capabilities through—

(1) supporting feasibility studies for mature mining, beneficiation, and value-added processing projects;

(2) byproduct and co-product production at existing mining, mine waste reclamation, and other industrial facilities;

(3) modernization of mining, beneficiation, and value-added processing to increase productivity, environmental sustainability, and workforce safety; or

(4) any other activity authorized under section 303(a)(1) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 15 (50 U.S.C. 4533(a)(1)).

(c) EXCEPTION.—An action described in subsection (b) may not be treated as a covered project or be included in the Permitting Dashboard under subsection (a) if the project sponsor (as defined in section 41001(18) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 21 4370m(18))) requests that the action not be treated as a covered project.

SEC. 20306. NOTICE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES WITH LIMITED SURFACE DISTURBANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days before commencing an exploration activity with a surface disturbance of not more than 5 acres of public lands, the operator of such exploration activity shall submit to the Secretary concerned a complete notice of such exploration activity.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—Notice submitted under subsection (a) shall include such information the Secretary concerned may require, including the information described in section 3809.301 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(c) REVIEW.—Not later than 15 days after the Secretary concerned receives notice submitted under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall—

(1) review and determine completeness of the notice; and

(2) allow exploration activities to proceed if—

(A) the surface disturbance of such exploration activities on such public lands will not exceed 5 acres;

(B) the Secretary concerned determines that the notice is complete; and

(C) the operator provides financial assurance that the Secretary concerned determines is adequate.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXPLORATION ACTIVITY.—The term ''exploration activity''—

(A) means creating surface disturbance greater than casual use that includes sampling, drilling, or developing surface or underground workings to evaluate the type, extent, quantity, or quality of mineral values present;

(B) includes constructing drill roads and drill pads, drilling, trenching, excavating test pits, and conducting geotechnical tests and geophysical surveys; and

(C) does not include activities where material is extracted for commercial use or sale.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) with respect to lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) with respect to National Forest System lands, the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 20307. USE OF MINING CLAIMS FOR ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES.

Section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) SECURITY OF TENURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A claimant shall have the right to use, occupy, and conduct operations on public land, with or without the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, if—

''(i) such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee required by section 10102 and the claim maintenance fee required by subsection (a); or

''(ii) in the case of a claimant who qualifies for a waiver under subsection (d), such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee and complies with the required assessment work under the general mining laws.

''(B) OPERATIONS DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'operations' means—

''(i) any activity or work carried out in connection with prospecting, exploration, processing, discovery and assessment, development, or extraction with respect to a locatable mineral;

''(ii) the reclamation of any disturbed areas; and

''(iii) any other reasonably incident uses, whether on a mining claim or not, including the construction and maintenance of facilities, roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and any other necessary infrastructure or means of access on public land for support facilities.

''(2) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT.—A claimant that fulfills the requirements of this section and section 10102 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of any provision of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that requires the payment of fair market value to the United States for use of public lands and resources relating to use of such lands and resources authorized by the general mining laws.

''(3) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to diminish the rights of entry, use, and occupancy, or any other right, of a claimant under the general mining laws.''.

SEC. 20308. ENSURING CONSIDERATION OF URANIUM AS A CRITICAL MINERAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7002(a)(3)(B)(i) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(3)(B)(i)) is amended to read as follows:

''(i) oil, oil shale, coal, or natural gas;''.

(b) UPDATE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall publish in the Federal Register an update to the final list established in section 7002(c)(3) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)(3)) in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes the following:

(1) The current status of uranium deposits in the United States with respect to the amount and quality of uranium contained in such deposits.

(2) A comparison of the United States to the rest of the world with respect to the amount and quality of uranium contained in uranium deposits.

(3) Policy considerations, including potential challenges, of utilizing the uranium from the deposits described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 20309. BARRING FOREIGN BAD ACTORS FROM OPERATING ON FEDERAL LANDS.

A mining claimant shall be barred from the right to use, occupy, and conduct operations on Federal land if the Secretary of the Interior finds the claimant has a foreign parent company that has (including through a subsidiary)—

(1) a known record of human rights violations; or

(2) knowingly operated an illegal mine in another country.

SEC. 20310. PERMIT PROCESS FOR PROJECTS RELATING TO EXTRACTION, RECOVERY, OR PROCESSING OF CRITICAL MATERIALS.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED PROJECT.—Section 41001(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii)(III), by striking ''; or'' and inserting '';'';

(2) in clause (iv)(II), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(v) is related to the extraction, recovery, or processing from coal, coal waste, coal processing waste, pre-or post-combustion coal byproducts, or acid mine drainage from coal mines of—

''(I) critical minerals (as such term is defined in section 7002 of the Energy Act of 2020);

''(II) rare earth elements; or

''(III) microfine carbon or carbon from coal.''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report evaluating the timeliness of implementation of reforms of the permitting process required as a result of the amendments made by this section on the following:

(1) The economic and national security of the United States.

(2) Domestic production and supply of critical minerals, rare earths, and microfine carbon or carbon from coal.

SEC. 20311. NATIONAL STRATEGY TO RE-SHORE MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Geological Survey, in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense, Energy, and State, shall—

(1) identify mineral commodities that—

(A) serve a critical purpose to the national security of the United States, including with respect to military, defense, and strategic mobility applications; and

(B) are at highest risk of supply chain disruption due to the domestic or global actions of any covered entity, including price-fixing, systemic acquisition and control of global mineral resources and processing, refining, and smelting capacity, and undercutting the fair market value of such resources; and

(2) develop a national strategy for bolstering supply chains in the United States for the mineral commodities identified under paragraph (1), including through the enactment of new national policies and the utilization of current authorities, to increase capacity and efficiency of domestic mining, refining, processing, and manufacturing of such mineral commodities.

(b) COVERED ENTITY.—In this section, the term ''covered entity'' means an entity that—

(1) is subject to the jurisdiction or direction of the People's Republic of China;

(2) is directly or indirectly operating on behalf of the People's Republic of China; or

(3) is owned by, directly or indirectly controlled by, or otherwise subject to the influence of the People's Republic of China.

Subtitle D—Federal Land Use Planning

SEC. 20401. FEDERAL LAND USE PLANNING AND WITHDRAWALS.

(a) RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—Federal lands and waters may not be withdrawn from entry under the mining laws or operation of the mineral leasing and mineral materials laws unless—

(1) a quantitative and qualitative geophysical and geological mineral resource assessment of the impacted area has been completed during the 10-year period ending on the date of such withdrawal;

(2) the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Defense, conducts an assessment of the economic, energy, strategic, and national security value of mineral deposits identified in such mineral resource assessment;

(3) the Secretary conducts an assessment of the reduction in future Federal revenues to the Treasury, States, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund resulting from the proposed mineral withdrawal;

(4) the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, conducts an assessment of military readiness and training activities in the proposed withdrawal area; and

(5) the Secretary submits a report to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs of the Senate, that includes the results of the assessments completed pursuant to this subsection.

(b) LAND USE PLANS.—Before a resource management plan under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or a forest management plan under the National Forest Management Act is updated or completed, the Secretary or Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, in consultation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall—

(1) review any quantitative and qualitative mineral resource assessment that was completed or updated during the 10-year period ending on the date that the applicable land management agency publishes a notice to prepare, revise, or amend a land use plan by the Director of the United States Geological Survey for the geographic area affected by the applicable management plan;

(2) the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Defense, conducts an assessment of the economic, energy, strategic, and national security value of mineral deposits identified in such mineral resource assessment; and

(3) submit a report to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs of the Senate, that includes the results of the assessment completed pursuant to this subsection.

(c) NEW INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall provide recommendations to the President on appropriate measures to reduce unnecessary impacts that a withdrawal of Federal lands or waters from entry under the mining laws or operation of the mineral leasing and mineral materials laws may have on mineral exploration, development, and other mineral activities (including authorizing exploration and development of such mineral deposits) not later than 180 days after the Secretary has notice that a resource assessment completed by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, in coordination with the State geological surveys, determines that a previously undiscovered mineral deposit may be present in an area that has been withdrawn from entry under the mining laws or operation of the mineral leasing and mineral materials laws pursuant to—

(1) section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1714); or

(2) chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 20402. PROHIBITIONS ON DELAY OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND.

(a) PROHIBITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not carry out any action that would pause, restrict, or delay the process for or issuance

of any of the following on Federal land, unless such lands are withdrawn from disposition under the mineral leasing laws, including by administrative withdrawal:

(1) New oil and gas lease sales, oil and gas leases, drill permits, or associated approvals or authorizations of any kind associated with oil and gas leases.

(2) New coal leases (including leases by application in process, renewals, modifications, or expansions of existing leases), permits, approvals, or authorizations.

(3) New leases, claims, permits, approvals, or authorizations for development or exploration of minerals.

(b) PROHIBITION ON RESCISSION OF LEASES, PERMITS, OR CLAIMS.—The President, the Secretary, or Secretary of Agriculture as applicable, may not rescind any existing lease, permit, or claim for the extraction and production of any mineral under the mining laws or mineral leasing and mineral materials laws on National Forest System land or land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, unless specifically authorized by Federal statute, or upon the lessee, permittee, or claimant's failure to comply with any of the provisions of the applicable lease, permit, or claim.

(c) MINERAL DEFINED.—In subsection (a)(3), the term ''mineral'' means any mineral of a kind that is locatable (including such minerals located on ''lands acquired by the United States'', as such term is defined in section 2 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands) under the Act of May 10, 1872 (Chapter 152; 17 Stat. 91).

SEC. 20403. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means—

(A) National Forest System land;

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702));

(C) the outer Continental Shelf (as defined in section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331)); and

(D) land managed by the Secretary of Energy.

(2) PRESIDENT.—The term ''President'' means—

(A) the President; and

(B) any designee of the President, including—

(i) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(ii) the Secretary of Commerce;

(iii) the Secretary of Energy; and

(iv) the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) PREVIOUSLY UNDISCOVERED DEPOSIT.—The term ''previously undiscovered mineral deposit'' means—

(A) a mineral deposit that has been previously evaluated by the United States Geological Survey and found to be of low mineral potential, but upon subsequent evaluation is determined by the United States Geological Survey to have significant mineral potential; or

(B) a mineral deposit that has not previously been evaluated by the United States Geological Survey.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

Subtitle E—Ensuring Competitiveness on Federal Lands

SEC. 20501. INCENTIVIZING DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

(a) OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS ROYALTY RATE.—Section 8(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''not less than 16⅔ percent, but not more than 18¾ percent, during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14', and not less than 16⅔ percent thereafter,'' each place it appears and inserting ''not less than 12.5 percent'';

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''not less than 16⅔ percent, but not more than 18¾ percent, during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14', and not less than 16⅔ percent thereafter,'' each place it appears and inserting ''not less than 12.5 percent'';

(3) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''not less than 16⅔ percent, but not more than 18¾ percent, during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14', and not less than 16⅔ percent thereafter,'' and inserting ''not less than 12.5 percent''; and

(4) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''not less than 16⅔ percent, but not more than 18¾ percent, during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14', and not less than 16⅔ percent thereafter,'' and inserting ''not less than 12.5 percent''.

(b) MINERAL LEASING ACT.—

(1) ONSHORE OIL AND GAS ROYALTY RATES.—

(A) LEASE OF OIL AND GAS LAND.—Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(I) by striking ''not less than 16⅔'' and inserting ''not less than 12.5''; and

(II) by striking ''or, in the case of a lease issued during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14', 16⅔ percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease''; and

(ii) by striking ''16⅔ percent'' each place it appears and inserting ''12.5 percent''.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT.—Section 31(e)(3) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 188(e)(3)) is amended by striking ''20'' inserting ''16⅔''.

(2) OIL AND GAS MINIMUM BID.—Section 17(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''$10 per acre during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14'.'' and inserting ''$2 per acre for a period of 2 years from the date of the enactment of the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''$10 per acre'' and inserting ''$2 per acre''.

(3) FOSSIL FUEL RENTAL RATES.—Section 17(d) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(d)) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) All leases issued under this section, as amended by the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, shall be conditioned upon payment by the lessee of a rental of not less than $1.50 per acre per year for the first through fifth years of the lease and not less than $2 per acre per year for each year thereafter. A minimum royalty in lieu of rental of not less than the rental which otherwise would be required for that lease year shall be payable at the expiration of each lease year beginning on or after a discovery of oil or gas in paying quantities on the lands leased.''.

(4) EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FEE.—Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is further amended by repealing subsection (q).

(5) ELIMINATION OF NONCOMPETITIVE LEASING.—Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) is further amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(I) in the first sentence, by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (2) and (3)''; and

(II) by adding at the end ''Lands for which no bids are received or for which the highest bid is less than the national minimum acceptable bid shall be offered promptly within 30 days for leasing under subsection (c) of this section and shall remain available for leasing for a period of 2 years after the competitive lease sale.''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(3)(A) If the United States held a vested future interest in a mineral estate that, immediately prior to becoming a vested present interest, was subject to a lease under which oil or gas was being produced, or had a well capable of producing, in paying quantities at an annual average production volume per well per day of either not more than 15 barrels per day of oil or condensate, or not more than 60,000 cubic feet of gas, the holder of the lease may elect to continue the lease as a noncompetitive lease under subsection (c)(1).

''(B) An election under this paragraph is effective—

''(i) in the case of an interest which vested after January 1, 1990, and on or before October 24, 1992, if the election is made before the date that is 1 year after October 24, 1992;

''(ii) in the case of an interest which vests within 1 year after October 24, 1992, if the election is made before the date that is 2 years after October 24, 1992; and

''(iii) in any case other than those described in clause (i) or (ii), if the election is made prior to the interest becoming a vested present interest.'';

(B) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) LANDS SUBJECT TO LEASING UNDER SUBSECTION (b); FIRST QUALIFIED APPLICANT.—

''(1) If the lands to be leased are not leased under subsection (b)(1) of this section or are not subject to competitive leasing under subsection (b)(2) of this section, the person first making application for the lease who is qualified to hold a lease under this chapter shall be entitled to a lease of such lands without competitive bidding, upon payment of a non-refundable application fee of at least $75. A lease under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the payment of a royalty at a rate of 12.5 percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease. Leases shall be issued within 60 days of the date on which the Secretary identifies the first responsible qualified applicant.

''(2)(A) Lands (i) which were posted for sale under subsection (b)(1) of this section but for which no bids were received or for which the highest bid was less than the national minimum acceptable bid and (ii) for which, at the end of the period referred to in subsection (b)(1) of this section no lease has been issued and no lease application is pending under paragraph (1) of this subsection, shall again be available for leasing only in accordance with subsection (b)(1) of this section.

''(B) The land in any lease which is issued under paragraph (1) of this subsection or under subsection (b)(1) of this section which lease terminates, expires, is cancelled or is relinquished shall again be available for leasing only in accordance with subsection (b)(1) of this section.''; and

(C) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) PRIMARY TERM.—Competitive and noncompetitive leases issued under this section shall be for a primary term of 10 years: Provided, however, That competitive leases issued in special tar sand areas shall also be for a primary term of 10 years. Each such

lease shall continue so long after its primary term as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. Any lease issued under this section for land on which, or for which under an approved cooperative or unit plan of development or operation, actual drilling operations were commenced prior to the end of its primary term and are being diligently prosecuted at that time shall be extended for two years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities.''.

(6) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 31 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 188) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 17(b)'' and inserting ''subsection (b) or (c) of section 17 of this Act'';

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) insert ''either'' after ''rentals and''; and

(II) insert ''or the inclusion in a reinstated lease issued pursuant to the provisions of section 17(c) of this Act of a requirement that future rentals shall be at a rate not less than $5 per acre per year, all'' before ''as determined by the Secretary''; and

(ii) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3)(A) payment of back royalties and the inclusion in a reinstated lease issued pursuant to the provisions of section 17(b) of this Act of a requirement for future royalties at a rate of not less than 16⅔ percent computed on a sliding scale based upon the average production per well per day, at a rate which shall be not less than 4 percentage points greater than the competitive royalty schedule then in force and used for royalty determination for competitive leases issued pursuant to such section as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That royalty on such reinstated lease shall be paid on all production removed or sold from such lease subsequent to the termination of the original lease;

''(B) payment of back royalties and inclusion in a reinstated lease issued pursuant to the provisions of section 17(c) of this Act of a requirement for future royalties at a rate not less than 16⅔ percent: Provided, That royalty on such reinstated lease shall be paid on all production removed or sold from such lease subsequent to the cancellation or termination of the original lease; and'';

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (1), strike ''in the same manner as the original lease issued pursuant to section 17'' and insert ''as a competitive or a noncompetitive oil and gas lease in the same manner as the original lease issued pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of section 17 of this Act'';

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraph (3) and (4), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the issuance of a lease in lieu of an abandoned patented oil placer mining claim shall be treated as a noncompetitive oil and gas lease issued pursuant to section 17(c) of this Act.'';

(D) in subsection (g), by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsections (d) and (f)'';

(E) by amending subsection (h) to read as follows:

''(h) ROYALTY REDUCTIONS.—

''(1) In acting on a petition to issue a noncompetitive oil and gas lease, under subsection (f) of this section or in response to a request filed after issuance of such a lease, or both, the Secretary is authorized to reduce the royalty on such lease if in his judgment it is equitable to do so or the circumstances warrant such relief due to uneconomic or other circumstances which could cause undue hardship or premature termination of production.

''(2) In acting on a petition for reinstatement pursuant to subsection (d) of this section or in response to a request filed after reinstatement, or both, the Secretary is authorized to reduce the royalty in that reinstated lease on the entire leasehold or any tract or portion thereof segregated for royalty purposes if, in his judgment, there are uneconomic or other circumstances which could cause undue hardship or premature termination of production; or because of any written action of the United States, its agents or employees, which preceded, and was a major consideration in, the lessee's expenditure of funds to develop the property under the lease after the rent had become due and had not been paid; or if in the judgment of the Secretary it is equitable to do so for any reason.'';

(F) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(G) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) ISSUANCE OF NONCOMPETITIVE OIL AND GAS LEASE; CONDITIONS.—Where an unpatented oil placer mining claim validly located prior to February 24, 1920, which has been or is currently producing or is capable of producing oil or gas, has been or is hereafter deemed conclusively abandoned for failure to file timely the required instruments or copies of instruments required by section 1744 of title 43, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such failure was inadvertent, justifiable, or not due to lack of reasonable diligence on the part of the owner, the Secretary may issue, for the lands covered by the abandoned unpatented oil placer mining claim, a noncompetitive oil and gas lease, consistent with the provisions of section 17(e) of this Act, to be effective from the statutory date the claim was deemed conclusively abandoned. Issuance of such a lease shall be conditioned upon:

''(1) a petition for issuance of a noncompetitive oil and gas lease, together with the required rental and royalty, including back rental and royalty accruing from the statutory date of abandonment of the oil placer mining claim, being filed with the Secretary- (A) with respect to any claim deemed conclusively abandoned on or before January 12, 1983, on or before the one hundred and twentieth day after January 12, 1983, or (B) with respect to any claim deemed conclusively abandoned after January 12, 1983, on or before the one hundred and twentieth day after final notification by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction of the determination of the abandonment of the oil placer mining claim;

''(2) a valid lease not having been issued affecting any of the lands covered by the abandoned oil placer mining claim prior to the filing of such petition: Provided, however, That after the filing of a petition for issuance of a lease under this subsection, the Secretary shall not issue any new lease affecting any of the lands covered by such abandoned oil placer mining claim for a reasonable period, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by him;

''(3) a requirement in the lease for payment of rental, including back rentals accruing from the statutory date of abandonment of the oil placer mining claim, of not less than $5 per acre per year;

''(4) a requirement in the lease for payment of royalty on production removed or sold from the oil placer mining claim, including all royalty on production made subsequent to the statutory date the claim was deemed conclusively abandoned, of not less than 12½ percent; and

''(5) compliance with the notice and reimbursement of costs provisions of paragraph (4) of subsection (e) but addressed to the petition covering the conversion of an abandoned unpatented oil placer mining claim to a noncompetitive oil and gas lease.''.

Subtitle F—Energy Revenue Sharing

SEC. 20601. GULF OF MEXICO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUE.

(a) DISTRIBUTION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUE TO GULF PRODUCING STATES.—Section 105 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''50'' and inserting ''37.5''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''50'' and inserting ''62.5'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''75'' and inserting ''80''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''25'' and inserting ''20''; and

(2) by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

''(f) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts disbursed to a Gulf producing State under this section shall be treated as revenue sharing and not as a Federal award or grant for the purposes of part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations.''.

(b) EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS FROM SEQUESTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 255(g)(1)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 905(g)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting after ''Payments to Social Security Trust Funds (28–0404–0–1–651).'' the following:

''Payments to States pursuant to section 105(a)(2)(A) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 43 U.S.C. 1331 note) (014–5535–0–2–302).''.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to any sequestration order issued under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 20602. PARITY IN OFFSHORE WIND REVENUE SHARING.

(a) PAYMENTS AND REVENUES.—Section 8(p)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(p)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(A) The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''(B) The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(B) DISPOSITION OF REVENUES FOR PROJECTS LOCATED WITHIN 3 NAUTICAL MILES SEAWARD OF STATE SUBMERGED LAND.—The Secretary''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) DISPOSITION OF REVENUES FOR OFFSHORE WIND PROJECTS IN CERTAIN AREAS.—

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

''(I) COVERED OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT.—The term 'covered offshore wind project' means a wind powered electric generation project in a wind energy area on the outer Continental Shelf that is not wholly or partially located within an area subject to subparagraph (B).

''(II) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term 'eligible State' means a State a point on the coastline of which is located within 75 miles of the geographic center of a covered offshore wind project.

''(III) QUALIFIED OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUES.—The term 'qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues' means all royalties, fees, rentals, bonuses, or other payments from covered offshore wind projects carried out pursuant to this subsection on or after the date of enactment of this subparagraph.

''(ii) REQUIREMENT.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit—

''(aa) 12.5 percent of qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues in the general fund of the Treasury;

''(bb) 37.5 percent of qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues in the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund; and

''(cc) 50 percent of qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues in a special account in the Treasury from which the Secretary shall disburse to each eligible State an amount determined pursuant to subclause (II).

''(II) ALLOCATION.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb), for each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the amount made available under subclause (I)(cc) shall be allocated to each eligible State in amounts (based on a formula established by the Secretary by regulation) that are inversely proportional to the respective distances between the point on the coastline of each eligible State that is closest to the geographic center of the applicable leased tract and the geographic center of the leased tract.

''(bb) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—The amount allocated to an eligible State each fiscal year under item (aa) shall be at least 10 percent of the amounts made available under subclause (I)(cc).

''(cc) PAYMENTS TO COASTAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.—

''(AA) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay 20 percent of the allocable share of each eligible State, as determined pursuant to item (aa), to the coastal political subdivisions of the eligible State.

''(BB) ALLOCATION.—The amount paid by the Secretary to coastal political subdivisions under subitem (AA) shall be allocated to each coastal political subdivision in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 31(b)(4) of this Act.

''(iii) TIMING.—The amounts required to be deposited under subclause (I) of clause (ii) for the applicable fiscal year shall be made available in accordance with such subclause during the fiscal year immediately following the applicable fiscal year.

''(iv) AUTHORIZED USES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), each eligible State shall use all amounts received under clause (ii)(II) in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws, only for 1 or more of the following purposes:

''(aa) Projects and activities for the purposes of coastal protection and resiliency, including conservation, coastal restoration, estuary management, beach nourishment, hurricane and flood protection, and infrastructure directly affected by coastal wetland losses.

''(bb) Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources, including through fisheries science and research.

''(cc) Implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan.

''(dd) Mitigation of the impact of outer Continental Shelf activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects.

''(ee) Planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with this section.

''(ff) Infrastructure improvements at ports, including modifications to Federal navigation channels, to support installation of offshore wind energy projects.

''(II) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts received by an eligible State under clause (ii)(II), not more than 3 percent shall be used for the purposes described in subclause (I)(ee).

''(v) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to clause (vi)(III), amounts made available under items (aa) and (cc) of clause (ii)(I) shall—

''(I) be made available, without further appropriation, in accordance with this subparagraph;

''(II) remain available until expended; and

''(III) be in addition to any amount appropriated under any other Act.

''(vi) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Governor of each eligible State that receives amounts under clause (ii)(II) for the applicable fiscal year shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes the use of the amounts by the eligible State during the period covered by the report.

''(II) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—On receipt of a report submitted under subclause (I), the Secretary shall make the report available to the public on the website of the Department of the Interior.

''(III) LIMITATION.—If the Governor of an eligible State that receives amounts under clause (ii)(II) fails to submit the report required under subclause (I) by the deadline specified in that subclause, any amounts that would otherwise be provided to the eligible State under clause (ii)(II) for the succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the Treasury.

''(vii) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts disbursed to an eligible State under this subsection shall be treated as revenue sharing and not as a Federal award or grant for the purposes of part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations.''.

(b) WIND LEASE SALES FOR AREAS OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFSHORE OF TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Section 33 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1356c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(b) WIND LEASE SALE PROCEDURE.—Any wind lease granted pursuant to this section shall be considered a wind lease granted under section 8(p), including for purposes of the disposition of revenues pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 8(p)(2).''.

(c) EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS FROM SEQUESTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 255(g)(1)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 905(g)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting after ''Payments to Social Security Trust Funds (28–0404–0–1–651).'' the following:

''Payments to States pursuant to subparagraph (C)(ii)(I)(cc) of section 8(p)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(p)(2)).''.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to any sequestration order issued under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 20603. ELIMINATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FEE UNDER THE MINERAL LEASING ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the first sentence, by striking ''and, subject to the provisions of subsection (b),'';

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;

(4) in paragraph (3)(B)(ii) of subsection (b) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''; and

(5) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii) of subsection (c) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsection (c)(2)(B)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(2)(B)''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 355(a)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Subject to the provisions of section 35(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(b)), all'' and inserting ''All''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''of the Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 450; 30 U.S.C. 191),'' and inserting ''of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191)''.

(2) Section 20(a) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1019(a)) is amended, in the second sentence of the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''the provisions of subsection (b) of section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(b)) and section 5(a)(2) of this Act'' and inserting ''section 5(a)(2)''.

(3) Section 205(f) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1735(f)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''this Section'' and inserting ''this section''; and

(B) by striking the fourth, fifth, and sixth sentences.

SEC. 20604. SUNSET.

This subtitle, and the amendments made by this subtitle, shall cease to have effect on September 30, 2032, and on such date the provisions of law amended by this subtitle shall be restored or revived as if this subtitle had not been enacted.

TITLE III—WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION AND ENERGY PROJECT IMPROVEMENT

SEC. 30001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Water Quality Certification and Energy Project Improvement Act of 2023''.

SEC. 30002. CERTIFICATION.

Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''may result'' and inserting ''may directly result'';

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking ''activity'' and inserting ''discharge'';

(iii) in the third sentence, by striking ''applications'' each place it appears and inserting ''requests'';

(iv) in the fifth sentence, by striking ''act on'' and inserting ''grant or deny''; and

(v) by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: ''Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Water Quality Certification and Energy Project Improvement Act of 2023, each State and interstate agency that has authority to give such a certification, and the Administrator, shall publish requirements for certification to demonstrate to such State, such interstate agency, or the Administrator, as the case may be, compliance with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307. A decision to grant or deny a request for certification shall be based only on the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307, and the grounds for the decision shall be set forth in writing and provided to the applicant. Not later than 90 days after receipt of a request for certification, the State, interstate agency, or Administrator, as the case may be, shall identify in writing all specific additional materials or information that are necessary to grant or deny the request.'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''notice of application for such Federal license or permit'' and inserting ''receipt of a notice under the preceding sentence'';

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking ''any water quality requirement'' and inserting ''any applicable provision of section 301, 302, 303, 306, or 307'';

(iii) in the fifth sentence, by striking ''insure compliance with applicable water quality requirements.'' and inserting ''ensure compliance with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307.'';

(iv) in the final sentence, by striking ''insure'' and inserting ''ensure''; and

(v) by striking the first sentence and inserting ''On receipt of a request for certification, the certifying State or interstate agency, as applicable, shall immediately notify the Administrator of the request.'';

(C) in paragraph (3), in the second sentence, by striking ''section'' and inserting ''any applicable provision of section'';

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''applicable effluent limitations or other limitations or other applicable water quality requirements will not be violated'' and inserting ''no applicable provision of section 301, 302, 303, 306, or 307 will be violated'';

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking ''will violate applicable effluent limitations or other limitations or other water quality requirements'' and inserting ''will directly result in a discharge that violates an applicable provision of section 301, 302, 303, 306, or 307,''; and

(iii) in the third sentence, by striking ''such facility or activity will not violate the applicable provisions'' and inserting ''operation of such facility or activity will not directly result in a discharge that violates any applicable provision''; and

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking ''the applicable provisions'' and inserting ''any applicable provision'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''any applicable effluent limitations and other limitations, under section 301 or 302 of this Act, standard of performance under section 306 of this Act, or prohibition, effluent standard, or pretreatment standard under section 307 of this Act, and with any other appropriate requirement of State law set forth in such certification, and'' and inserting ''the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307, and any such limitations or requirements''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) For purposes of this section, the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 are any applicable effluent limitations and other limitations, under section 301 or 302, standard of performance under section 306, prohibition, effluent standard, or pretreatment standard under section 307, and requirement of State law implementing water quality criteria under section 303 necessary to support the designated use or uses of the receiving navigable waters.''.

SEC. 30003. FEDERAL GENERAL PERMITS.

Section 402(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6)(A) The Administrator is authorized to issue general permits under this section for discharges of similar types from similar sources.

''(B) The Administrator may require submission of a notice of intent to be covered under a general permit issued under this section, including additional information that the Administrator determines necessary.

''(C) If a general permit issued under this section will expire and the Administrator decides not to issue a new general permit for discharges similar to those covered by the expiring general permit, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of such decision at least two years prior to the expiration of the general permit.

''(D) If a general permit issued under this section expires and the Administrator has not published a notice in accordance with subparagraph (C), until such time as the Administrator issues a new general permit for discharges similar to those covered by the expired general permit, the Administrator shall—

''(i) continue to apply the terms, conditions, and requirements of the expired general permit to any discharge that was covered by the expired general permit; and

''(ii) apply such terms, conditions, and requirements to any discharge that would have been covered by the expired general permit (in accordance with any relevant requirements for such coverage) if the discharge had occurred before such expiration.''.

DIVISION E—INCREASE IN DEBT LIMIT

SEC. 40001. LIMITED SUSPENSION OF DEBT CEILING.

(a) SUSPENSION.—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the applicable date.

(b) DOLLAR LIMITATION ON SUSPENSION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the extent that the application of such subsection would result in the face amount of obligations subject to limitation under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, to exceed the sum of—

(1) the dollar limitation in effect under such section on the date of the enactment of this Act, increased by

(2) $1,500,000,000,000.

(c) APPLICABLE DATE.—For purposes of this section, the term ''applicable date'' means the earlier of—

(1) March 31, 2024, or

(2) the first date on which subsection (a) does not apply by reason of subsection (b).

(d) SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING SUSPENSION PERIOD.—Effective as of the close of the applicable date, the dollar limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, is increased to the extent that—

(1) the face amount of obligations subject to limitation under such section outstanding as of the close of the applicable date, exceeds

(2) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of the enactment of this Act.

An obligation shall not be taken into account under paragraph (1) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred by the Federal Government that required payment on or before the applicable date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 2 hours, equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees, and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BOYLE), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill, H.R. 2811.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act.

Over the last 2 years, President Biden has financed his radical agenda and vast expansion of the Federal Government with an unprecedented $10 trillion in spending, $6 trillion of which has been added to our national debt, the highest level of deficit spending in the history of America.

This unbridled spending spree has resulted in sustained record inflation, soaring interest rates, an economy in a recessionary tailspin, and a nation on the brink of a catastrophic debt crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the fiscal state of the Nation is bleak; our national debt is unsustainable; and the outlook grows more uncertain every day.

For 100 years, the debt ceiling has served as a check on our accumulating debt and its impact on the financial health of our Nation. No responsible leader can look at the rapid deterioration of our balance sheet and the unsustainability of our deficit spending and stand idly by defending the status quo.

Mr. Speaker, this isn't a Republican problem, and it is not a Democrat problem. It is America's problem, and it is a mathematical reality that requires real leadership from both sides of the aisle before it is too late.

House Republicans' debt ceiling proposal is an important first step to getting our fiscal house in order and a good faith effort to bring the President to the negotiating table.

Our plan will reduce deficit spending, save taxpayers $4.8 trillion, and begin extinguishing the flames of our current cost-of-living crisis.

First, we limit Federal spending by reining in and rightsizing the Federal bureaucracy. Our bill will reduce FY24 discretionary spending levels by 9 percent, $130 billion, returning us to the same spending levels we were operating under just 4 months ago.

Going forward, we will cap the growth of discretionary spending by 1 percent annually over the next 10 years, reducing wasteful Washington spending by over $3 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, put simply, this bill would require Washington to do what every American has been forced to do as a result of Biden's spending-induced inflation: tighten our belts and change our spending habits.

Second, we save taxpayer dollars by reversing some of the Democrats' reckless spending, reclaiming tens of billions in unspent COVID funds, defunding the President's army of 87,000 IRS agents, repealing special interest tax breaks for the largest green energy corporations, and rescinding President Biden's unconstitutional student loan bailout.

Third, this legislation will grow the economy by returning to pro-work, pro-growth, and pro-energy policies that will unleash American prosperity once again. It stops the assault on U.S. energy production and restores American energy dominance. It reins in Biden's unprecedented barrage of regulations. It breaks the cycle of poverty

and government dependence for generations of Americans by restoring commonsense, Clinton-era work requirements for able-bodied adults.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to get America back to work, turn this economy loose, and let the tide of prosperity lift all boats.

We have put forward a plan worthy of the people we serve. Now, we must put aside political small-mindedness and rise to meet the enormous challenge facing our great Nation.

If we fail to meet this moment, then we risk being the first generation in history to leave our children a weaker America with fewer opportunities and a lower standard of living.

Let me be clear. We will pay our creditors, and we will protect the good faith and credit of the United States, but we will not give this President or any politician a blank check to bankrupt our country.

Mr. Speaker, this is where the reckless spending stops. This is where we speak up for our children. This is where we fight together to save our country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2811, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, my friends on the other side of the aisle will claim they are being ''fiscally responsible.'' Let's be clear. There never has been and never will be anything fiscally responsible about refusing to pay America's bills. Killing millions of jobs is also not fiscally responsible. Neither is knowingly unleashing a recession.

That is why even former President Trump said: ''I can't imagine anybody ever even thinking of using the debt ceiling as a negotiating [tool].''

Now, I had hoped that when the Speaker referred to the budget process and debt ceiling as ''apples and oranges,'' it meant my friends on the other side finally understood the real-world ramifications of their reckless brinkmanship, yet here we are.

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Republicans' DOA act, the default on America act, will cut investments, crush job creation, and crash the economy.

Their default on America act must be DOA. There is no way Congress will agree to 10 years of destructive caps and the biggest single cut to nondefense programs in American history.

For what? In exchange for a few months of respite before we would have to go through this debt ceiling roller coaster all over again.

Mr. Speaker, when the American people hear what I just said, the biggest single cut to nondefense programs in the history of the American Government, they might be wondering what exactly that means.

Well, here are some specifics:

First, in total, we are talking about an immediate cut of at least $142 billion.

That would mean, for example, public safety. After recent near-misses, under this bill, 125 air traffic control towers would be shut down, impacting one-third of all airports. Following the disastrous derailments in eastern Ohio and West Virginia, rail safety jobs would be dramatically reduced, with 11,000 fewer safety inspection days and 30,000 fewer miles of track inspected annually.

Our communities would be less safe with the cut of Federal support to 60 local law enforcement agencies, 300 to 400 fewer local law enforcement positions, as well as approximately 11,000 fewer FBI personnel.

On health, amid a mental health and overdose crisis, nearly 1 million people facing a suicidal or mental health crisis would be unable to access support services through the 988 suicide and crisis lifeline, and tens of thousands of individuals could be denied admission to opioid use disorder treatment.

In terms of families and nutrition, with the looming rise of food insecurity, nutrition services such as Meals on Wheels would be cut for more than 1 million seniors.

How can we allow this to happen?

We simply cannot and must not.

Now, many of us on this side of the aisle who will be speaking will detail even more of the cuts that are included in this DOA, default on America act, but for now, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the last time we had a significant fiscal reform it came through debt ceiling negotiations that were led by no other than President Joe Biden in 2011.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), my good friend.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, throughout this debate, I have had three basic parameters: The President and the majority leader must negotiate with the Speaker. We must cut spending. And we must not default.

This bill, the Limit, Save, Grow Act, is a beginning and puts the President and Senate majority leader on notice: The days of one-party rule are over. The American people elected a House Republican majority to serve as a check and balance on the reckless, out-of-control spending that was the hallmark of the last 2 years: $5 trillion in new spending, $10 trillion total, a 41-year record high on inflation, skyrocketing energy costs, America saddled with over $31 trillion in debt and counting.

It cannot continue.

This bill would save Americans $4.8 trillion over the next decade. It would restore FY22 spending, which every Democrat previously voted for and supported.

If it was good 4 months ago, why is it not today?

It would cap future spending at 1 percent per year. It would claw back billions in unspent COVID funds, which the President has acknowledged COVID is now over. It would stop the hiring of 87,000 new IRS agents and employees. It would restore work requirements on able-bodied Americans, requirements previously championed by President Joe Biden and President Bill Clinton. Finally, it would unleash American energy, increasing domestic production while reducing costs for consumers and ending our reliance on foreign oil.

Simply put, we cannot continue to borrow and print new money at the levels this administration has. Republicans and Democrats must come together to rein in spending, protect vital programs like Social Security and Medicare, reduce inflation, and avoid default.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 20 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill begins the conversation, and President Biden and Senator SCHUMER must now come to the negotiating table and work with Speaker MCCARTHY in good faith to move our country forward and restore fiscal sanity and solvency.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Speaker Emerita of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BOYLE and Mr. RICHIE NEAL for their leadership in bringing our side of the story to this.

And what is that?

I thank the Republicans for the clarity with which they have put forth their default on America act because their default on America act will do just this.

When you vote for this bill, you will vote to:

Put veterans' healthcare at risk, eliminating up to 30 million healthcare visits for our veterans.

Slash Pell grants for tens of thousands of students.

Rip away food assistance for women, infants, and children, a million of them, a million seniors off of Meals on Wheels.

Pollute the planet by overturning what we did to save the planet with green tax credits in the Inflation Reduction Act.

Cut $8 billion in law enforcement from State, local, and Federal law enforcement, pulling cops off the street, and up to 700,000 fewer jobs to be created.

Certainly, we negotiate over the appropriations bills. I am an appropriator, and for 20 years I have been in 19 engagements of the debt ceiling kind. Whether we lift the debt ceiling is a question of whether we honor the Constitution that says the full faith and credit of America shall not be in doubt.

When you use that as a wedge, as President Trump admonished you not to, you are placing in doubt our credit rating and what that means to American people on their credit card bills

and at the kitchen table. You are playing with fire.

We have been down this road before. When the former President was President, three times we lifted the debt ceiling, never placing in doubt the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote.

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

When President Biden negotiated the fiscal reforms in the debt ceiling in 2011, he said he was pleased and thankful to do it. He called it a normal process. He said that you have got to compromise, didn't like the my-way-or-the-highway approach, and said it was a great honor. I hope he shares those sentiments today and soon.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas, the chairman of the Budget Committee.

Mr. Speaker, we are debating a bill to accomplish goals, goals of equal importance: Pay the Nation's debts and begin a discussion with a plan so that we demonstrate to the American people that we in this House will rein in the astronomically excessive spending of the past 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve and demand that we do this. It is right and just. We must pay our Nation's debts. The American people don't want to see the excesses continue. That sentiment is pervasive.

Over the past 3 years, we have increased our national debt by almost $12 trillion. Some was due to COVID, most due to ideology and complete lack of fiscal restraint.

Mr. Speaker, our plan pays our Nation's debts, and we must, as well, limit Federal excesses moving forward back to 2022 levels. We are not talking about going into disasters here, 2022 levels with increases moving forward. It saves money by largely reclaiming COVID funds—COVID is over; those funds are available; they should be reclaimed—and by creating growth initiatives, which we must have, Mr. Speaker, in order to compete globally and assure the American Dream stays alive for our children. The White House and this House must cooperate and do what is right and just.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I remind my fellow Pennsylvanian, as well as all the Members of this House, that according to Moody's Analytics, the legislation that is in front of us ''would meaningfully increase the likelihood of recession.'' And lead to 800,000 job losses by the end of 2024.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the ranking member of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the reckless default on our debt act.

Unfortunately, those on the other side of the aisle have taken the full faith and credit of the United States hostage and have offered a terrible deal for the American people. Either they will inflict cruel cuts on vital programs for working families or they will destroy the economy.

Earlier this week, as has been pointed out, this plan was evaluated by Moody's Analytics, and they confirmed that almost 800,000 jobs will be lost. When they say the cuts aren't that bad, tell that to 200,000 children who will lose access to Head Start, 100,000 parents who will lose access to childcare, the 26 million students who are in title I schools who will get cuts in funding, or 6.6 million students who will lose money in Pell grants, or the tens of millions who will lose the funding for the student debt relief that has been promised.

These spending cuts are necessary, frankly, to pay for the Republican tax cuts that weren't paid for at the time. Eighty percent of the Trump tax cuts were scheduled to go to the top 1 percent and corporations, and now we are going to pay for them with cuts to education, healthcare, veterans' programs, and others.

I get tired of being lectured by the Republicans when it comes to fiscal responsibility because we know that every Republican Presidential administration since Nixon has left office with a worse deficit situation than they inherited, and every Democratic administration since Kennedy has left office with a better deficit situation than they inherited.

Democrats are ready to act to prevent a devastating economic default, just as we did three times under the Trump administration with little fanfare. President Biden and Democrats have already significantly cut the deficit, and we are willing to do more, but we want to do it in a way that is responsible and helps families. This bill hurts families, and we need to oppose the bill.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the Republican tax cuts gave us unprecedented growth and prosperity. It lifted 6 million people out of poverty and created the lowest poverty rate in the history of our great Nation. President Biden's budget recently has the highest levels of sustained spending, borrowing, and taxes in the history of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), my dear friend and a champion of fiscal responsibility.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for yielding and for his wonderful work on this package.

Mr. Speaker, America's position as the most trusted line of credit in the world is at stake. In other words, our reputation is at stake. Republicans' commonsense proposal, the Limit, Save, Grow Act, recognizes the twin interests of avoiding defaulting on our debt while reining in future inflationary spending.

Yet, the President has signaled that he will stall, he will risk, and he will forbid paying our debt obligations if he doesn't get his way. He refuses to compromise.

□ 1445

One such compromise, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, includes blocking the President from spending half a trillion dollars to provide backdoor free college.

The Limit, Save, Grow Act would nullify the President's plan to transfer up to $20,000 per borrower onto the backs of blue-collar Americans, as well as his radical income-driven repayment plan, which would turn student loans into untargeted grants and cost more than any other regulation in our Nation's history.

If the President's student loan scheme is enacted, taxpayers could end up spending almost $1 trillion since the beginning of the pandemic.

Our solution preserves the fiscal integrity of our Nation for Americans today and the generation tomorrow. It offers a promise to the American public that we will not pursue trillion-dollar policies that risk our financial future.

Mr. Speaker, we ask the President to come to the negotiating table and quit pursuing brinkmanship over partisanship.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, preventing default is an obligation that Congress has. My Republican colleagues are holding our economy hostage, linking it to the annual process of funding the critical programs that serve American families and veterans.

The price of averting a catastrophic default is drastic cuts to these programs now and severe caps for the next 10 years.

Republicans claim that veterans' healthcare would be protected. That is not the case. For 6 hours during the Rules Committee meeting last night, I told House Republicans that veterans had no protections whatsoever in their debt default bill.

Given the look on their faces, I believe I was the one to inform them of the immediate $2 billion rescission that robs veterans of timely access to healthcare services. I do not think they know what it is in their own bill.

You know what they did after 6 hours of debate? Nothing for veterans. You know what they did after hearing from dozens of veteran and military service organizations about the lack of protections in the bill? Nothing for veterans.

In the middle of the night, they made last-minute changes to win over Republican holdouts. You know what they did after going back to the drawing board?

Nothing for veterans. Nothing to fix the $2 billion rescission. Nothing to protect veterans from a 22 percent cut.

Nothing to maintain our commitment to veterans who have been exposed to burn pits, Agent Orange, and other toxic substances.

This is shameful. This default and cuts bill should not even come to this floor for a vote. Our veterans sacrificed for us. We owe them the benefits that they have already earned.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this bill and vote ''yes'' for veterans. By voting ''no,'' you say ''yes'' to veterans.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues act like there are no alternatives for funding cuts and savings, like there is no waste, woke, and bloat in the Federal Government.

The President himself has issued 800 executive orders totaling $1.5 trillion. One of those items is the student loan bailout that benefits two out of three highest income earners in our country. It is costing taxpayers $700 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), my dear friend and colleague on the Budget Committee.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of reducing Federal spending, at long last. Democrats would never willingly agree to cut spending as evidenced by—what did the President just propose—a record $7 trillion budget with a record $2 trillion deficit, if that plan were ever to see the light of day.

We are going to utilize this opportunity, this debt ceiling limit being reached, to negotiate or to force, finally, some fiscal responsibility and some cuts to our spending.

President Biden and my friends across the aisle want to continue to exceed America's credit card limit without any consideration of how or why we got here.

If an individual spent the way this Federal Government spends, they would be in jail. Think about it. Spending money that is not yours. Writing checks when you know the funds aren't there. What would you call that?

The Limit, Save, Grow Act is the solution to shrink Washington and grow America. Immediate up-front cuts and spending reforms saving over $500 billion in 2 years and nearly $5 trillion over 10 years; rescinding the unspent COVID funds; eliminating the student loan transfer scheme; eliminating the $80 billion for the weaponized IRS; eliminating climate reckless environmental funding, and capping growth at 1 percent each year.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this proposal to put us on a path to fiscal stability.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), the ranking member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, the default on America act is foolish. It is harmful. It is a harmful piece of legislation offered to appease the Republican Party's most extreme fringe.

The Republicans' plan to handle the debt limit is not a plan at all. It is a ransom note that threatens aggressively to take our country backward, and everybody loses.

Either Republicans force default, which results in skyrocketing student loans, veterans losing out on hard-earned benefits, and countless other incomprehensible effects that will hit the most vulnerable the hardest but will hit working-class folks and middle-class folks hard, as well.

Republicans can enact their tone-deaf economic agenda, giving a huge windfall to billionaires and oil barons, while cutting food assistance to poor families, children, and older people.

If Republicans had their way, they would strip our communities of the right to fight back against polluting industries while padding Big Oil's pockets.

They cut funding for climate science while reversing the progress the Democrats have made on clean energy. They do absolutely nothing to address emissions.

In fact, they give companies free passes to pollute while cutting funding to fight wildfires and provide drought relief.

They say they will help American families, but it slashes already underfunded Tribal education programs and Indian child welfare programs. Their budget would make it harder to tackle wildfires and drought in the West.

This bill is not what the American people want. Our communities want clean air and clean water. They want to be able to put food on the table. They want good, stable jobs, and they want the Federal Government to face climate change head on.

I urge my colleagues to stand up against the default on America act. Vote ''no.''

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, you are going to hear about a number of vulnerable people, communities that get Federal funding, but you will not hear, I bet, anything about the most vulnerable group of people in this country, and that is the next generation of Americans who will inherit $31 trillion in debt, the highest levels of indebtedness in our Nation's history.

Where are they in this debate? That is the big question. Who is speaking up for them? That is a big question. I know my colleague will.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023.

Like any family, Republicans are proposing living within our means, not continuing to rack up a balance on American taxpayers' credit card. In contrast, President Biden has unilaterally spent $1.5 trillion on over 800 executive actions.

My colleagues want to quote the former President. Let me quote President Biden; a direct quote from 2012. He said securing a deal with Republicans was a ''great honor.'' He hasn't bothered to come to the negotiating table, Mr. Speaker. What has changed?

The three main pillars of this legislation will benefit hardworking Americans by limiting Federal spending, saving taxpayer dollars, and growing the economy.

I am especially pleased to see key energy provisions included in this package. The best way to lower prices is to cut spending and unleash American energy, allowing States like Oklahoma to power our Nation.

Cutting bureaucratic red tape is especially important for energy producers who have dealt with stifling regulations at the hands of President Biden.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, America is $31 trillion in debt, and the American people are demanding solutions. The White House says, show me your proposal, and we can negotiate.

Well, Mr. President, it is time to come to the table and do so in good faith. We must get this done.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, just to be clear, to correct the RECORD, three times under former President Trump, the debt ceiling was increased.

Many of us on this side of the aisle voted for it, even though it was a President not of our own party. In those three debt ceiling increases, zero of them, zero included cuts to any government spending.

In fact, two of them included increases to government spending.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2811.

Under President Biden, we have created 12 million jobs, including 800,000 manufacturing jobs, and unemployment is at a 54-year low.

The previous administration lost 3 million jobs in 4 years, including nearly 300,000 manufacturing jobs.

This irresponsible proposal on the floor today would tank our economic recovery and hurt hardworking families, and it would not be good for my western New York district.

Throughout the pandemic, this Congress worked together to keep families strong amidst unprecedented uncertainty. It is shocking how anti-family this bill is.

This bill will lead to less healthcare for parents and children. More kids will go to bed hungry because their parents

can't afford food. It would cut healthcare for veterans, hurting not only them but their families and caregivers, as well.

Congress raised the debt limit nearly 80 times since 1960—the majority of those taking place under Republican Presidents.

It is time for the GOP to stop playing games with the livelihood of American families.

I ask my colleagues to join me in rejecting this proposal and instead pass a clean bill that prevents the first default in our Nation's history.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, you will hear many of the tired, old, false choices like hungry children, struggling families.

I would remind you and the people of our great country who are experiencing sustained levels of 40-year inflation, who are struggling to put food on the table, that that has come as a result of reckless spending here in Washington.

There are a lot of programs: Global Equity Fund, electric buses and ferries, $80 billion for IRS agents, $27 billion for climate slush fund—I could go on and on. You will not hear any of that from my friends on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), my colleague on the Budget Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Limit, Save, Grow Act.

This legislation takes monumental steps in reining in Federal spending by not cutting but just returning to spending levels of just a year ago and spurring economic growth and restoring the fiscal sanity that our Nation desperately needs.

As our national debt is at nearly $31.5 trillion or $95,000 per person, our current fiscal trajectory is simply unsustainable.

It is immoral, and it is unfair to future generations who will be the ones responsible for paying off this insurmountable debt.

This legislation will help restore the American economy, unleash American energy, and reverse decades of runaway spending.

I applaud the work of Chairman ARRINGTON, his leadership, and his tireless efforts to help bring us to this critical moment in our Nation's history. I am proud to support this legislation.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, no American, no patriot would stand on this floor representing the American people and argue for the default on America legislation.

To refuse to pay our bills is an insult to the men and women who swore to die for this country. You want to know why? Because it would cut 30 million visits from veterans at the veterans' hospitals and 81,000 jobs from the Veterans Health Administration.

It would increase the wait times for benefits like pensions and jeopardize the National Cemetery Administration caring for our cemeteries.

□ 1500

If you are in retirement, $20,000 could be lost out of your retirement. Is that patriotic?

In addition, you would cut grants for low-income students. You would cut and cause the expense of colleges to go up in Texas and around the Nation. In the 18th Congressional District you would jeopardize Social Security payments from $61,000, put public health benefits at risk for 242,000 people, and increase lifetime mortgage costs. You would raise the debt $1.74 trillion.

This is unpatriotic. It is not representative of what America stands for. Vote against a bill that strips food assistance from 4,000 Texans.

Mr. Speaker, as a Senior Member on the House Budget Committee, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act.

This reckless proposal would painfully impact the lives of millions of Americans by making disastrous cuts to programs that workers and families count on every day and by risking the full faith and credit of the United States.

The outrageous proposal sets the FY 2024 discretionary spending levels at no more than the FY 2022 level, which would require a total cut of at least $142 billion from the FY 2023 appropriations Act.

Cutting FY 2024 discretionary spending back to FY 2022 levels would endanger public safety, increase costs for families, undermine American workers, hurt our seniors, and weaken our national security.

Instead of investing in America, Republicans would rather focus on holding our economy hostage to advance unpopular and dangerous right-wing priorities.

The Republican default package is playing a brinkmanship game using the threat of economic catastrophe to try to force cuts in green energy investment, a rollback in enforcement against wealthy tax cheats, a war on poor people, and service cuts for taxpayers and Social Security beneficiaries.

Breaching the debt limit would provoke unprecedented economic damage and instability in the U.S. and around the world.

Every single American would feel the effects of a first-ever default:

An estimated 800,000 plus people would be out of work and the unemployment rate would double;

Social Security checks would be halted to 67 million Americans;

Medicaid services would be in peril, affecting 75 million people's health coverage;

The average worker close to retirement could see their retirement savings decrease by $20,000 due to Republican brinksmanship impacting the stock market.

Republicans suspended the debt ceiling three times under President Trump.

In fact, the massive Republican tax cuts over the last 25 years have cost $10 trillion to date and are responsible for 57 percent of the increase to the debt ratio since 2001.

Specifically, this extreme and reckless plan would have devastating impacts on thousands of hardworking families across Texas.

This plan would:

Strip food assistance from 994,000 Texans.

Republicans are threatening food assistance for up to 855,000 Texans with their proposals for harsh new eligibility restrictions in SNAP. This proposal would also mean 139,000 women, infants, and children would lose vital nutrition assistance through the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), increasing child poverty and hunger.

Make college more expensive for 587,900 Texans.

This proposal would not only eliminate Pell Grants altogether for 6,800 students in Texas, but it would also reduce the maximum award by nearly $1,000 for the remaining 581,100 students who receive Pell Grants—making it harder for them to attend and afford college.

Raise housing costs for 39,700 Texans.

Under this proposal, 39,700 families in Texas would lose access to rental assistance, including older adults, persons with disabilities, and families with children, who without rental assistance would be at risk of homelessness.

Worsen Social Security and Medicare Assistance wait times for million Texas seniors.

Under this proposal, people applying for disability benefits would have to wait at least two months longer for a decision. With fewer staff available, 5 million seniors and people with disabilities in Texas would be forced to endure longer wait times when they call for assistance for both Social Security and Medicare.

Threaten medical care for Texas Veterans.

This proposal would mean 46,100 fewer veteran outpatient visits in Texas, leaving veterans unable to get appointments for care like wellness visits, mental health services, and substance disorder treatment.

Eliminate 27,400 preschool and child care slots in Texas.

The proposal would mean 17,500 children in Texas lose access to Head Start slots and 9,900 children lose access to childcare—undermining our children's education and making it more difficult for parents to join the workforce and contribute to our economy.

Deny 1100 Texans admission to opioid treatment.

The proposal would deny admission to opioid use disorder treatment for more than 1,100 people in Texas through the State Opioid Response grant program—denying them a potentially life-saving path to recovery.

More specifically, the impacts on my home district, Texas–18, would be catastrophic. The passage of this proposal would:

kill 7,300 jobs in TX–18;

Jeopardize Social Security payments for 61,000 families in TX–18;

Put health benefits at risk for 242,000 people in TX–18 who rely on Medicare, Medicaid, or Veterans Affairs health coverage;

Increase lifetime mortgage costs for the typical homeowner in Texas by $50,000;

Threaten the retirement savings of 81,400 people near retirement in TX–18, eliminating $20,000 from the typical retirement portfolio.

The proposal in front of us here today is not a reasonable middle ground, nor is it even a starting point for discussion.

There never has been and never will be anything fiscally responsible about refusing to pay America's bills, risking millions of jobs, or threatening economic ruin.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a report from the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee titled: ''The

Steep Costs of a Republican Default Crisis.''

Raising the debt limit in a timely manner is about meeting existing obligations and is the only option to avoid economic chaos. The effects of failing to raise the debt limit would likely be felt economy wide: From drastically increased costs for mortgages, credit card payments, and other borrowing, to disrupted payments for Social Security recipients, veterans, service members, and hospitals, to far-reaching effects in the financial system. As the 2011 debt ceiling crisis showed, even narrowly avoiding a default cost the country billions of dollars.

REPUBLICANS' DEFAULT CRISIS WILL PUSH UP COSTS FOR FAMILIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES

Debt-limit threats increase costs for families and small businesses. While breaching the debt limit would be catastrophic, the threat of breaching the debt ceiling alone can have serious economic consequences. As 2011 and 2013 Republican debt-limit brinkmanship showed, reckless talk about letting the U.S. breach the debt limit has a real impact on the economy, working families, and small businesses. These threats create uncertainty that the U.S. government will pay its bills, pushing up interest rates and undermining confidence worldwide in the U.S. economy.

The average worker close to retirement could take a $20,000 hit to their retirement savings. According to the non-partisan think tank Third Way, the debt limit crisis of 2011 led to a significant decline in the stock market and the impact would be even more dire if the U.S. defaulted on the national debt. They find that a typical worker nearing retirement could lose about $20,000 from their 401(k) if debt-limit brinkmanship causes the S&P 500 to drop by 22 percent.

Small business loans could go up $44 a month, costing about $2,500 more over the course of the loan. If, as happened in 2011 with mortgage loans, small business loans see an interest rate increase of 70 basis points due to debt-limit brinkmanship, an entrepreneur taking out a new startup loan with fixed interest would see a significant increase to their loan. About 20,000 businesses took out new loans each quarter in 2022. Similarly, an established small business owner with a variable rate loan will see their monthly payments rise by $53 per month. About 46,000 businesses had outstanding variable interest loans in the third quarter of 2022.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a report from Moody's Analytics titled: ''The Debt Limit Drama Heats Up.''

Speaker McCarthy's proposed legislation would increase the debt limit by $1.5 trillion or until March 31, 2024, whichever comes first. In exchange, it would cut government spending by $4.5 trillion over the next decade and implement a number of consequential changes to fiscal policy (see Table 1 and Chart 3). The most significant spending cuts would come by setting fiscal 2024 discretionary spending equal to fiscal 2022 spending levels.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, again, with all due respect to my colleague from Texas, Democrats will act as if these are the choices, but they are false choices because they could choose to defund the moneys that came from Democrat earmarks to companies that create dirt bike culture or maybe—with all due respect to the First Lady—the Michelle Obama Trail in Georgia.

There is a list of things. You will not hear them today in this debate or any concern, in my opinion, for our children's future as it relates to the debt.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), my colleague on the Budget Committee.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that everybody in this Chamber, as well as everybody around America understands the precarious situation we are in with regard to the debt of this country.

At the end of World War II, the debt was equal to about 100 percent of GDP, but in World War II we knew we were going to stop making tanks, stop making planes, stop making ships, and we were going to lay off a lot of the military folks.

Then the debt dropped from 100 percent GDP down to 20 percent, went up to 40 percent, and since the Great Recession, it shot up to near 100 percent again, near the all-time record.

The Biden administration has shown no ability to say ''no'' to anybody. You look at the budget they have proposed. The Department of the Interior, 9 percent increase; the Department of Commerce, 11 percent increase; the Department of Education, almost a 14 percent increase. Wherever you look, they still have their foot on the gas.

America has got to realize for our children and grandchildren we have got to now finally say ''no'' just a little bit.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I stand here in opposition to the default on America act. House Republicans' debt default bill before us here today holds the economy hostage in exchange for slashing investment in American families to the tune of $4.5 trillion in cuts.

The debt ceiling extension has happened 78 times, Mr. Speaker; 49 times under Republican administrations. This is not new. This is an artificial crisis, which can create catastrophic economic conditions across the world. Not just the United States economy, but the world economy can be affected.

Police officers on the street will be cut through the Department of Justice. Veteran benefits will be cut. Working moms will no longer have daycare. That is what this accomplishes, this default on America act.

I stand in opposition, Mr. Speaker, and I ask my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, more ''Apocalypse Now'' from my colleagues who give electric vehicle tax breaks to people who make $150,000. That is not a priority when you are $31 trillion in debt. Government subsidized healthcare for people making over $300,000 is not a priority when you have a 10-year tripling of our interest, doubling of our annual deficits, and a bleak outlook for our children.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), my good friend and somebody that is very concerned about this issue.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my Democrat colleagues to unite with Republicans and put pressure on the Senate to have an adult conversation about our debt and spending.

We collected $4 trillion last year. Our mandatory spending is $4 trillion, automatic spending? And of the $2 trillion of discretionary spending, 80 percent is unauthorized. That means that 90 percent of spending is not even considered by this institution.

We have programs like Medicare that are going bankrupt. We have bipartisan issues supported by Trump and Obama that could save billions of dollars for the seniors to save Medicare, like site-neutral payments and overbilling by Medicare. It is fraudulent overbilling, dishonest billing that is supported by broad groups of think tanks.

We have to save these programs for the people that were promised them. We need to have the backbone in Washington, D.C., to stand up for we the people and challenge special interest groups.

I urge my colleagues to be with us on this issue.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I keep hearing this doom and gloom from the other side of the aisle that we are on the brink of catastrophe. Here is the headline in the world's leading economic magazine, a magazine that is considered right of center. This is their headline 2 weeks ago: ''The lessons from America's astonishing economic record. The world's biggest economy is leaving its peers even further in the dust.'' That is the accurate record of where this country and its economy stand right now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES).

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the default on America act because I did not come to Congress to starve children.

Thirty-four million Americans struggle with food insecurity, 9 million of which are children. This bill would strip millions of hardworking Americans of benefits by expanding so-called work requirements in SNAP.

SNAP already has a work requirement for individuals ages 18 to 49, but Republicans want to expand this to older Americans and seniors who face age discrimination in the workplace already.

It is also important to note that the House subcommittee in charge of nutrition programs, the one who would be in charge of this, has yet to hold one hearing. So while proposing work requirements, the Committee on Nutrition has yet to begin work. It is horrifying that Republicans are choosing to hold the economy hostage and using vulnerable families as a bargaining tool.

I urge my colleagues to have some compassion and vote against this devastating legislation.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to my friend and colleague, we are trapping millions of people in poverty and dependence on the government because we are not incentivizing people to move up and out of welfare so they can realize their greatest God-given potential. It is not compassionate to not expect the best out of our fellow Americans.

President Biden, when he voted to support commonsense welfare-to-work reforms said this: We need to replace the culture of welfare with the culture of work. We need to replace the culture of dependency with the culture of self-sufficiency. I agree with the Joe Biden that said that then. I hope he will come to his senses, come to the table, and do what he did in 2011: include responsible fiscal reforms as we lift the debt ceiling and pay our bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN).

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, Americans are demanding action. The President cannot put forth a budget that is 55 percent higher than it was at prepandemic levels. We must get together and work with what Chairman ARRINGTON and the Speaker and House Republicans have put forward: A budget that holds our government accountable, a budget that addresses the debt ceiling now, gets Federal spending under control, and grows our economy by letting Americans keep more of the money they have earned.

That is why I am honored as part of the Iowa delegation to hold firm in that America's fiscal security, energy security, and food security can be led with us.

In Iowa, we will not allow government to balance its budget on the backs of America's farmers. That is why I am proud that this bill makes critical investments in biofuels. Biofuels empower American energy independence. Biofuel infrastructure decreases the cost of fuels overseas and helps our families at the pump. Biofuels grow our Main Street businesses. Biofuels empower our farmers for what they need to both feed and fuel the world.

I salute the Iowans and the Americans who have worked to balance their own budgets every month, those who don't spend tirelessly and put it on their credit card.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Vermont (Ms. BALINT), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2811, the default on America act.

A budget reflects our values, and we can plainly see where the Republicans' priorities lie. They are threatening default with catastrophic consequences, and why? Why? So they can secure 10 years of devastating cuts that American families depend on. Those programs will be devastated.

Republicans have to abandon this dangerous path. America pays our bills. We must prevent default as we have done countless times under Democratic and Republican Presidents, including President Trump.

A default will be a terrible blow to low-income and middle-income Americans. They don't care about these reckless political games. They care about how disastrous a default will be on them in their quest to buy a house or lease a car or pay for college. They don't care about this. They care about results.

I sit on the Budget Committee and have a front row seat to this nonsense. We have to pay our bills, and we have to reject the ransom note.

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

Mr. Speaker, I agree with my colleague. A budget is a vision and a statement of values. We have received the President's budget. We are conducting oversight. We will be presenting our full 10-year budget resolution. I can tell you; it will be starkly different than the President's and the Democratic Party's vision for America's future.

This budget will not ask for $100 billion more in discretionary spending while American families are struggling to buy groceries and put gas in their cars. It is just so out of touch.

We need the kind of leadership that will lean in and say we are going to be an example and that we are going to look for the waste, which is not hard to find in this town. We are going to right the ship and restore fiscal responsibility.

The President, also, as part of his value statement adds trillions of dollars—$65 trillion—in taxes over the 10-year horizon, which is the most that any President has ever proposed in the history of our country. He proposes spending to the tune of a quarter of our entire economy, which is the largest economy in the world. That is larger than any year of spending since we invaded Normandy. That is what our President is doing and putting forth as the Democratic Party's vision for this future in the midst of this economy that is struggling. Families are struggling. This debt crisis looms large on the horizon.

Where is the leadership?

I respect my colleagues. I appreciate their friendship, but this is the moment that we have to step up and put our fellow countrymen first and walk in their shoes and not get caught up in trying to protect with a death grip the blank check that we have seen and the endless money that is being printed and borrowed. It will end poorly.

We have this window of mercy to act, and we have got to act together ultimately for this to be sustainable because this is the first step. It will require many more steps. We didn't get here overnight. We won't get out of it overnight. We have to take the first step together. I implore my friends and my colleagues to come with us and do what has been done so many times.

That is the thing, Mr. Speaker. Eight of the last most meaningful, most significant fiscal reforms in this Congress came as a result and at the same time we were negotiating a debt ceiling. It is not wild, and it is not reckless. It is responsible to do that. You can raise the debt ceiling. You can pay your bills. You can protect the future for your children.

That is leadership, and that is what this country needs in this hour.

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

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Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, first, I thank my friend, Mr. ARRINGTON, and truly, we have been friends for our entire time of service here. I respect his sincerity and how committed he is on this issue.

I say to him, and I hope he will take this under consideration, that it is so irresponsible to use the debt ceiling in this way.

Here is the analogy. I mentioned three times we raised the debt ceiling with a Republican President. Imagine if, in one of those debt ceiling debates, this side of the aisle said: ''Well, we care deeply about raising the minimum wage. Right now, we have the longest period in American history, for as long as the minimum wage has existed, without an increase, about 15 years.''

What if this side of the aisle said: ''We are not going to vote for a debt limit increase. We are going to use this as leverage, and in return, you need to raise the minimum wage, or you need to expand Medicare to those 55 and older.'' That would be irresponsible, as well.

The debt ceiling is about past spending that both sides often voted for, that Presidents of both parties signed into law.

Now, if we want to have a conversation about future spending, we welcome that. We will negotiate on that, but we will not negotiate on whether or not America pays its bills, period.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this regressive, shortsighted, and cruel default on America act that would devastate programs that are critical to Oregonians and Americans.

We have a housing affordability and homelessness crisis, but this bill would eliminate affordable housing assistance for many families and seniors.

Our constituents can't find or afford childcare, but this bill would take away access to Head Start.

The cost of higher education keeps rising, but this bill would cut Pell grants and slash additional funding to support millions of disabled and low-income students.

Instead of addressing the climate crisis, this legislation would entrench reliance on fossil fuels; undermine renewable, sustainable energy options; and raise taxes for middle-class Americans.

This bill could cause millions of low-income seniors and veterans to lose access to nutrition assistance, and up to 10 million people could lose Medicaid coverage.

There is a simple solution to prevent these harmful outcomes: Bring a clean debt ceiling bill to the floor so we can end this MAGA Republican-created manufactured crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a report from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities on how up to 10 million people could be at significant risk of losing health coverage under Speaker MCCARTHY's bad, backward bill.

[From the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Apr. 21, 2023]

MCCARTHY MEDICAID PROPOSAL PUTS MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN EXPANSION STATES AT RISK OF LOSING HEALTH COVERAGE

(By Gideon Lukens)

A Republican proposal led by House Speaker Kevin McCarthy would take Medicaid coverage away from people who do not meet new work-reporting requirements. The McCarthy proposal would apply to all states, but in practice it would heavily impact people covered by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Medicaid expansion. Of this group, more than 10 million people in Medicaid expansion states would be at significant risk of losing coverage under the McCarthy proposal. This group would be subject to the new Medicaid requirement, and they are not part of a group that states could readily identify in existing data sources and exclude from burdensome reporting. The McCarthy proposal could jeopardize coverage for millions more, by prompting some states to drop the ACA Medicaid expansion or dissuading states that have not yet taken the expansion from adopting it.

Nationwide, we estimate that over 10 million Medicaid expansion enrollees—more than 1 in 5 of all Medicaid enrollees in expansion states—would be at risk of losing Medicaid coverage under the policy in McCarthy's debt limit bill, using 2019 (pre-pandemic) data. Some 74 percent of all expansion enrollees and 21 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries in the states that have adopted the expansion would be subject to the new requirements and, thus, at risk of losing coverage.

People in every expansion state would be affected, with the share of total Medicaid enrollees at risk ranging from 15 to 37 percent. (See Table 1 and Methodology.) Because we use 2019 data, the national estimate does not include the nine states that expanded coverage after that date and therefore very likely understates the number of enrollees at risk. If those states were included, it would likely add upward of 1 million more enrollees at risk of losing coverage.

While not all of those at risk under McCarthy's proposal would lose coverage, many would, including people who are working or are eligible for an exemption but would be disenrolled due to administrative burdens and red tape. This was the experience in Arkansas, which is the only state that briefly took people's Medicaid coverage away for not meeting work-reporting requirements, until a federal court halted the program following massive coverage losses. In just seven months of implementation, some 18,000 people—1 in 4 subject to the requirements—lost coverage. Moreover, research found that the new requirements had no impact on employment outcomes. The McCarthy Medicaid provision draws heavily from the failed Arkansas experiment but is harsher in some respects, applying to somewhat older adults, for example.

The more than 10 million estimate (looking just at the states that had expanded Medicaid prior to 2019) does not fully account for the sweeping impact the Medicaid work-reporting requirement could have. For example, while the bill directs states ''whenever possible'' to use electronic data sources to verify whether people meet the criteria for continued Medicaid coverage, the extent to which this would protect people from losing coverage or from onerous reporting would depend on implementation decisions at both the federal and state level.

Proponents of the new requirements argue that they give states an option to take Medicaid coverage away from people who don't comply with the new work-reporting requirement. This is misdirection at best.

The bill terminates federally funded Medicaid coverage for those who don't meet the work-reporting requirements. In theory, states could provide fully state-funded coverage to those whose federal Medicaid coverage is taken away, but with the federal government currently covering 90 percent of the cost of coverage for expansion enrollees, states are exceedingly unlikely to continue coverage for large numbers of people who don't meet the requirement. (It is worth noting that states did not provide state-funded coverage for this group prior to the ACA's expansion, though they were able to do so.)

Moreover, administering these new requirements would be complicated for state and local governments, which would have to pick up a significant portion of the costs associated with implementing the complex systems to verify work, determine who meets automatic exemption criteria (such as those with children), and assess applications for exemptions based on criteria, such as an illness, that the state doesn't know through its eligibility system.

States also would have to absorb the costs associated with higher caseload churn—that is, people losing coverage and then having to reapply or seek to have their coverage reinstated, all processes that require caseworker staff time. And uncompensated care costs would increase because people have lost coverage, adding further to the costs that states and safety net health care providers would have to pick up.

Without a doubt, adding work-reporting requirements to Medicaid would cause many low-income adults to lose coverage due to bureaucratic hurdles and would leave people without the health care they need, including life-saving medications, treatment to manage chronic conditions, and care for acute illnesses. People's access to health care and other basic supports, such as housing, food, or child care, should not hinge on whether they meet a work-reporting requirement or successfully navigate a complicated system to either report work hours or claim an exemption.

MCCARTHY MEDICAID PROVISION BUILDS ON FAILED ARKANSAS EXPERIMENT

The Arkansas plan, implemented in 2018, required that Medicaid expansion enrollees aged 19–49 document at least 80 hours of work or other qualifying activities (e.g. job training, volunteering) per month. Exemptions were available for various groups including pregnant people, certain types of caregivers, and people with certain health conditions, but qualifying for these exemptions required that enrollees successfully navigate the reporting system or that the state use available data to determine exemption status. As a result, more than 18,000 people (about one-quarter of those subject to the requirements) lost coverage in just seven months, before a federal court blocked the policy.

The McCarthy plan is similar to Arkansas' but applies to a broader set of Medicaid enrollees. First, it applies to enrollees aged 19–55, a wider age range that includes more older adults. Second, it is not explicitly limited to Medicaid expansion enrollees, unlike the Arkansas policy. While all states would have to set up new processes to validate exemptions, we assume that because existing state data sources could readily be used to exempt the bulk of Medicaid enrollees who are not part of the expansion group, the impact would be largely on expansion enrollees. Third, some groups exempt under the Arkansas plan, including postpartum people, people identified as ''medically frail,'' and people receiving unemployment benefits, are not exempt under the McCarthy plan.

A KFF study estimated that under a nationwide Medicaid work-reporting requirements policy similar to policies implemented in Arkansas and proposed by other states, most people losing coverage would be complying with or exempt from the requirements but would be disenrolled due to administrative burdens and red tape. Using conservative assumptions about disenrollment based on a survey of the research literature, the study found that 62 to 91 percent of those losing coverage would be people who qualify as eligible under the policy. Coverage losses would be concentrated among those eligible because the overwhelming majority of Medicaid enrollees already meet the requirements or an exemption criterion, yet they would still be at risk due to the bureaucratic complexity of reporting and proving exemption status.

Overall, between 1.4 and 4 million people would have lost Medicaid coverage if Medicaid work-requirements were imposed in 2016, the KFF study estimated. This estimate is roughly in line with the Congressional Budget Office's projection that a nationwide policy similar to Arkansas' would result in a reduction in Medicaid enrollment of 2.2 million adults per year for the 2023–2031 period.

Our analysis is not a projection of the number of people who will lose coverage, but rather shows that more than 10 million people would be subject to these requirements and, thus, at risk of losing coverage from a policy that would erect burdensome requirements to report work or claim exemptions. A large share of the 10 million people subject to the requirements would have to navigate complex work-reporting and verification systems each month while others would have to navigate the exemption process periodically to retain coverage.

Research suggests that some populations would be especially harmed by these work-reporting requirements, including people with disabilities, women, people who are experiencing homelessness, and people with mental health conditions or substance use disorders. Even though exemptions would apply to some in these groups, states often lack the capacity to hire sufficient staff to respond to people's questions or manage work-reporting systems and the exemption process. People who have fewer transportation options or live in rural areas, face language or literacy barriers, are in poor health or have limited mobility, or have limited internet access would face particular barriers to understanding the new requirements and navigating reporting systems, applying for exemptions, and collecting the verification needed to prove that they meet an exemption criterion.

There is no upside to Medicaid work-reporting requirements. Research has not found any impact of the requirements on employment, and data from Arkansas show that few enrollees engaged in new work-related activities. Instead, work-reporting requirements strip health coverage from people with low incomes—most of whom are already meeting or exempt from the requirements—

leading to gaps in care that damage their health and financial security and make it harder for them to find or keep a job.

In this paper, we estimate the number of Medicaid expansion group enrollees at risk of losing coverage using administrative data on Medicaid expansion enrollment for 2019, combined with American Community Survey (ACS) data and state enrollment policies.

We use 2019 Medicaid expansion group enrollment to avoid including the large increase in Medicaid enrollment that began in 2020 as a result of the requirement that Medicaid provide continuous coverage during the public health emergency. This continuous coverage requirement ended on March 31, 2023, and while estimates of coverage loss during the unwinding of the requirement are highly uncertain, enrollment declines are potentially large. By using 2019 data, we avoid overstating our estimates of expansion enrollees at risk in each state once unwinding is complete.

METHODOLOGY

As stated above, our estimates are based on a combination of administrative data on Medicaid expansion enrollment, ACS data, and state enrollment policies.

Because our data are based on 2019 (prepandemic) Medicaid expansion enrollment, they do not include expansion enrollees at risk in states that expanded in 2019 or later, including Idaho, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, and Virginia. We also cannot produce expansion group estimates for North Carolina and South Dakota, which have enacted but not yet implemented expansion. Our national total estimate is therefore likely to understate the number of enrollees at risk. Finally, by shifting costs to states, the McCarthy proposal could result in some states deciding to drop the ACA Medicaid expansion, jeopardizing coverage for millions more. Similarly, these new requirements could dissuade some states that have not yet adopted the expansion from doing so.

We consider Medicaid expansion enrollees aged 19–55 and exclude from this group people who live with dependent children aged 0–17. States should be able to exclude this group automatically (without requiring them to apply for an exemption) using existing administrative data, so they are less likely to be at risk.

We do not estimate other exemptions or work status because these individuals would be more likely than parents to have to report their employment or earnings monthly or to apply for and submit documentation to receive an exemption. Research indicates that most people who would lose coverage under work-reporting requirements would be disenrolled despite working or qualifying for an exemption due to the complexities of proving that they are working or meet an exemption criterion.

Publicly available administrative data on Medicaid expansion enrollees do not include detailed enrollee characteristics. We therefore use data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey as well as state-level eligibility rules to estimate the share of expansion enrollees who are aged 19–55 and who do not have dependent children in each state.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, let me say how blessed I feel to serve alongside my ranking member. I appreciate his thoughtful comments, and we are going to do a lot of great things together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my fellow Budget Committee member.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me begin by thanking leadership and, particularly, the chair of the Budget Committee for all of their hard work in putting this together.

Let me also say that my colleague on the other side of the aisle talks about fiscal irresponsibility. Well, if you want to talk about fiscal irresponsibility, you only need to look at the White House and what this administration has done.

Day one, they declared war on fossil fuels. You can make the argument, and a valid argument, that what has happened in our economy is a self-inflicted wound brought about by this war on fossil fuels that caused an increase in gas prices, that caused an increase in inflation, that caused an increase in interest rates and put this economy in the shambles that it is in right now.

Since the first day of the administration, this Biden administration has recklessly spent taxpayer dollars. As a result, as I say, you see inflation at record highs, stealing money and opportunities from hardworking Americans.

Our credit cards are maxed out. The gentleman talks about future spending. That is what this is about, limiting future spending. That is the conversation we are having.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), a member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, for a long time Republicans spent so much time saying they were going to address the economic anxiety families were feeling, but overnight, they dreamed up a dangerous economic bill that would plunge families into economic depression.

Republicans say they want to grow the economy, but their bill will destroy 8,000 jobs in my district alone and 7 million across this country.

They say they want to invest in children, but this bill eliminates childcare access for 4,000 kids in my State and 180,000 nationwide.

They talk nonstop about rail safety, yet this bill would cut at least 160 rail inspection days in Minnesota and 7,000 nationwide.

They are not repealing the Bush-Trump tax cuts because what their bill is going to do is do wealth transfer from working and middle-class families to billionaires and millionaires.

This is hypocrisy, and it is full of lies. Corporations should not be put ahead of our families.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, leadership isn't easy, and boy, does our Nation need it right now. I know of such a leader. His name is STEVE SCALISE. He is our majority leader and a champion for freedom and fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas, not only a leader but the chairman of the House Budget Committee, Mr. ARRINGTON, for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, we all know our Nation is at a crossroads. This is a very fragile time for the American people. They are looking at inflation that is going through the roof, decades high, paying more for everything, and they know why that happened.

They are paying more for everything when they go to the grocery store, the gas pump, and anywhere else because Washington has spent trillions of dollars that this country doesn't have.

Over the last 2 years, President Biden has maxed out the Nation's credit card. That is what the debt ceiling is. That is what this debate is about.

As the President has maxed out the Nation's credit card, Americans know what that means. They have credit cards. They work hard not to max out theirs. They all know that we are going to make the minimum payment on those cards.

If somebody maxed out the credit card like President Biden did, the first thing you do is not give them another credit card to max out, as President Biden has asked and demanded. He said to just give him more money to keep spending money that we don't have to rack up more inflation on hardworking families.

Mr. Speaker, that would be irresponsible, yet that is what the President has asked for.

What House Republicans have done is come together to say there is a better way. Sure, we need to address the debt ceiling, but we also need to address, at the same time, the problems that have brought us to this moment.

It is not by accident that the Nation's credit card got maxed out. This is how bad the problem is. We can talk trillions all day long, and the numbers get so big that people just tune it out.

Let's talk some basic numbers. For every $100 that the Federal Government takes in, the Federal Government is spending $129. Now, if a family did that, it wouldn't last long before they would go under, before they would lose their house, before they would go bankrupt. $100 coming in and $129 going out, that is the spending problem in Washington.

President Biden said he wants to spend another $129 with $100 still coming in. Most families would look at that and say it is irresponsible to do that, and we agree, as House Republicans.

You would think the President has acknowledged this finally and said: ''Okay, why don't we sit down at the table and figure this out? We do not need a debt crisis in this Nation.'' Instead of sitting down to negotiate, which is what anybody responsible would do, Speaker MCCARTHY has said: Mr. President, let's sit down. They did it once over 2 months ago. The President himself, in fact, days later said: Do you know what? We ought to do it again.

The problem is the President then went into hiding. The President will

not sit down and meet with the Speaker to negotiate how to solve this problem because the President wants to run the clock out and create a debt crisis.

That is the height of irresponsibility, Mr. Speaker. If the President is going to shirk his responsibility and try to hide and wait until the clock strikes midnight, House Republicans are not going to sit on the sidelines. We are going to lead and present a solution. That is what this bill is.

That is what Mr. ARRINGTON's legislation does, Mr. Speaker. It says, as we deal with the debt ceiling, let's also deal with the spending problem that got us here.

How do we do it? I think reading the bill would be really important. We will send an extra copy down to the White House so that they can actually see some of the basic things we are talking about.

These are things that families get. Right now, in America, if you talk to any small business owner, they are all looking for workers. You would think we have full employment, that everybody who wants to work and is capable of working is working. Unfortunately, that is not the case.

President Biden put in place over the last few years different changes to welfare so that people who are fully able-bodied, that aren't even—they are not turning down work. They are not even looking for work, some of them making over $35,000 a year to sit at home. That is costing taxpayers over $100 billion.

What we say is, frankly, a question a lot of people have asked over the years. I am just going to read it to you as the voters of the State of Wisconsin had presented to them just a few weeks ago, Mr. Speaker: ''Shall able-bodied, childless adults be required to look for work in order to receive taxpayer-funded welfare benefits?'' That is a pretty straightforward question.

In fact, 79.5 percent of Wisconsin voters just a few weeks ago said, yes, they should look for work before they get taxpayer benefits.

Should a single mom who is working two jobs have to pay for somebody who is just sitting at home and who just chooses not to work?

This is America. If you want to sit at home and not work, that is your prerogative, but should you be asking a hardworking taxpayer to pay $35,000 or more a year for you to sit at home when everybody is looking for workers?

We say let's just put those basic work requirements back in place, just like the voters of Wisconsin said a few weeks ago.

Now, you would think the White House—that that is some kind of far-reaching idea. Most people get this.

This isn't just about saving taxpayer money. It saves a lot of taxpayer money to do this.

Do you know what else it does, Mr. Speaker? Our bill strengthens Social Security because when President Biden is sending tens of billions of dollars every month to pay people not to work, not only are they not working, not only are they eating up all kind of money that our children are ultimately going to have to pay back, they are also taking money out of Social Security because they are not paying into it.

By putting these basic work requirements back in place, there are millions of people who are sitting on the sidelines that would finally get back into the workplace, finally have an opportunity to achieve the American Dream again, finally be able to lift up their standard of living.

Do you know what else they are going to be doing, Mr. Speaker? They are going to be paying into Social Security. They will be paying into Medicare. That would add tens of billions of dollars to strengthen Social Security and Medicare.

Why would the President be against that?

We claw back some of the unspent COVID money. President Biden himself said the COVID emergency is over. Yet, there are tens of billions of dollars out there being spent on things that have nothing to do with COVID, all under the name of the pandemic.

Why not save that money for taxpayers?

In addition to saving taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars, we also put in pro-growth policies in this bill, things like the Lower Energy Cost Act.

When you talk to families about the things that are angering them that are coming out of Washington, clearly, inflation and the cost of everything going up is the biggest item. The biggest item driving inflation is President Biden's anti-American energy policies. Families today are paying 50 percent more when they go fill up their cars at the pump, 50 percent more than the day President Biden took office. There is no reason for that.

Instead of President Biden getting on Air Force One and going to beg Saudi princes to produce more energy, or begging Putin to produce more energy, we can make it here in America cleaner than anywhere else in the world, actually lowering carbon emissions.

Yet, President Biden keeps saying no to American energy. He says ''yes'' to foreign oil but no to American oil. That doesn't pass the smell test. In our bill, we actually fix that and allow Americans to produce more energy here, to produce more critical minerals.

Why should we be relying on China for computer chips?

Over 90 percent of solar panels in the world are made in China. Why not make more of those things here?

Car batteries—they talk about electric cars all day, yet over 90 percent of car batteries are made in China because they won't let America access our minerals here, so we have become dependent on foreign countries.

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I am tired of being dependent on countries like China because President Biden has gotten the policies wrong over and over again. Let's fix this. We do fix these problems in this bill.

If President Biden has got a better idea, it is long past time he puts those ideas on the table. This is not a problem you run and hide from. In fact, when you ask to be President of the United States, you are the Commander in Chief, you are the leader of the free world, Mr. Speaker. This is not a job where you run and hide from the tough things. These are the moments where you step up, you rise to the moment.

The American people are calling for us all to do that. Some people want to sit and hide and hope that the clock strikes midnight, and they can just force some bad deal on the taxpayers of America. Well, that is what they are sick about Washington over. Time and time again, Washington doesn't answer the needs of hardworking families who are struggling and just waits until the midnight hour to jam a bad deal down the throats of people. Let's not wait until that midnight hour.

We are standing up and leading. It is long past time that President Biden gets off the sidelines and does his job, too, and gets to the negotiating table with Speaker MCCARTHY so we can solve this problem and put America on a stronger financial footing that will benefit all Americans.

It is time to end this madness. Let's pass this legislation. Let's start this conversation that families have been having for a long time. It is long past time Washington gets into the middle of this conversation, too.

Let's pass this bill. Let's solve this problem.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, listening to all of the doom and gloom from the previous speaker, you might forget for a moment that right now, in the world, the greatest economic recovery from COVID is that of the United States of America, with the greatest job growth in my lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remind my colleagues of both parties that the legislation before us could do irreparable harm to our Nation's veterans.

This bill would force a 22 percent cut to nondefense spending. That would slash $30 billion from veterans' services. That means 30 million veterans will have fewer healthcare visits, fewer staff, an increased claims backlog, and longer wait times for benefits. That is the uncertainty that awaits veterans should this bill succeed.

Just last month, during a committee hearing, my Republican colleagues assured us they didn't want to reduce benefits for veterans. I heard it firsthand, so I was troubled to learn that this bill completely fails to protect veterans from its cuts.

Yesterday, 24 veteran and military service organizations sent a letter urging Congress not to pass this legislation.

I am dismayed that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are prepared to force a default and devastate our economy if we don't go along with it. Please don't do this. Don't hold our Nation's veterans hostage.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, today's debate is perhaps one of the most dangerous games to be perpetrated in my time in Congress by the radical right.

This bill risks our economy, our Nation's credit rating, American jobs, retirement savings, and healthcare access.

Mr. Speaker, there is a proposal on the table, raise the debt ceiling, full stop, just like we did under the former President. Then let's have a robust debate about spending in a budget debate and in the appropriations process.

But that is not what the radical right has put on the floor today. I cannot support a bill that would cut funding for our Nation's veterans, would cut funding to Minnesota public schools, would cost jobs, and economists say would increase the likelihood of a recession.

This is not a serious bill from the radical right, and there is no more serious issue facing our country right now than the prospect of defaulting on our debt.

This is a dangerous game my colleagues are playing, and it needs to be cut out.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote against the extremist Republicans' default on our debt act.

The legislation, offered by Speaker MCCARTHY, really begs the question: Is this what we stand for?

The default on our debt act means a 22 percent cut to our education system, our students, and our Nation's competitiveness. Is this what we stand for?

It means a 22 percent cut to the VA, cutting law enforcement, including healthcare for America's brave; cuts to State grants to fund the prosecution against domestic violence. Is this what we stand for?

It makes a 22 percent cut to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children that feeds 53 percent of the infants in the U.S. and ensures they have nutritious food to survive. Is this what we stand for?

It is certainly not what I stand for, and I plan to vote ''no'' on the legislation.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I brought my Constitution with me because the Constitution is very clear that it is the duty of the United States of America to pay its debts. Somehow, it doesn't say a darn thing about how you can negotiate to hold the whole economy hostage and threaten the economy of the United States of America before you are willing to pay the debts.

Under President Trump, as I am sure it was said before, three times the debt ceiling was raised. Yet, you are saying now, at the same time Donald Trump gave a $2 trillion tax cut to the wealthiest Americans, but don't blame him for the deficit. Let's talk about these poor people who are trying to get healthcare or put food on the table for their families or the veterans who are seeing a cut in their healthcare. No way. Vote ''no'' on this terrible, mean proposal.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Limit, Save, and Grow Act.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee and Budget Committee, as much as I want to take serious steps to lower our debt and deficit, this legislation is not serious, it is not bipartisan, and it leaves us with a partisan hit list.

I say that because of the way it is written. It would increase hunger and deprive low-income citizens of healthcare. It would make significant cuts to critical government services that could lead to the loss of 780,000 jobs. It would cut IRS funding needed to close the tax gap and collect taxes owed. It would do nothing to raise revenues, and it would do nothing to find common ground on permitting reform. It would target the cornerstone of the industrial policy that we created last term to lower our carbon output by repealing clean energy tax credits.

Solutions to the debt crisis need to be serious, not partisan. This bill brings us closer to default by demanding partisan policies that will never pass the Senate.

I will vote ''no'' on this bill, but I do look forward to raising the debt ceiling and then having serious conversations about how we can ensure that Congress gets serious about a solution to our debt and deficit reduction.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, as my distinguished colleague, Representative CONNOLLY from the State of Virginia, says: well, well, well.

Several years ago, we warned during the Trump tax cuts, that this dramatic decrease in revenue would explode the Nation's debt. We heard from the Republican side: No, let us write off our yachts; let us write off our private jets. We said that this decrease in revenue would explode our national debt.

But instead of now realizing the error of our ways and reversing these tax cuts for the wealthy, we are now seeing the Republican side promote a bill that cuts student loan cancellation, veterans' healthcare, cancer research, opioid treatment, Meals on Wheels, and more.

The debt limit is about meeting our obligations already voted for, that Republicans and Democrats have already voted for. If we want to cut and make changes to programming in the future, we may do that, but threatening to tank the economy is not how you do it.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman on the other side for this vigorous debate. Again, I would remind all of us about what is involved in the DOA act: the single biggest cut to nondefense programs in American history.

It would, according to Moody's Analytics, lead to 800,000 job losses by the end of 2024 and a dramatically increased likelihood of a recession. It would do absolutely nothing to solve the real problems that we have in our society.

Mr. Speaker, this is not good policy for the American people. This will jeopardize the record job growth that we are currently experiencing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of this House to make the DOA act exactly that, dead on arrival. Vote ''no.''

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank again my ranking member, my friend, and my partner in public service.

My Democrat colleagues say, let's raise the debt ceiling today, and we will deal with the debt tomorrow. Tomorrow never comes. It never comes. We are prepared, I guess, to bury our children under the mountain of debt

that we have amassed because of a government we think the people want and need.

How irresponsible, how reckless, how weak, how cowardly that we won't step up and do the right thing. I can't believe that the Democrat party has strayed so far left that ensuring that able-bodied people who are receiving public assistance work is an extreme MAGA idea and that it is radical for people to rein in spending to just last year's levels of spending.

I have heard a lot of fear-mongering, false choices, and phantom funding cuts, all in an attempt to accept the status quo.

Here's what the status quo has given us: skyrocketing prices, shrinking paychecks, soaring interest rates, a labor shortage, a culture of dependency, an overall weaker economy, and a more vulnerable Nation.

Mr. Speaker, all of us have contributed to this, I will admit. I have conceded that. But we have a moment in time. The hour has come. We have to work together to restore fiscal sanity in this place before it is too late.

The consequences of our failure to act, Mr. Speaker, could not be more grave. I will say it again. We have got to pay our debts. We have got to protect the good faith and credit of the United States. We cannot give an unlimited line of credit to any party, any politician, and allow our country to be bankrupted and to rob our children of the blessings of liberty in this land of opportunity. We shouldn't accept that. We should work together to be responsible, be leaders, leaders worthy of this great Nation.

Let's vote together in support of H.R. 2811.

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

□ 1545

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's fiscal crisis threatens all Americans. We are here today to debate legislation that accomplishes so much of what the American people want. Specifically, it begins to get Washington's spending habits under control. It starts to slow the flow of special interest handouts to the wealthy and well-connected, and it throws much-needed water on the fire of inflation burning through the wallets of American families.

Unlike the Inflation Reduction Act, the Limit, Save, Grow Act under consideration today actually does what it says it is going to do. It puts real limits on future spending, so that we begin to turn the ship back in a more fiscally sound direction.

It saves taxpayer dollars by clawing back unobligated pandemic spending, a sensible solution given the fact that the President himself has declared the pandemic over.

It saves taxpayer dollars by ending welfare for the wealthy and loopholes for big corporations in the Inflation Reduction Act. Ninety percent of these special interest green tax breaks go to companies with over 1 billion in sales. Financial institutions alone pocket three times as much as any other industry, and these tax dollars are being funneled to China, enriching the Chinese Communist Party and allowing it to dominate critical mineral supply chains.

I know my friends on the other side share in frustration in how that law has ended up so different than what they thought they were voting for.

In this bill, we propose proworker, pro-small business policies like work requirements in our welfare programs that will not only support a more vibrant economy, but also help more Americans realize the dignity of work. This plan will also take the target off the backs of low- and middle-income taxpayers under threat from a supercharged army of 87,000 at the IRS.

The Biden administration brags about the $400 billion in revenues they plan to bring in by unleashing the new agents. To do that, audit rates will have to go up on low- and middle-income Americans. In fact, under the so-called historical audit rate the administration says it will adhere to, we will see a million—a million new audits with 650,000 of them falling on folks who make $75,000 or less.

I find it curious to hear my Democrat colleagues and the President say they will not negotiate on spending when it comes to the debt ceiling, while at the same time complaining there is no plan over which to negotiate.

Well, here you go. Republicans have a plan. It is time for the President to negotiate overspending reforms as part of addressing the debt ceiling just as we have done many times before. In fact, just as the President himself has done many times before as a Senator and as Vice President.

Eleven of the previous debt ceiling increases going back decades have included fiscal reforms. President Biden voted for such agreements as a Senator, and he negotiated them as a Vice President. The President's current position of refusing to discuss commonsense spending restraints when it comes to the debt ceiling is a reckless abandonment of past precedent and in his own history.

Under one-party Democratic rule, we got $10 trillion in new spending. The consequences have been very real. Since President Biden took office, we have seen a spike in prices by 14.9 percent. Real wages have declined by 3.5 percent and interest rates have increased more in the past year than in the prior 15 years combined.

The American people are demanding something to be done about all of this. Let's pass this legislation and put the interests of workers, families, farmers, and small businesses first and foremost. Let's do as Congress has done before and address the debt ceiling with policies that also address the Washington spending habits that got us here.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the default on America act. The chairman just mentioned something that is noteworthy. He said, We are seeing a Republican plan, and for the next hour, we intend to make sure America gets a chance to see the Republican plan.

A reminder for those who might be paying attention to this debate today as to how we traveled on this road which, by the way, is eminently manageable through negotiation after a clean debt ceiling vote might take place.

So our Republican colleagues, I think—and I might be mistaken. You know what? I am sure. They voted for more defense spending. $800 billion we are now at with defense spending. They voted for pandemic relief. They voted for aid to Ukraine. How about the million and a half new veterans that we have in America in the aftermath of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan? They deserve our care, and our Republican colleagues voted for that aid.

Republican Members, some of whom voted for the infrastructure bill, some of them who voted for the legislation on the Inflation Reduction Act, and some of them who voted for the CHIPS Act—that is what is in front of us at this moment.

Here is the real ringer, Mr. Speaker. In December of 2017—and I hope everybody pays attention to this argument—they voted to borrow $2.3 trillion over 10 years for the purpose of giving a tax cut to the wealthiest among us with, by the way, modest to limited economic growth.

Why is that important?

Because there has been $10 trillion worth of tax cuts over the last 25 years. Do you want me to recite it?

President Bush's tax cut in 2001, $1.3 trillion. They came back in 2003, another trillion, and subsequently presided over the invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan, which we should note the cost of which are in the trillions of dollars today.

They want us to believe that this problem that we have in front of us—which I mentioned is manageable—they want us to believe that this is the Democratic position on spending after they embraced the tax cuts that I have just described.

This is about America's credit. What ever happened to the Republican Party that talked about probity as it related to financial stability?

Whatever happened to the Republican Party that talked about the importance of investment?

These arguments that they make now are largely vacuous because it is inconsistent with the Republican Party I knew when I came to Congress. They could borrow money for the Iraq war month after month to keep it off budget so nobody would see what it was really about. They could borrow money repeatedly, and the moment a Democrat gets to the White House they are blamed for inflation.

I don't think Joe Biden should be blamed for inflation in the United Kingdom. How about Germany? That is how empty these arguments are that they are making.

There is a chance for us to do what we used to do here—and by the way, Democrats responsibly voted for raising the debt ceiling three times under the former President because we thought it was the responsible thing to do. Speaker MCCARTHY got himself into this by the promises that he made along the way.

The suggestion here is very simple, Mr. Speaker. Pass a clean debt ceiling and then let's get on with negotiating.

Bill Clinton, on January 19, 2001, had balanced the budget four times, projected surpluses in the trillions of dollars and 22 million new jobs. The Republican Party gave it away through tax cuts to wealthy people.

They are asking us today the following—they get to set the fire and then call the fire department because that is what this argument is about.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk on this floor and actually outside the Chamber today from the other side of the aisle about this bill cutting veterans. Well, I am going to tell you, as the only veteran among the four VA committee leaders responsible for ensuring veterans have the care and services they have earned, and as a father of a veteran, a grandfather of a veteran, a grandson of a veteran, a son of a veteran, and a nephew of a veteran, you better believe that I am dead serious that we are not cutting veterans, and I mean it.

I don't know how much clearer we can be. Speaker MCCARTHY has been very clear; we are not cutting veterans. Chairwoman GRANGER has said we are not cutting veterans. I, as the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee: We are not cutting veterans. The White House and Democrats know.

We can get our fiscal house in order while ensuring our servicemembers and veterans are taken care of. Yet, with no regard for the impact of their words, they continue to speak lies about how House Republicans are cutting veterans' benefits, and it is false. It is dangerous rhetoric and you ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

Simply put, you are placing politics and playing politics with our veterans and their lives and their concerns. Veterans are not political pawns to advance an agenda.

CBO says that the Limit, Save, Grow Act will grow the economy and save American taxpayers money, which is a good thing. At the end of the day, our veterans—you know what, they are taxpayers, too. They are grandmothers and mothers and grandfathers and fathers. You know what? They are concerned about their children and grandchildren.

If you believe in building an America that is worth our veterans' selfless sacrifice, I urge you to stop playing politics, come to the table and support the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, my point was and is Republicans voted for the PATH Act, as we did, and the bill is due.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the minority leader in the House of Representatives, a champion of long-term worthwhile investments.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. NEAL for his extraordinary leadership and continuing to work to elevate values that benefit everyday Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the extreme MAGA Republican default on America Act.

This reckless Republican effort to lead us down the road of a dangerous default will hurt working families, hurt the middle class, hurt all those Americans who aspire to be part of the middle class, hurt young people, hurt seniors, hurt veterans, hurt the poor, the sick, and the afflicted.

This will hurt people in urban America, rural America, exurban America, small-town America, in Appalachia, and in the heartland of America. It will hurt the least, the lost, and the left behind. The extreme MAGA Republican default on America act will hurt everyday Americans.

□ 1600

Why? Because you want to jam your reckless, extreme ideology down the throats of the American people in a hostage-taking situation. Instead of producing a budget, which is what President Biden has done, you have produced a ransom note.

The default on America act is a ransom note because effectively what you are saying is: Pass our extreme MAGA Republican bill or else America is going to default.

Now, we have a responsibility here in the United States Congress to uphold the full faith and credit of the United States of America to make sure that, as a country, we pay our bills, bills that have already been incurred, and not default. That is what our responsibility is, not as Democrats or as Republicans, but as Americans.

That is why, in the previous administration, Democrats three times worked with the Trump administration to avoid a default—no gamesmanship, no brinkmanship, no partisanship. We worked with the previous administration, with which we disagreed often, to make sure that America paid its bills, notwithstanding the fact that in our 247-year history, 25 percent of America's debt was accumulated during the 4 years of the Trump administration.

We did our patriotic responsibility to make sure that America would not default on our debt.

Now, with a different President in office, you want to play games. You want to flirt with a default and take us down this dangerous path.

You claim it is all about fiscal responsibility. Give me a break. That is rhetoric. That is not what the record shows, as Mr. NEAL articulated. This is not about fiscal responsibility. That is rhetoric.

What the record shows is that Democrats are the party of job creation and fiscal responsibility, and Republicans have been the party of tax cuts for the wealthy, the well-off, the well-connected, and exploding deficits.

Bill Clinton inherited deficits from the previous two administrations. Twenty million good-paying jobs were created during the 8 years of the Clinton Presidency, and he eliminated the deficit. In fact, he created a budget surplus.

President Barack Obama inherited the Great Recession, fiscal irresponsibility. Fourteen million good-paying, private-sector jobs were created during the Presidency of Barack Obama, and he reduced the deficit by $1 trillion. He took it from $1.5 trillion to $500 billion.

Democrats are the party of job creation and fiscal responsibility.

Joe Biden inherited a mess. What did he do? In 2 years, more than 10 million jobs were created. Now that number is over 12 million. He reduced the deficit by $1.7 trillion.

What is the Republican record? Why do you lecture us and lecture America about fiscal responsibility?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The gentleman is reminded to direct his remarks to the Chair.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, what is the Republican record?

President Reagan came into office, and the first thing that he did was massive tax cuts for the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected, and explodes the deficit.

President George W. Bush came into office, and in 2001 and 2003, massive tax cuts for the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected; two failed wars; a deep recession; and explodes the deficit.

President Trump came into office. The first thing he did in 2017 was massive tax cuts for the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected; the GOP tax scam with 83 percent of the benefits going to the wealthiest 1 percent in America; and explodes the deficits.

How dare you lecture America about fiscal responsibility when the record shows that Democrats are the party of job creation and reducing deficits, and Republicans are the party of tax cuts for the wealthy, the well-off, the well-connected, and exploding the deficits.

We are not going to stand here and allow you to lecture us about fiscal responsibility. What this is is an effort to try to extract deep, painful cuts on everyday Americans.

There is a process for America to pay its bills. It should be seamless. Then there is a budget process and an appropriations process. That is where we can have a conversation about future spending, future investments, and what the priorities should be.

President Joe Biden produced a budget. His budget will actually protect and strengthen Social Security, build an economy that works for everyday Americans, and cut the deficit by $3 trillion.

We have been asking for a Republican budget. Instead of giving us a budget, you have given us a ransom note. That is what the default on America act is, threatening a dangerous default. Pass it or else.

That is not statesmanship. That is brinkmanship. It will cause grave harm to everyday Americans.

The reckless extreme MAGA Republican dangerous default effort risks triggering a painful recession that will cost millions of good-paying jobs.

This reckless Republican effort, this effort to lead us down a dangerous default, will risk crashing the stock market and put in jeopardy the retirement security of millions of older Americans.

This reckless Republican effort to lead us down a dangerous default risks exploding costs for everyday Americans. That is what is in front of us right now.

That is why we oppose this reckless effort to default on America. This bill is unacceptable; it is unreasonable; it is unworkable; it is unconscionable; and it is un-American. That is why we oppose it. That is why we are urging a ''no'' vote, and that is why we are asking you to come together not as Republicans but as Americans to do what has always been done and make sure America pays bills that have already been incurred and avoid a dangerous default.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to remind Members, in the interest of the proper decorum in the House, to address the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot of comments just recently about tax provisions that helped the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected. Let's point out the Democrats' tax policies that we are ripping out from the roots are helping the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD analyses from the Joint Committee on Taxation, showing that big corporations with more than $1 billion in sales receive over 90 percent of all special interest electricity subsidies, and that financial institutions receive three times more benefits from these tax credits than any other industry where the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected benefit.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,
Washington, DC, March 31, 2023.

From: Robert Harvey.
Subject: Distribution Data.

This memorandum is in response to your request of March 28, 2023, for data on the distribution of claims for certain energy credits by the gross receipts of the taxpayer. Below we report the tentative claims for credit under Code section 45, the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and the tentative claims for credit under section 48, the energy investment credit, by C corporations for the 2019 tax year and 2020 tax year. The amounts reported are the tentative claims for credit before any limitation that the taxpayer might face and before any audit adjustment that might occur. For each of section 45 and section 48 we report the dollars of credit claimed categorized by gross receipts reported on line 1c of Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return.

TENTATIVE SECTION 45 CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES

[Tax years 2019 and 2020, millions of dollars]

Gross Receipts Category	2019		2020	
	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share
Less than $1 billion	349	5.5	231	3.1
$1 billion–$25 billion	2,538	40.2	2,560	34.6
More than $25 billion	3,432	54.3	4,619	62.3
Total	6,319	100.0	7,409	100.0

TENTATIVE SECTION 48 ENERGY CREDIT

[Tax years 2019 and 2020, millions of dollars]

Gross Receipts Category	2019		2020	
	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share
Less than $1 billion	571	10.3	558	7.9
$1 billion–$25 billion	2,731	49.4	2,740	38.9
More than $25 billion	2,222	40.2	3,748	53.2
Total	5,524	100.0	7,047	100.0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,
Washington, DC, March 31, 2023.

From: Robert Harvey.
Subject: Tentative Energy Credits by Industry.

This memorandum is in response to your request for data on claims for certain energy credits by industry, including credits claimed by management companies. Below we report the tentative claims for credit under Code section 45, the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and the tentative claims for credit under section 48, the energy investment credit, by C corporations for the 2019 and 2020 tax years. The amounts reported are the tentative claims for credit before any limitation that the taxpayer might face and before any audit adjustment that might occur. For each of section 45 and section 48 we report the dollars of credit claimed by industry using the North American Industrial Classification System (''NAICS'') code level. Presenting these data at a finer level of detail potentially would create concerns of disclosure of information specific to taxpayers. For example, for section 45 we removed 2020 data for the wholesale and retail trade industry as the sample size became too limited.

TENTATIVE SECTION 45 CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES

[Millions of dollars]

NAICS Code	2018	2019	2020
22 Utilities	1,138	989	1,263
221100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	571	460	578
All other utilities	567	529	684
31 Manufacturing	515	266	188
41 Wholesale and Retail Trade	760	990	na
52 Finance and Insurance	943	877	871
524 Insurance	461	407	420
All other finance and insurance	482	469	451
55 Management of Companies (Holding Companies)	1,909	2,880	3,385
551111 Bank Holding Companies	1,898	2,839	3,354
551112 Other Holding Companies	11	41	31
All Other Industries	317	318	1,704
Total	5,581	6,319	7,410

TENTATIVE SECTION 48 ENERGY CREDIT

[Millions of dollars]

NAICS Code	2018	2019	2020
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	13	10	na
22 Utilities	1,127	1,118	1,191
221100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	999	906	1,063
All other utilities	128	212	128
23 Construction	36	67	39
31 Manufacturing	342	245	247
42 Wholesale Trade	81	175	147
44 Retail Trade	271	299	547
52 Finance and Insurance	658	657	1,372
522110 Commercial Banking	120	19	202
522120 Savings Institutions, Credit Unions	31	54	51
524 Insurance	403	389	539
All other finance and insurance	104	194	581
53 Real Estate and Rental Leasing	31	17	20
55 Management of Companies (Holding Companies)	2,231	2,749	3,169
551111 Bank Holding Companies	2,216	2,729	3,144
551112 Other Holding Companies	15	20	25
All Other Industries	102	187	316
Total	4,891	5,524	7,047

We note this analysis is based on income tax returns filed by C corporations where taxpayers report the industry in which they are primarily engaged, identifying the industry by the code numbers established under the NAICS. This is self-reported, and the Internal Revenue Service does not necessarily verify the accuracy of the classification stated by the taxpayer.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER).

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Missouri for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to engage the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. KIGGANS), who is my fellow Navy veteran, for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly agree with him on Washington's excessive spending. Republicans are ready to lead the way to end the era of reckless government spending.

After only 2 years under the Biden administration, our Federal deficit has grown by over $6 trillion. This is unacceptable for our country but especially for our children, who will inherit this deficit.

However, I also agree that our great Nation cannot default on our debts, and this bill, like all others, must be paid. I support lifting the debt ceiling, but only if coupled with reforms to Washington's wasteful spending in order to repair the inflation crisis and strengthen America's economy.

While the President has offered no plan to avoid default, I am proud to be a part of this new Republican majority that has put forward the Limit, Save, Grow Act, which proposes solutions.

That being said, I do have serious concerns with the provisions of this legislation that repeals clean energy investment tax credits, particularly for wind energy. These credits have been very beneficial to my constituents, attracting significant investment and new manufacturing jobs for businesses in southeast Virginia. The energy production happening in my district will incentivize clean energy solutions here in America and provide jobs for Virginians and energy options for military installations in my district.

For all of these reasons, I do not support the repeal of these clean energy tax credits.

I recognize that this bill is not the final product, but I also understand that it gets us to the negotiating table. I worked hard for a new Republican majority to have a seat at that table.

My ask is for the gentleman's assurance that I will be able to address these concerns as we move forward in those negotiations and advocate for the interests of my district.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks and for working with us on this bill. I would like the gentlewoman to know that I support repealing these tax credits, but I understand the gentlewoman's concerns on some individual provisions in this bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Of course, we will continue to work with the gentlewoman from Virginia just like we will with all Members on making sure we are paying our Nation's debts and lifting our debt ceiling, but doing it in a responsible, reasonable, and sensible manner, and bringing CHUCK SCHUMER and Joe Biden to the negotiation table.

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have full faith we can negotiate a final debt ceiling deal that both restores fiscal responsibility and empowers Americans to be good stewards of our Nation's vast natural resources.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for calling attention to these tax credits.

Talk about fortuitous timing, Mr. Speaker, here is the author of these tax credits, all $370 billion, along with EARL BLUMENAUER. We intend to lay out where these tax credits are going to in Republican districts and see if those Members wish to take advantage of those tax credits or not.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), who is a veteran.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the default on America act.

Mr. Speaker, we need to raise the debt ceiling not because of money we want to spend in the future but because of money that we have already spent.

Both parties have contributed to our current debt, including over $2 trillion of debt caused by the 2017 Republican tax bill and hundreds of billions in COVID relief spending voted for by both parties and signed into law by a Republican President.

One-quarter of our Nation's debt was racked up during the previous administration, and now Republicans are trying to use our obligation to pay our debts as a leverage point to kick millions of people off of healthcare insurance, to defund the biggest investment in climate change in our country's history, and to make it harder for the neediest among us to feed themselves.

Let's be clear. If we default on our debt, the consequences will be felt by every American.

We have repeatedly passed a clean debt ceiling bill, and we need to do that today. It is time to stop playing games with our debt and end this attack on the stability of the American economy.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Limit, Save, Grow Act.

Every time I talk about debt, deficit spending, the budget—anything—I think about my four boys who are 10 years of age and under. I bring it up a lot, and it drives what I do. It gets me out of bed every single day to be working on this. I just can't hear one more time: Well, let's just raise the debt ceiling, and then let's get to work on this.

It is no longer time for that. We cannot accept not using every single opportunity that we have back here in Congress to address this.

I am in my second term in Congress. I have sat on the sidelines, and I have watched us constantly do this over and over again. I want to see something substantive happen here.

That is what we are doing here today, Mr. Speaker. We are trying to do something substantive.

Our debt exceeds $30 trillion. The optimism of our future depends on what we do over the next 10 years.

We have learned that the outcome is not good for empires that overextend themselves like we have done.

America has done this before, and we are at an inflection point. Our debt to GDP is where it was right after World War II, and for the bulk of the 21st century, we were able to get our debt to GDP down.

We have to take action, and we have to do it now.

Let's use this opportunity like we have done over the last 30 or 40 years when there is a debt ceiling increase that comes up. Let's take advantage of this, and let's find a way to reduce our spending. That is the best way to address our debt-to-GDP ratio, and I know everybody in this Chamber understands that.

□ 1615

We have an opportunity. This spring is our moment, again, to stop debt-fueled spending sprees and give our children a fair shot at success and not a mountain of IOUs.

This act saves $4.8 trillion, it grows our economy and our workforce, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the minority whip and a great talent in the Democratic Party.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this reckless default on America act. I have got to say, I see why the Republicans put this together in the dead of night. I wouldn't want Americans to see this plan, either. It is the same GOP playbook: Give more to the rich and elite, stick hardworking Americans with the bill, and threaten economic disaster if we don't go along.

Why exactly is the GOP endangering American livelihoods?

They want to help a few rich friends dodge their taxes.

What is the cost to the American people?

Here are just a few: 2,400 Border Patrol agents off the job, 300,000 kids out of childcare, 400,000 families evicted from their homes, a million seniors kicked off of Meals on Wheels, $2 billion taken away from veterans' healthcare; that is 30 million doctors' appointments stolen from veterans. It is disgraceful.

Mr. Speaker, there is one responsible path forward—a clean, unconditional vote to avoid default, something the GOP did three times under Donald Trump. As Trump put it himself, we cannot use the debt ceiling to negotiate.

Stop the madness. Deliver a resounding ''no'' vote on this dangerous piece of political theater.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Republicans' plan to avoid a Federal default, to rein in spending, and get our economy back on track: The Limit, Save, Grow Act.

Over the last 2 years, Democrats' out-of-control spending has drastically and dramatically increased our 10-year spending trajectory. That includes the $2 trillion misnamed American Rescue Plan that ignited the highest rise in consumer prices and inflation in 40 years. Americans are paying the price for this radical spending that completely bloated our Federal spending.

House Republicans are committed to finding a sensible debt ceiling solution that will strengthen the American economy, protect American families, and save taxpayers over $4 trillion over the next 10 years.

The Limit, Save, Grow Act will do the following:

It will limit Washington's irresponsible spending.

It will save taxpayer dollars.

It will grow the American economy.

House Republicans are the only ones who have actually put forward a plan that will keep our Federal Government from defaulting. It is time for President Biden to come to the table and negotiate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation that will help families, businesses, and farmers in west Tennessee and across the Nation.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), a longtime observer and critic of Republican spending plans in the House.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this Republican ''Default on America'' act because it will create more deficits for millions of Americans. It will create an educational opportunity deficit for the students that are relying on Pell grants, seeing them slashed, and their hope for debt forgiveness dashed. It would create an educational opportunity deficit for the children that are denied preschool.

Though our Central Texas Food Bank is already overwhelmed, another deficit would mean more hunger. Rent assistance would also be cut for 40,000 Texans, as we have an affordability crisis.

Perhaps the biggest deficit of all out of this bill, their failure to address the climate crisis. Once merely ignoring science as climate deniers, they have now become destroyers of even the most modest measures Democrats took to address the climate crisis and incentivize renewable energy, create new jobs, and lower energy costs. Instead, they promote more fossil fuels and more fossilized thinking.

For the health of Americans, the health of our economy, and the health of our planet, reject this fraudulent bill.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, the last time the U.S. debt held by the public equaled our total economic output was just after World War II. After that, economic policies, fiscal policies that put our country on the right track resulted in decades of American prosperity and American leadership across the world.

Today, the trajectory is far different, as shown on this chart. Our debt-to-GDP ratio, the best economic measure to show the health of our economy, is projected to go up from 98 percent today to 118 percent in the next 10 years and double our economy in just the next 30 years.

All I hear from Democrats today is pass a clean debt ceiling.

Does anyone on their side care about this trajectory which will end in disaster?

The President certainly has no plan to reduce our debt. He refuses to even negotiate or to acknowledge our debt challenges.

The Republican plan today, which I am proud to support, is the Limit, Save, Grow Act. This bill will rescind unspent COVID–19 funds, reverse Democrats' inflationary Green New Deal corporate welfare policies while allowing for responsible 1 percent annual increases in discretionary spending so America can continue to invest in core functions of government.

All in all, the bill will reduce, as seen on this line, future debt growth by $5 trillion over the next 10 years and begin to decrease our projected debt-to-GDP ratio by 12 points over the next 10 years.

Growing our GDP is the second part of the equation, to boost economic growth. The bill includes reforms to unleash domestic energy production and implements pro-growth work requirements that will strengthen our recovering labor force.

This bill alone, as seen in this chart, is not enough to solve our Nation's fiscal issues, but it is a very important first step toward getting our debt-to-GDP ratio on a descending trajectory. It will begin to bend the curve.

I call on the President to negotiate in good faith with Republicans to raise the debt ceiling and put forward policies to limit, save, and grow.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) who had a profound impact on writing the tax credits that the gentlewoman from Virginia acknowledged a moment ago.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I listened carefully to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and there are some shared goals here: Ending welfare for the wealthy and helping people realize the dignity of work. There are ways we can come together to do that, but let's not do it by making it harder for poor people to get food.

You want to end welfare for fairway farmers. There is no recognition that people who get these lavish subsidies are actually on the farm and working. There were almost 20,000 farmers who got payments averaging $1 million a year for 37 consecutive years. Let's cap and limit those lavish subsidies. Let's require people who get them to work on the farm. Let's have some limits, not poor people seeking food, but fairway farmers and those who are benefiting from these lavish expenditures. We can do better.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this JCT analysis from 2022, suggesting that the total costs of the special interest tax credits for the rich in the Inflation Reduction Act would be $271 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD yesterday's CBO score, which shows that the cost has more than doubled to $570 billion, and it is growing every day. The wealthy and politically connected corporations will receive hundreds of billions of dollars more than advertised.

ESTIMATED BUDGET EFFECTS OF THE REVENUE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 5376, ''AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RECONCILIATION PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF S. CON RES. 14,'' AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON AUGUST 7, 2022, AND SCHEDULED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON AUGUST 12, 2022

Fiscal years 2022–2031 [millions of dollars]

Provision	Effective	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–26	2022–31
TITLE I—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE													
SUBTITLE A—DEFICIT REDUCTION													
Part 1—Corporate Tax Reform—Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax.	tyba 12/31/22	– – –	34,679	34,258	22,039	17,702	18,699	20,798	22,756	24,658	26,659	108,678	222,248
Part 2—Excise Tax on Repurchase of Corporate Stock	rosa 12/31/22	– – –	5,697	7,875	8,070	8,581	8,882	8,838	8,603	8,500	8,641	30,223	73,686
Part 3—Funding the Internal Revenue Service and Improving Taxpayer Compliance—Enhancement of Internal Revenue Service Resources.	DOE	***Estimate to be Provided by the Congressional Budget Office***											
SUBTITLE A—DEFICIT REDUCTION		– – –	40,376	42,133	30,109	26,283	27,581	29,636	31,359	33,158	35,300	138,901	295,934
SUBTITLE B—PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICING REFORM—LOWERING DRUG PRICES THROUGH DRUG PRICE NEGOTIATION.	– – –	***Estimate to be Provided by the Congressional Budget Office***											
SUBTITLE C—AFFORDABLE CARE ACT SUBSIDIES—IMPROVE AFFORDABILITY AND REDUCE PREMIUM COST OF HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CONSUMERS (sunset 12/31/25).	tyba 12/31/22	***Estimate to be Provided by the Congressional Budget Office***											
SUBTITLE D—ENERGY SECURITY													
Part 1—Clean Electricity and Reducing Carbon Emissions													
1. Extension and modification of credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources (sunset 12/31/24) [1].	fpisa 12/31/21 & ftcowba DOE & fpisa 12/31/22.	– – –	−1,562	−2,183	−3,317	−4,822	−6,428	−7,677	−8,232	−8,329	−8,511	−11,885	−51,062
2. Extension and modification of energy credit (sunset 12/31/24) [1].	generally ppisa 12/31/21.	– – –	−2,140	−1,559	−2,458	−5,367	−2,359	−48	−38	−9	15	−11,523	−13,962
3. Increase in energy credit for solar facilities placed in service in connection with low-income communities.	1/1/23	***Estimate Included in Items 1. and 2. Above***											
4. Extension and modification of credit for carbon oxide sequestration (sunset 12/31/32) [1].	foepisa 12/31/22 & cocadoa 12/31/21.	– – –	−42	−303	−469	−495	−463	−429	−388	−343	−296	−1,309	−3,229
5. Zero-emission nuclear power production credit (sunset 12/31/32) [1].	epasa 12/31/23 itybasd.	– – –	– – –	−2,188	−3,524	−3,710	−3,838	−3,960	−4,050	−4,279	−4,452	−9,421	−30,001
Total of Part 1—Clean Electricity and Reducing Carbon Emissions.		– – –	−3,744	−6,233	−9,768	−14,394	−13,088	−12,115	−12,709	−12,961	−13,243	−34,138	−98,254
Part 2—Clean Fuels													
1. Extensions of incentives for biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels (sunset 12/31/24).	[2]	– – –	−2,776	−1,780	−1,015	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	−5,571	−5,571
2. Extensions of second generation biofuel incentives (sunset 12/31/24).	qsgbpa 12/31/21	– – –	−24	−20	−10	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	−54	−54
3. Sustainable aviation fuel credit (sunset 12/31/24)	FSOUA 12/31/22	– – –	−10	−25	−14	—	—	—	—	—	—	−49	−49
4. Credit for production of clean hydrogen (sunset 12/31/32) [1].	[3]	– – –	−131	−362	−610	−918	−1,251	−1,627	−2,082	−2,667	−3,518	−2,021	−13,166
Total of Part 2—Clean Fuels		– – –	−2,941	−2,187	−1,649	−918	−1,251	−1,627	−2,082	−2,667	−3,518	−7,695	−18,840
Part 3—Clean Energy and Efficiency Incentives for Individuals													
1. Extension, increase, and modifications of nonbusiness energy property credit (sunset 12/31/32).	[4]		−1,887	−1,348	−1,324	−1,345	−1,327	−1,277	−1,301	−1,314	−1,327	−5,904	−12,451
2. Extension and modification of the residential energy efficient property credit (sunset 12/31/34).	ema 12/31/21 & ema 12/31/22.		−459	−1,021	−2,692	−2,770	−2,850	−2,935	−3,019	−3,092	−3,185	−6,942	−22,022
3. Energy efficient commercial buildings deduction	tyba 12/31/22 & ppisa 12/31/22 ityeasd.	– – –	−62	−50	−46	−42	−38	−35	−32	−30	−28	−200	−362
4. Extension, increase, and modifications of new energy efficient home credit (sunset 12/31/32).	duaa 12/31/21	– – –	−273	−193	−203	−216	−230	−241	−240	−229	−217	−887	−2,043
Total of Part 3—Clean Energy and Efficiency Incentives for Individuals.		– – –	−2,681	−2,612	−4,265	−4,373	−4,445	−4,488	−4,592	−4,665	−4,757	−13,932	−36,879
Part 4—Clean Vehicles													
1. Clean vehicle credit (sunset 12/31/32) [1]	generally vpisa 12/31/22.	– – –	−85	−451	−557	−681	−854	−1,024	−1,155	−1,303	−1,429	−1,775	−7,541
2. Credit for previoiusly-owned clean vehicles (sunset 12/31/32) [1].	vaa 12/31/22	– – –	−99	−96	−120	−132	−146	−162	−179	−197	−215	−447	−1,347
3. Credit for qualified commercial clean vehicles (sunset 12/31/32.	vaa 12/31/22	– – –	−189	−177	−228	−298	−388	−469	−539	−607	−687	−892	3,583
4. Alternative fuel refueling property credit (sunset 12/31/32).	ppisa 12/31/21	– – –	−138	−128	−145	−164	−184	−207	−231	−257	−284	−575	−1,738
Total of Part 4—Clean Vehicles		– – –	−511	−852	−1,050	−1,275	−1,572	−1,862	−2,105	−2,365	−2,615	−3,689	−14,209
Part 5—Investment in Clean Energy Manufacturing and Energy Security													
1. Extension of the advanced energy project credit [1]	1/1/23	– – –	−1,463	−1,377	−915	−926	−614	−442	−280	−196	−42	−4,681	−6,255
2. Advanced manufacturing production credit (sunset 12/31/32) [1].	cpasa 12/31/22	– – –	−1,755	−2,503	−2,691	−3,165	−3,563	−3,938	−4,534	−4,562	−3,921	−10,115	−30,632
Total of Part 5—Investment in Clean Energy Manufacturing and Energy security.		– – –	−3,218	−3,880	−3,606	−4,091	−4,177	−4,380	−4,814	−4,758	−3,963	−14,796	−36,887
Part 6—Reinstatement of Superfund	1/1/23	– – –	902	1,230	1,271	1,304	1,336	1,368	1,402	1,436	1,470	4,707	11,719
Part 7—Incentives for Clean Electricity and Clean Transportation													
1. Clean electricity production credit [1]	fpisa 12/31/24	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	−12	−45	−571	−1,864	−3,497	−5,215	−12	−11,204
2. Clean electricity investment credit [1]	ppisa 12/31/24	– – –	– – –	– – –	−39	−57	−6,575	−10,315	−10,742	−11,264	−11,865	−97	−50,858
3. Cost recovery for qualified facilitites, qualified property, and energy storage technology.	fappisa 12/31/24	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	−26	−83	−134	−171	−211	– – –	−624
4. Clean fuel production credit (sunset 12/31/27) [1]	tfpa 12/31/24	– – –	– – –	– – –	−641	−791	−1,177	−337	—	—	—	−1,432	−2,946
Total of Part 7—Incentives for Clean Electricity and Clean Transportation.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	−680	−860	−7,823	−11,306	−12,740	−14,932	−17,291	−1,541	−65,632
Part 8—Credit Monetization and Appropriations—Elective Payment for Energy Property and Electricity Produced from Certain Renewable Resources, etc., and Transfer of Credits [1].	tyba 12/31/22	***Estimates Contained in Relevant Items Above***											
Part 9—Other Provisions													
1. Permanent extension of tax rate to fund Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.	[6]	– – –	103	135	131	130	130	131	132	133	134	498	1,159
2. Increase in research credit against payroll tax for small businesses.	tyba 12/31/22	– – –	−16	−13	−15	−16	−18	−21	−22	−23	−24	−60	−168
3. Limitation on excess business losses of noncorporate taxpayers extended for two years.	tyba 12/31/26	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	17,666	26,198	9,453	−274	−284	– – –	52,759
Total of Part 9—Other Provisions	– – –	– – –	87	122	116	114	17,778	26,308	9,563	−164	−174	438	53,750
SUBTITLE D—ENERGY SECURITY	– – –	– – –	−12,107	−14,412	−19,631	−24,493	−13,243	−8,101	−28,076	−41,076	−44,091	−70,646	−205,231
NET TOTAL	– – –	– – –	28,269	27,721	10,478	1,790	14,338	21,535	3,283	−7,918	−8,791	68,255	90,703

Joint Committee on Taxation
NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The date of enactment is assumed to be September 1, 2022. Revenue provisions as stated in statutory language 117SAHR5376.
Legend for ''Effective'' column.
cocadoa = carbon oxide captured and disposed of after
cpasa = components produced and sold after
DOE = date of enactment
duaa = dwelling units acquired after
ema = expenditures made after
epasa = electricity produced and sold after
fappisa = facilities and property placed in sevice after
foepisa = facilities or equipment placed inservice after

fpisa = facilities placed in service after
fsoua = fuel sold or used after
ftcowba = facilities the construction of which begins after
itybasd = in taxable years beginning after such date
ityeasd = in taxable years ending after such date
ppisa = property placed in service after
rosa = repurchases of stock after
qsgbpa = qualified second generation biofuel production after
tfpa = transportation fuel produced after
tyba = taxable years beginning after
vaa = vehicles acquired after
vpisa = vehicles placed in service after
[1] Estimate contains the following outlay effects:

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–26	2022–31
Extension and modification of credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources (sunset 12/31/24)						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						
Extension and modification of energy credit (sunset 12/31/24)						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						
Extension and modification of credit for carbon oxide sequestration (sunset 12/31/32)	– – –	20	145	225	238	222	206	186	165	142	628	1,550
Zero-emission nuclear power production credit (sunset 12/31/32)	– – –	– – –	1,050	1,692	1,781	1,842	1,901	1,944	2,054	2,137	4,522	14,401
Credit for production of clean hydrogen (sunset 12/31/32)	– – –	59	149	244	364	498	657	851	1,086	1,410	815	5,317
Extension of the advanced energy project credit						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						
Clean vehicle credit (sunset 12/31/32)						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						
Credit for previously-owned clean vehicles (sunset 12/31/32)						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						
Advanced manufacturing production credit (sunset 12/31/32)	– – –	842	1,201	1,291	1,519	1,710	1,890	2,176	2,189	1,882	4,853	14,699
Clean electricity production credit	– – –	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	26
Clean electricity investment credit						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						
Clean fuel production credit						***Negligible Outlay Effect***						

[2] Effective for fuel sold or used after December 31, 2022, for biodiesel and renewable diesel, and December 31, 2021 for alternative fuels.
[3] Effective for hydrogen produced after December 31, 2022, for property placed in service after December 31, 2022, and, for any property the construction of which begins prior to January 1, 2023, only to the extent of the basis thereof attributable to the construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 2022, and for fuel sold or used after December 31, 2022.
[4] Applies to property placed in service after December 31, 2022. Extension of credit shall apply to property placed in servie after December 31, 2021 and identification number requirement shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2024.
[5]The temporary increase in the amount of tax on coal terminates for sales after December 31, 2025.
[6] Applies to sales in calendar quarters beginning after the date of the enactment.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN CBO'S BASELINE PROJECTIONS OF H.R. 2811, THE DEFICIT UNDER THE LIMIT, SAVE, GROW ACT OF 2023, AS POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES ON APRIL 19, 2023

	By fiscal year, billions of dollars—											
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2023–2033
Increases or Decreases (–) in the Projected Deficit												
Caps on Discretionary Funding[a]	0	–129.0	–201.8	–243.7	–279.7	–314.0	–342.8	–373.1	–404.3	–436.2	–469.9	–3,194.5
Student Loan Programs	–387.0	–6.2	–6.7	–7.2	–7.7	–7.7	–7.6	–7.6	–7.5	–7.4	–7.4	–460.0
.												
Energy Tax Provisions (JCT estimate)[b]	–13.1	–35.5	–49.9	–63.2	–68.1	–66.1	–62.9	–55.6	–53.3	–54.0	–47.9	–569.5
Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies	–0.7	3.4	8.4	11.8	14.3	16.2	17.6	17.4	17.3	8.8	5.3	119.7
Work Requirements	0	–0.6	–5.6	–8.5	–11.8	–12.8	–13.9	–15.1	–16.1	–17.2	–18.5	–120.1
Rescissions of Funds Provided in Six Laws Enacted From 2020 to 2022	–13.8	–9.7	–3.8	–1.4	–0.6	–0.1	–0.1	0	0	0	0	–29.5
Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions	–0.4	–2.0	–4.3	–5.7	–4.3	0.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.8	–3.4
Debt Service[c]	–0.5	–4.2	–11.9	–20.7	–30.9	–43.1	–55.6	–70.4	–85.8	–102.5	–121.4	–547.0
Total Change in the Projected Deficit	–415.4	–183.7	–275.6	–338.6	–388.8	–427.3	–462.7	–501.4	–546.5	–605.2	–659.0	–4,804.3

Sources: Congressional Budget Office, staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).
Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Budgetary effects are relative to CBO's February 2023 baseline projections and include updates to incorporate new information about certain programs.
[a]This estimate incorporates the assumption that future appropriations will match the proposed caps, where applicable, and that funding that would not be constrained by the caps (such as funding designated as an emergency requirement) will match amounts in CBO's baseline projections. Deficits could be larger or smaller, depending on whether the amounts appropriated are larger or smaller than the amounts that CBO projects in this analysis.
[b]Estimates provided by JCT are preliminary and subject to change.
[c]Changes in CBO's estimates of public debt for the 2023–2033 period under the bill are driven primarily by changes to estimated annual budget deficits. However, changes to the government's cash flows associated with the federal student loan program (not shown in this table) also affect CBO's estimates of public debt and of the interest required to service that debt.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES TO CBO'S PROJECTIONS OF DISCRETIONARY SPENDING UNDER THE CAPS SPECIFIED IN H.R. 2811, THE LIMIT, SAVE, GROW ACT OF 2023, AS POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES ON APRIL 19, 2023

	By fiscal year, billions of dollars—											
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2023–2033
Projections of Discretionary Spending												
CBO's February 2023 Baseline:												
Budget Authority	1,823.7	1,906.6	1,952.0	1,995.3	2,045.7	2,093.6	2,143.5	2,195.1	2,247.4	2,300.3	2,356.1	23,059.5
Outlays	1,741.2	1,864.4	1,955.4	2,004.9	2,063.1	2,119.0	2,159.1	2,215.0	2,266.4	2,319.2	2,380.2	23,087.8
With Proposed Caps on Discretionary Budget Authority:[a]												
Budget Authority	1,823.7	1,677.9	1,696.4	1,712.8	1,732.4	1,752.1	1,769.8	1,789.9	1,807.7	1,827.6	1,847.3	19,437.9
Outlays	1,741.2	1,735.4	1,753.6	1,761.2	1,783.4	1,805.0	1,816.3	1,841.9	1,862.1	1,883.0	1,910.3	19,893.3
Effect of Proposed Discretionary Caps Relative to the February 2023 Baseline:												
Budget Authority	0	–228.7	–255.6	–282.5	–313.3	–341.5	–373.7	–405.2	–439.7	–472.7	–508.8	–3,621.6
Outlays	0	–129.0	–201.8	–243.7	–279.7	–314.0	–342.8	–373.1	–404.3	–436.2	–469.9	–3,194.5

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.
[a]The bill specifies caps on most discretionary budget authority for fiscal years 2024 through 2023. Appropriations designated for certain categories of spending would result in adjustments, and limits would apply to some of those adjustments. The caps would not apply to funding for certain programs under the 21st Century Cures Act or to certain funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF H.R. 2811, THE LIMIT, SAVE, GROW ACT OF 2023, AS POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES ON APRIL 19, 2023

	By fiscal year, billions of dollars—												
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2023–2028	2023–2033
Increases or Decreases (−) in Direct Spending													
Federal Student Loans:													
Student Loan Cancellation:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−319.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	−317.6	−315.6
Estimated Outlays	−319.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	−317.6	−315.6
Income-Driven Repayment Plan:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−43.3	−6.0	−6.5	−7.2	−8.0	−8.1	−8.1	−8.1	−8.1	−8.3	−8.4	−79.1	−120.1
Estimated Outlays	−42.8	−5.2	−5.8	−6.4	−7.0	−7.1	−7.1	−7.2	−7.2	−7.3	−7.4	−74.3	−110.5
Interactive and Other Effects:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−24.6	−1.4	−1.3	−1.2	−1.1	−1.0	−0.9	−0.8	−0.7	−0.5	−0.4	−30.6	−33.9
Estimated Outlays	−24.6	−1.4	−1.3	−1.2	−1.1	−1.0	−0.9	−0.8	−0.7	−0.5	−0.4	−30.6	−33.9
Subtotal, Federal Student Loans:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−387.5	−7.0	−7.4	−8.0	−8.7	−8.7	−8.6	−8.5	−8.4	−8.4	−8.4	−427.3	−469.6
Estimated Outlays	−387.0	−6.2	−6.7	−7.2	−7.7	−7.7	−7.6	−7.6	−7.5	−7.4	−7.4	−422.5	−460.0
Energy Tax Provisions (JCT estimate)[a]:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−0.1	−0.2	−0.4	−0.7	−1.0	−1.3	−1.3	−1.9	−2.6	−3.3	−4.1	−3.5	−16.7
Estimated Outlays	−0.1	−0.2	−0.4	−0.7	−1.0	−1.3	−1.3	−1.9	−2.6	−3.3	−4.1	−3.5	−16.7
Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−71.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−71.5	−71.5
Estimated Outlays	−2.4	−2.8	−4.1	−5.6	−7.3	−9.2	−11.4	−14.0	−14.6	0	0	−31.4	−71.5
Work Requirements:													
Community Engagement Requirement for Medicaid:													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	−4.4	−7.3	−10.6	−11.6	−12.7	−13.9	−14.9	−16.0	−17.3	−33.9	−108.7
Estimated Outlays	0	0	−4.4	−7.3	−10.6	−11.6	−12.7	−13.9	−14.9	−16.0	−17.3	−33.9	−108.7
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	−0.6	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−5.4	−11.4
Estimated Outlays	0	−0.6	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−1.2	−5.4	−11.4
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families:													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*
Subtotal, Work Requirements:													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	−0.6	−5.6	−8.5	−11.8	−12.8	−13.9	−15.1	−16.1	−17.2	−18.5	−39.3	−120.1
Estimated Outlays	0	−0.6	−5.6	−8.5	−11.8	−12.8	−13.9	−15.1	−16.1	−17.2	−18.5	−39.3	−120.1
Rescissions of Funds Provided in Six Laws Enacted From 2020 to 2022:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−55.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−55.5	−55.5
Estimated Outlays	−13.8	−9.7	−3.8	−1.4	−0.6	−0.1	−0.1	0	0	0	0	−29.4	−29.5
Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−32.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	−0.1	−24.4	−16.6
Estimated Outlays	−0.4	−2.0	−4.3	−5.7	−4.3	−0.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	0.3	−17.3	−9.8
Total Change in Direct Spending:													
Estimated Budget Authority	−546.8	−6.3	−11.7	−15.5	−20.1	−21.3	−22.1	−23.6	−25.1	−26.6	−31.1	−621.5	−750.0
Estimated Outlays	−403.7	−21.5	−24.9	−29.1	−32.7	−31.7	−33.0	−36.9	−38.8	−25.7	−29.7	−543.4	−707.6
Increases or Decreases (−) in Revenues													
Energy Tax Provisions (JCT estimate)*	13.0	35.3	49.6	62.5	67.1	64.8	61.6	53.8	50.7	50.7	43.8	292.3	552.9
Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies	−1.6	−6.2	−12.5	−17.4	−21.6	−25.4	−29.0	−31.4	−31.9	−8.8	−5.3	−84.7	−191.2
Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	−0.9	−1.3	−1.4	−1.2	−1.1	−0.5	−0.9	−6.4
Total Change in Revenues	11.4	29.1	37.1	45.1	45.5	38.5	31.3	21.0	17.6	40.8	38.0	206.7	355.3
Net Decrease (−) in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues													
Total Change in the Deficit	−415.1	−50.6	−61.9	−74.2	−78.2	−70.2	−64.3	−57.8	−56.4	−66.5	−67.7	−750.1	−1,062.8

Sources: Congressional Budget Office, staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).
Components may not sum to totals because of rounding, * = between −$50 million and zero.
Budgetary effects are relative to CBO's February 2023 baseline projections and include updates to incorporate new information about certain programs.
[a] Estimates provided by JCT are preliminary and subject to change.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Limit, Save, Grow Act, which addresses the current debt limit crisis while prioritizing responsible spending practices.

Critically, this bill will lead to over $4.5 trillion, with a T, in taxpayer savings over the next decade and reverse a dangerous trend of reckless fiscal mismanagement on the part of the Democrats.

Americans and New Yorkers, where I hail from, are facing a fiscal crisis due to persistently high inflation, rising interest rates, and debt at unsustainable levels. This is a direct result of the trillions upon trillions of dollars that the Democrats have spent since President Biden took office in January 2021.

Mr. Speaker, my former colleague from the New York State Assembly, now minority leader here, should know that 40 percent of our Nation's debt was incurred under the leadership of the former Speaker, who the minority leader described as the best Speaker of all time.

He should know. The State of New York has the highest taxes, the highest spend rate, the highest corporate welfare, and the highest out-migration of people and jobs in the entire Nation.

Americans and New Yorkers are facing a fiscal crisis. Instead of politicizing the impending debt limit predicament, Democrats should prioritize responsible spending and work with House Republicans on a solution to reduce reckless spending, save taxpayer money, and grow our economy.

It is time for President Biden to come to the negotiating table and work with House Republicans on a path forward to economic stability and growth. Please don't mimic the model that New York has set, where we once had 45 Representatives in the 1960s and are now down to 26.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), a champion of Medicare, Social Security, and renewable energy.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, for months the other side has held our economy hostage. Today, we have their ransom demands. This rip-off kills millions of jobs, guts working family benefits, and sabotages tax fairness.

Now, I have listened today, and many times both sides are saying the same thing, reading off the same page. They all can't be right.

Look at the facts. This is not about deficits. This shakedown lets wealthy tax cheats off scot-free and balloons the deficit by $120 billion. Please respond to that: $120 billion deeper in debt. Do not fall for this total sham. Today's smorgasbord of policy goals is a cynical distraction from the horrifying impacts of this extortion.

Mr. Speaker, Social Security, Medicare, veterans' care, and homeownership are at stake. I am sorry to say we have come to this.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article detailing how Ford is using a loophole in the IRA to partner with CATL, a major Chinese battery company, on a project intended to harvest EV battery tax credits. Chinese companies are lining up to cash in on Democrats' green corporate welfare that we are rescinding in this bill.

[From Forbes, Feb. 13, 2023]

FORD TO BUILD $3.5 BILLION LITHIUM IRON PHOSPHATE BATTERY PLANT IN MICHIGAN USING CATL TECHNOLOGY

(By Sam Abuelsamid, Senior Contributor)

Ford plans to build a $3.5 billion factory in Marshall, Michigan, which will produce 35 gigawatt-hours of lithium iron phosphate (LFP) cells annually for electric vehicles starting in 2026. The move comes after the automaker said it would use LFP batteries in the Mustang Mach-E from mid-2023 and F-150 Lightning from early 2024. However, those batteries will be sourced from CATL in China, the leading cell manufacturer in the world and one of the leaders in LFP production. Ford will license CATL technology but it will own the new factory and operate it, rather than creating a joint venture.

While Ford will start using CATL LFP batteries later this year, shipping them from China won't help the company reach its sustainability goals. Batteries are heavy and bulky and the emissions associated with shipping them halfway around the world will significantly cut into the gains from eliminating the tailpipe from these vehicles. Those vehicles also will not qualify for any clean vehicle tax credits.

This is why Ford and other OEMs are moving so aggressively to localize battery production to wherever vehicles are built and sold. Ford previously announced a joint venture with Korea's SK ON for three cell plants in Kentucky and Tennessee that are already well under construction. Those plants will produce nickel manganese cobalt (NMC) cells.

Nickel-rich cell chemistries such as NMC (also referred to as NCM), nickel-manganese-cobalt aluminum (NMCA, which GM uses for its Ultium cells), nickel-cobalt-aluminum (NCA, which Tesla uses) have a higher energy density than LFP. However, Nickel and cobalt are much more expensive than iron and phosphorus and also more volatile. When there is an internal short circuit in a nickel-rich cell, it is much more likely to experience thermal runaway. LFP cells are inherently more stable and are nearly impossible to experience thermal runaway or fires.

Despite LFP having a lower energy density than nickel-rich cells, much of that can be offset by adopting cell-to-pack or structural battery pack designs rather than the modular designs that are typical today. In addition to lower cost, LFP cells have much longer charge cycle lifetimes. A typical nickel cell can do between 500 and 1,000 charge cycles before it loses enough capacity to be no longer useful in a vehicle. LFP cells can withstand thousands of cycles and some manufacturers, including CATL, have claimed EVs with LFP can go 1 million miles.

The added stability of LFP cells means they can better withstand charging to 100% without degrading. Nickel-rich cells typically have to leave unused buffers to prevent overcharging. Thus some of the energy density disadvantages can be safely recovered.

The decision to structure the new operation as a wholly owned subsidiary of Ford rather than a joint venture is likely driven in part by the content requirements in the Inflation Reduction Act. Since China is a foreign entity of concern, batteries and materials from that country do not qualify for clean vehicle credits. Thus the Mach-E and Lightning with Chinese-sourced batteries won't be eligible. Limiting the equity stake of CATL in this deal and only licensing some technology along with local sourcing of most materials will probably enable Ford to claim its cells meet the domestic content requirements.

''This is how we look at the recipe to create one of the lowest cost, U.S.-produced batteries when this plant comes online in 2026 and this helps us contribute to Ford's goal of an 8% Model E EBIT in 2026,'' said Lisa Drake, Ford VP of EV industrialization. ''It strengthens our domestic supply chain and helps us ramp production, getting more EVs to more customers sooner.''

As with the Mach-E and Lightning, the new LFP batteries will likely be used mainly in standard range and lower cost EVs and many of the commercial vehicles Ford sells. Most of those commercial vehicles, such as Transit vans used for everything from last-mile deliveries to plumbers and electricians, rarely go outside of a limited geographical area and don't need more than 100 miles of range. With more availability of domestic LFP batteries, future electric versions of vehicles like the compact Maverick pickup and Escape crossover are likely at prices that more consumers can afford.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), who has been a leader in terms of adoption opportunities for those outside the mainstream.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, brinkmanship is no way to run a government. The default on America act is one of the worst bills I have had the opportunity to vote on. It is antichildren, antiseniors, antiveterans, antimiddle America, antismall business, antihealthcare, antiworkers.

As a matter of fact, it is anti-American because all that it does is cut, cut, cut. When all that you do is cut, cut, and cut, all that you get is blood, blood, blood. The blood of the American people will be on the hands of those who held the knife. I urge a ''no'' vote.

□ 1630

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE), one of the most talented Members of this institution.

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today against this Republican ruse, the default on America act.

This legislation is not a serious proposal. It is a MAGA wish list that demands a 22 percent cut of essential Federal programs that support working families, seniors, veterans, public safety, schools, and housing assistance.

If passed, this bill would cost an estimated 780,000 jobs, many in the clean energy sector, all across this country.

What we need is simple: A clean bill to avoid a default, to ensure we protect the full faith and credit of the United States.

If my Republican colleagues want to show Americans they can govern, then pass a clean bill and show us your budget, a real budget, like the President has released.

Every day Republicans wait brings us closer to brinksmanship and hurts the American people and the global economy. I urge my colleagues to reject this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. JAMES).

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, America's fiscal trajectory is unsustainable. The threat of a potential U.S. Government debt default plays into China's long-standing grand strategy for expanding its global role and diminishing our influence. It is a matter of national security to get this under control.

When small businesses and families in my district and all across the country experience financial problems, they tighten their belts. They change their spending habits, and they expect Washington to do the same.

Instead, President Joe Biden stood in this very Chamber, gaslighted, fearmongered, and claimed Republicans want to sunset Social Security and Medicare while there are attacks on Republicans all over the country on this very same lie.

Why? To frighten seniors and hope the stampede would block Republicans from reining in his destructive, runaway spending. That is why I introduced the Protecting Social Security and Medicare Act the very next day.

I spoke with leadership in the following weeks about taking these very important critical programs off the negotiation table, and that is exactly what leadership did.

As we debate today, seniors can rest assured that the promises Republicans made to them will not be broken in this debate.

I am also voting for this bill because it does not include cuts to the Pentagon's budget, particularly to Selfridge Air National Guard Base, a pillar of my district, a crown jewel of the State of Michigan, and critical to our national defense against northern aggressors like China, Russia, and North Korea who may threaten us from abroad.

It is reasonable to disagree with any specific debt ceiling approach, and I am looking forward to continuing with the debate.

If President Biden continues to refuse to come to the table and negotiate in good faith, we will achieve historic default, putting our country's national security and families like mine and yours at economic risk in the future.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from Mr. PASCRELL.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 8, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY.
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: Our most basic duty as Members of Congress is to protect the well-being and security of our constituents. If Republicans block America from paying our bills, it would be a gross betrayal of our governing responsibility and invite cataclysmic damage to our economy. Therefore, I call on the House to advance legislation to raise our debt limit and prevent a second Great Depression.

It has been 48 days since the United States reached its current statutory limit and the Treasury Department began taking extraordinary measures to prevent a default. On February 15, the Congressional Budget Office raised the specter of a default as soon as July without urgent congressional action. Congress has acted to raise or suspend the debt ceiling 49 times under Republican presidents and 29 times under Democratic presidents. This is a bipartisan responsibility.

According to the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), if the debt ceiling is not raised, Social Security checks will come to a halt and seniors will be without means to eat or turn on the heat. Medicare reimbursements will freeze, leaving tens of millions of Americans unable to pay for essential medical care. Our veterans will see their health care cut off.

It gets worse. The collapse of available credit would send shockwaves through the economy, leading to a bank run and a decimation of small businesses. The cost of borrowing would soar, leaving new homebuyers locked out of the housing market and causing regular people to lose everything. The jobless rate would skyrocket, with millions of Americans losing their jobs and elevated unemployment lingering indefinitely. Markets would be thrown into a postulated that the impact of default would be ten times worse than the 2008 recession.

Republican-precipitated default would be just as devastating for the global economy. America's treasury debt is considered the world's safest asset and the dollar acts as the globe's reserve currency. World confidence in our entire economy would be irreparably wounded by default.

When Republicans put our Nation's credit on the line, the result has been widespread turmoil and suffering. After Republicans threatened to breach the debt ceiling in 2011, Standard and Poor's downgraded the U.S. long-term credit rating for the first time in history. Private sector hiring froze, job growth withered, and consumer sentiment dropped to its lowest level in 30 years. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimated that federal borrowing costs increased by about $1.3 billion, while the Bipartisan Policy Center estimated that the 10-year cost to taxpayers was a staggering $18.9 billion.

In 2013, when Republicans tried this play again, our Nation experienced an annualized 0.25 percentage point reduction in annualized fourth quarter's gross domestic product growth, resulting in an estimated 120,000 lost jobs. Investors stopped accepting Treasury bonds as collateral for short-term transactions, and the government was forced to pay higher interest rates at auction. Treasury's borrowing costs on securities increased by an estimated $38-to-$70 million, and rates for commercial paper also rose, disrupting private markets. After Republicans yet again menaced our Nation's credit in 2015, the Treasury Department postponed the release of a new 2-year bond due to lack of demand, and was forced to reduce bill issuance, leading to a drop of $210 billion in bill supply.

The full faith and credit of America is not a bargaining chip to be gambled whenever Republicans want to reverse policy they don't like. Refusal to let our Nation pay its bills would lead to a domino effect of catastrophic proportion. The effects of failing to raise the debt ceiling are real, tangible, and would be felt by every American family and business.

Given these risks, I ask: where is the Republican plan to raise the debt ceiling and when can we expect its consideration before Congress?

Sincerely,

BILL PASCRELL, Jr.
Member of Congress.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), whose knowledge of economics is second to none in this institution.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the default on America act. America always pays its bills. It is important that we have serious negotiations and that we take responsible action to address our continuing deficits.

Mr. Speaker, $31 trillion in public debt is a frightening number, but it is a debt we accumulated over Republican and Democratic Presidents, Republican and Democratic Congresses, two unpaid for wars, major tax cuts, and costly increases in healthcare.

It is reckless and irresponsible to use the alleged leverage of a national default to address our debt—first, because the leverage is imaginary. This bill is dead on arrival in the Senate.

Second, the leverage already exists. KEVIN MCCARTHY is Speaker. The Republicans have a 222–213 majority in the House.

The last thing we want to do is plunge our Nation into the threat of a default or an actual default. The responsible thing to do is to pass this clean debt ceiling relief and move on to the appropriations process where the debt can be properly addressed.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), whose city is home to some of the most important retirement plan management opportunities in all of America.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise and strongly oppose this bill. It would hurt families. It would hurt seniors. It would hurt workers. We must uphold rather than undermine our country's strong economic recovery and standing.

We are here to govern. That means paying for what Congress has already approved. We cannot default on the national debt. The only way forward is to cleanly raise the debt ceiling.

I am saying to you, Mr. Speaker, we are ready. We need to raise the debt.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), an individual who is well known for his proficiency in accounting procedures.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this unserious bill that cuts lifesaving and life-sustaining programs, hurts our economy, guts historic action on climate change, and needlessly adds to our deficit by carving out loopholes for the wealthy.

The Republicans' cut, slash, and shrink default on America bill will devastate America. First, it guts the landmark Inflation Reduction Act, which is not only addressing inflation but is the largest ever effort in our Nation's history to combat climate change and lower the cost of prescription drugs.

Second, it grows the already large tax gap and irresponsibly adds to the deficit. The bill, seemingly with bad intention, guts tools at the IRS to be both more responsive to responsible taxpayers and stronger in the face of wealthy tax cheats.

Finally, this bill would make extreme cuts to discretionary spending, cuts that could amount to as much as 59 percent by the year 2025.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this report from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities titled: ''Roundup: Analyzing Speaker McCarthy's Harmful Debt-Ceiling-and-Cuts Bill.''

[From the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Apr. 26, 2023]

ROUNDUP: ANALYZING SPEAKER MCCARTHY'S HARMFUL DEBT-CEILING-AND-CUTS BILL

(By CBPP)

Last week, House Speaker Kevin McCarthy released a debt-ceiling-and-cuts bill that would use the need to raise the debt ceiling as a bargaining chip to force a set of unpopular, harmful policies. We've collected our analyses of the bill here:

McCarthy Bill Uses Debt Ceiling to Force Harmful Policies, Deep Cuts. House Speaker Kevin McCarthy's debt-ceiling-and-cuts bill puts the U.S. economy at grave risk by using the need to raise the debt ceiling as a bargaining chip to force a set of unpopular, harmful policies—policies that would make deep cuts in a host of national priorities; leave more people hungry, homeless, and without health coverage; and make it easier for wealthy people to cheat on their taxes. The bill would also repeal the Inflation Reduction Act's funding to address climate change and would undertake harmful changes that would undermine how regulations are crafted . . .

CBPP President Sharon Parrott tweeted about the ten years of deep cuts that the bill would exact in exchange for raising the debt ceiling. Parrott also detailed our cross-cutting analysis of the bill.

Vital Government Services Would Take a $3.6 Trillion Hit in McCarthy Bill. The bill containing House Republicans' demands for raising the debt ceiling would impose severe cuts amounting to $3.6 trillion over the next ten years, along with the many other harmful changes it would make. The funding cuts would hit a wide swath of vital programs and would grow from bad to beyond extreme—reaching between 24 and 59 percent in 2033, depending on whether programs such as defense and veterans' medical care are protected from cuts, as many House Republicans propose . . .

David Reich tweeted about the cuts to annual appropriations in the bill. Michael Leachman explained the bill would make deep cuts to discretionary federal aid to

states, local governments, tribal nations, and U.S. Territories, and his analysis included a state-by-state table. And Zoë Neuberger pointed out that the bill includes billions in cuts that would harm families with low incomes, including WIC participants.

McCarthy Medicaid Proposal Puts Millions of People in Expansion States at Risk of Losing Health Coverage. A Republican proposal led by Speaker Kevin McCarthy would take Medicaid coverage away from people who do not meet new work-reporting requirements. The proposal would apply to all states, but in practice it would heavily impact people covered by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Medicaid expansion. Of this group, more than 10 million people in Medicaid expansion states would be at significant risk of losing coverage under the McCarthy proposal. This group would be subject to the new Medicaid requirement, and they are not part of a group that states could readily identify in existing data sources and exclude from burdensome reporting. The McCarthy proposal could jeopardize coverage for millions more, by prompting some states to drop the ACA Medicaid expansion or dissuading states that have not yet taken the expansion from adopting it . . .

Gideon Lukens tweeted state-by-state numbers of Medicaid expansion enrollees whose coverage would be at risk under the McCarthy proposal. Lukens also tweeted the Department of Health and Human Services' estimates of Medicaid enrollees at risk of losing coverage under the bill. Sarah Lueck tweeted about the Congressional Budget Office's estimate of Medicaid coverage loss.

Taking Medicaid Away for Not Meeting a Work-Reporting Requirement Would Keep People From Health Care. Led by Speaker Kevin McCarthy, congressional Republicans have revived harmful proposals to cut federal spending on the Medicaid program—the Nation's single largest source of health coverage—by taking Medicaid away from people not meeting new work-reporting requirements. Adding such requirements to Medicaid would cause many low-income adults to lose coverage due to bureaucratic hurdles that don't reflect the complexity of people's circumstances, as failed experiments in several states show. These requirements would leave people without the health care they need, including life-saving medications, treatment to manage chronic conditions, and care for acute illnesses.

Laura Harker tweeted about how the bill would resurrect this failed policy.

Speaker McCarthy's SNAP Proposal Would Take Food Away From Older Adults for Not Meeting Work Requirements. Speaker McCarthy's bill would expand SNAP's already harsh policy that takes food assistance away from many people aged 18 through 49 who don't have children at home and can't secure an exemption. Such individuals can receive SNAP for only three months (in a 36-month period) if they don't document that they meet a 20-hour-per-week work requirement. The bill would expand that policy to include people aged 50 through 55. About 1 million such individuals participate in SNAP and meet those criteria in a typical month. (The figure was 900,000 in 2019, the most recent year for which a full year of data are available. A larger number participate in SNAP over the course of a year.)

Ty Jones Cox tweeted about how the bill would worsen SNAP's work requirements.

TANF Provisions in McCarthy Bill Give States Incentives to Take Cash Benefits Away From Families With the Most Significant Needs. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provisions in Speaker McCarthy's bill double down on TANF's already expansive, rigid, and ineffective work requirements. The bill would so severely limit states' flexibility in how they provide assistance and employment services to families with children that some states could decide to stop providing cash aid to large numbers of families, with devastating results.

Aditi Shrivastava tweeted about how the bill would further restrict TANF's reach.

Samantha Jacoby explained that the bill's proposal to rescind the Inflation Reduction Act's IRS funding would add to the deficit because it would let wealthy tax cheats off the hook. Jacoby also noted that while giving billions to high-income tax cheats, the bill would take health care, food, and cash assistance away from people who need it.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), a very capable gentleman.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. NEAL, for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today for my constituents in Nevada, my Democratic colleagues here in the House, and as chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus to address the latest attempt by extremist MAGA Republicans to put politics over the American people and to put billionaires and corporations over working families and children.

Just last week, Speaker MCCARTHY introduced the default on America act that would tank our economic recovery and sabotage job growth, underscoring Republicans' lack of interest in governing for anyone besides the wealthy and the powerful.

Speaker MCCARTHY and his MAGA extremists are demanding that Congress cut programs like SNAP, nutrition programs for seniors and children, at the expense of the wealthy.

Everyday costs on families like car payments, student loans, credit card bills, and mortgage payments would increase.

In fact, their plan, default on America, would affect veterans, seniors, families, people, and jobs, including 7,000 in my State alone.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this default on America and to put people over politics.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), one of the most capable people that I have had a chance to serve with in Congress.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding 1 minute. Maybe I can get another. I miss the magic minute, as all of you know, because this is not enough time to debate this issue.

Something that is as bad as fiscal responsibility is fiscal demagoguery. The Speaker of this House has said default is not an option.

Mr. Speaker, 84 of the Republicans in this House have never voted to extend the debt limit so that default would have been inevitable.

That is what this is about; trying to make some sort of deal. I urge my Republican colleagues to follow what they know to be the only rational alternative; that is, vote for a debt extension.

Pay our bills. America does not welch on its debts. You believe that; we believe that. Mr. Speaker, 84 of their Members have not believed that, but we have a majority of this House that believes it.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I urge Republicans to stop creating this lack of confidence in this body to be fiscally responsible. Let me repeat that: Stop allowing no confidence in this body's ability and willingness to be fiscally responsible. Vote ''no.''

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who comes from the same class as the last two Members, the class of 1988, a very talented lot.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the same class, the ranking member, for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, House Republicans are manufacturing a crisis to justify cruel cuts that will raise costs for American families, kick millions of people off their health insurance, and reverse the historic progress we have made in combating the worsening climate crisis.

The Republicans' default on America act cuts $100 billion from Medicaid, which will have devastating consequences on every beneficiary, provider, and plan.

The Republicans' Medicaid work requirements are about one thing; stripping healthcare away from vulnerable people.

The majority of adults on Medicaid are already working, oftentimes in part-time jobs that do not offer healthcare coverage.

Those who are not are often dealing with caregiving responsibilities, physical or mental health issues, or experiencing other barriers to employment.

These Republican cuts are not about jobs. They are a Trojan horse intended to use red tape and onerous paperwork to kick millions of people off their health insurance simply because Republicans have always opposed Medicaid.

Republicans also oppose our efforts to outcompete the world in the transition to a clean energy economy. The default on America act continues the Republicans' polluters over people agenda.

The bill repeals key climate provisions that Democrats delivered with the Inflation Reduction Act last year that are already making a huge difference in the clean energy transition.

Since its passage, we have seen about $28 billion in new domestic manufacturing investments. Companies have

announced $242 billion in new clean power capital investments, and more than 142,000 clean energy jobs have been created across this Nation.

These are impressive results in less than a year, and yet, House Republicans now want to reverse this progress with a grab bag of Big Oil giveaways and loopholes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a dangerous bill that is going to strip healthcare away from millions of Americans and undermine our efforts to combat the worst in climate crisis. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a March 8, 2021, Politico article titled: ''Biden's welfare flip-flop,'' which points out that President Biden was once an ardent supporter of commonsense welfare reforms, including work requirements.

[From POLITICO, March 8, 2021]

WEST WING PLAYBOOK—BIDEN'S WELFARE FLIP-FLOP

(By Alex Thompson and Theodoric Meyer with help from Allie Bice)

Joe Biden, the young senator, would be surprised at Joe Biden, the elderly president.

When he first ran for president in 1988, 44-year-old Biden was one of the Democrats challenging what he called ''liberal orthodoxy'' on issues like welfare.

''Our handouts are not enough,'' Biden said at Princeton University in a May 1987 speech meant to beef up his policy profile ahead of a June campaign launch. ''Government subsidy is not the ultimate answer to the problems of the poor.''

In November 1988, he penned a column in his local Newark Post: ''We are all too familiar with the stories of welfare mothers driving luxury cars and leading lifestyles that mirror the rich and famous,'' he wrote, parroting Republican critiques of the program. ''Whether they are exaggerated or not, these stories underlie a broad social concern that the welfare system has broken down—that it only parcels out welfare checks and does nothing to help the poor find productive jobs.''

In 1996, Biden was one of 24 Democratic senators who voted for the welfare reform bill that President Bill Clinton signed, but which progressives and much of Clinton's Cabinet opposed. ''The culture of welfare must be replaced with the culture of work,'' Biden said on the Senate floor. Bruce Reed, who's now Biden's deputy chief of staff, was an architect of the legislation. He helped coin Clinton's pledge to ''end welfare as we know it.''

And yet, the first piece of major legislation Biden is poised to sign as president represents the largest expansion of the welfare state in decades. It even undoes some of the reforms Biden, the senator, helped enact.

The 1996 bill, for instance, imposed time limits and work requirements on money sent to parents to support their children. Biden's American Rescue Plan would at least temporarily resume sending money directly to impoverished parents without any strings attached—and some Democrats are already pushing to make the aid permanent.

The bill would also send poor and middle-class parents checks of up to $300 per child each month—a provision that the Biden team believes could dramatically cut child poverty.

The legislation won't recreate the welfare system that Biden voted to reform in 1996. Instead, it will expand the existing child tax credit for poor and middle-class families alike. The credit starts phasing out at $75,000 a year for single parents and $150,000 a year for married couples.

Part of Biden's evolution on welfare spending is tied to the pandemic and the massive economic hole that it has caused. But another part of it reflects the evolution the Democratic Party has undergone in recent years.

Once fearful of race-baiting rhetoric on supposedly lazy ''welfare queens,'' the party now is largely unapologetic about spending money to strengthen the social safety net.

''One of the side effects of the pandemic has been to change the profile of poverty in America,'' said Robert Reich, Clinton's Labor secretary who clashed with people like Reed over the welfare reform measure. ''It's no longer just 'them,' people of color, people who conservatives accuse of taking handouts. It marks a huge shift in public policy from quite punitive welfare to giving needy families money.''

White House spokesperson Michael Gwin emailed a statement saying, ''As a Senator, Joe Biden worked to make welfare reform more progressive by supporting childcare and maintaining funding for children's health and safety, and as President, Joe Biden is meeting the unique crises we face by giving children and families a financial lifeline, reopening schools safely, and securing the resources we need to defeat the virus.''

Reed declined to comment.

Donald Trump, during his presidency, seemed to usher in a Republicanism that was more comfortable with spending more money on things past Republicans would have bashed as handouts. But so far Republicans in the Biden era are making a different calculation. They unanimously voted against the plan and are betting that the pandemic hasn't changed perceptions around welfare programs so completely.

On the Senate floor last Friday, Sen. Mitch McConnell blasted the welfare provisions in the package for paying ''people a bonus not to go back to work when we'll be trying to rebuild our economy.''

He added that: ''There's an effort to create a brand-new, sprawling cash welfare program—not the one-time checks, but constant payments—that ignore the pro-work lessons of bipartisan welfare reform and which the White House has already stated they want to make permanent.''

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Biden was one of 24 Democrat Senators who voted for the 1996 welfare reform bill that President Bill Clinton signed.

That bill imposed time limits and work requirements for welfare recipients. In fact, Biden's Deputy Chief of Staff was a key architect of the 1996 welfare reform bill and helped coin Clinton's pledge to end welfare as we know it.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 9½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Missouri has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), a very distinguished and capable gentleman.

□ 1645

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to make a passionate plea to my Republican friends. Yes, we have to pay our debt, but we do not need to deal with this, putting it on the backs of the poor, our children, our veterans. We must stand down. It is a national security issue.

We must incorporate getting food to our veterans when 11.7 percent of our veterans live in food-scarce communities and households. Let me just sum it up and say that if Caesar were here, he would say the words that he said to Brutus: Brutus, yours is the meanest cut of all.

We cannot put this on the backs of our children, our grandchildren, our seniors, and our veterans. I plead with you in the words of Caesar and God almighty because if we do not, it is ungodly.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a New York Times article titled: ''Poverty, Plunging,'' from September 14, 2022.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 14, 2022]

POVERTY, PLUNGING: CHILD POVERTY IN THE U.S. HAS FALLEN BY MORE THAN HALF SINCE THE EARLY 1990S

(By David Leonhardt)

When President Bill Clinton signed a bipartisan bill tightening the rules around welfare eligibility in 1996—and making many benefits conditional on work—critics on the political left predicted terrible effects.

A few members of the Clinton administration quit in protest. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan warned of devastating increases in child poverty. The New Republic proclaimed, ''Wages will go down, families will fracture and millions of children will be made more miserable than ever.''

A quarter-century later, these predictions look very wrong. As my colleague Jason DeParle wrote this week:

''A comprehensive new analysis shows that child poverty has fallen 59 percent since 1993, with need receding on nearly every front. Child poverty has fallen in every state, and it has fallen by about the same degree among children who are white, Black, Hispanic and Asian, living with one parent or two, and in native or immigrant households''

How did this happen? The 1996 welfare law turned out to be a case study of different political ideologies combining to produce a result that was better than either side would likely have produced on its own.

Some conservative critiques of the old welfare contained an important insight, Jason told me. Poor single mothers (the main beneficiaries of welfare) were better able to find and hold jobs than many liberals expected. Over the past few decades, increased employment among single mothers has been one reason for the decline in child poverty, according to the study, which was done by Child Trends, a research group.

But the biggest cause was an expansion of government aid. And progressives were the main force behind this expansion. With welfare less generous, Democrats (sometimes in alliance with Republicans) pushed for policies to help low-income workers, such as expansions of the earned-income tax credit and food stamps. Increases in state-level minimum wages also played a role.

''I don't know where I'd be right now if I didn't have that help,'' said Stacy Tallman, a mother of three and a waitress in Marlinton, W. Va., referring to Medicaid, tax credits and food stamps.

After welfare reform, the focus of the government's anti-poverty efforts shifted from

people who weren't working to people who were—and, thanks partly to the generosity of the new programs, child poverty plummeted. The size of the decline, Dana Thomson, a co-author of the study, said, ''is unequaled in the history of poverty measurement.''

Dolores Acevedo-Garcia of Brandeis University pointed out that 12 million additional children would be poor today if the poverty rate were still as high as it was in the 1990s. The reasons to cheer this development are both immediate and longer term: Children who spend even modest amounts of time in poverty earn less money and are less healthy as adults on average, research has shown.

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

I am guessing that many readers are surprised to hear about the big drop in child poverty since the 1990s. I'll confess that I was and I have been covering economics for much of the past two decades. As Jason told me, ''It is odd that such a big decline in child poverty has gone almost completely unnoticed.''

In part, the lack of attention stems from a theme I've mentioned before in this newsletter: bad-news bias. Journalists and academic experts are often more comfortable reporting negative developments than positive ones. We worry that we come off as blasé or Pollyannaish when we report good news.

The poverty statistics add to the confusion because there are so many different versions. The measure that the Census Bureau calls ''official'' does not include government aid, which is bizarre, as Dylan Matthews of Vox has noted. And every measure has limitations. The one that Jason used in his story overestimates the impact of the earned-income tax credit and underestimates the impact of the food stamps, for technical reasons. (Neither alters the basic conclusion, as Robert Greenstein, a longtime progressive policy adviser, says.)

Still, I understand why many people are reluctant to focus on the poverty decline. The U.S. has not solved poverty. More than 20 million Americans are poor today, and many others above the poverty line also struggle to afford a decent life. As successful as President Biden has been in passing many parts of his agenda, Congress failed to pass several of his anti-poverty proposals. Those measures would have expanded access to child care and increased the child tax credit, among other things.

Despite these caveats, the decline in poverty deserves to be a major news story. For one thing, it's legitimately surprising: Even Jason—who has spent more time writing about American poverty than almost any other journalist—acknowledges that welfare reform did less damage than he expected, in part because of the subsequent expansions of aid.

At a time of deep cynicism about government, the drop in poverty is an example of Washington succeeding at something big. ''The decline in child poverty is very, very impressive,'' Greenstein said, ''and it is overwhelmingly due to the increased effectiveness of government programs,''

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this article found that child poverty in the U.S. has fallen by more than half, 59 percent, since the early 1990s. When President Clinton signed the 1996 welfare reform bill implementing time limits and work requirements, the far left predicted terrible effects. Twenty-five years later, these predictions have been proven wrong.

The simple fact is work requirements worked. Caseloads dropped, and families moved into the workforce and left the cycle of dependency.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for acknowledging the role that the child tax credit played in that statistical analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GOLDMAN), a new and very capable Member of this House.

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Last week, Speaker MCCARTHY came to my district to speak at the New York Stock Exchange to give a speech about this proposed default on America act.

He threatened the Nation with economic catastrophe if we do not bend to the draconian cuts to spending for services that are essential to lifting up working and middle-class Americans.

The DOA doesn't touch the Trump tax cuts for the wealthy. It doesn't touch defense spending. Instead, it solely targets domestic spending that hundreds of millions of Americans depend on, with an average cut of about 22 percent on those programs.

In my district alone, which is in New York City, there are more than 200,000 people who rely on Medicaid who will be at risk of losing their coverage.

In my district, there are 31 public housing NYCHA complexes that are crumbling that rely on funds from HUD just to maintain their poor condition, and those funds would be slashed.

This is not a theoretical discussion. This will do real and devastating harm to people in my district and around the country. We must not pass this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation.

I hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talking about our children, our grandchildren, our future. If they truly cared about the next generation, they would support this measure as well because the reality is we cannot continue down the path that we are on.

Right now, we are seeing Republicans take over this House from a body that, with Democrats' complete control with the President, chose to add $10 trillion in new spending in just 2 years.

Today, we are facing a debt-to-GDP ratio of 121 percent. That is completely unsustainable.

When I was born in 1980, it was 35 percent. The debt at that time was $900 billion. Today, it is $31.4 trillion.

Yet, all we hear from the other side is that they want to spend more, tax more, and create more programs to make people dependent instead of giving people the opportunity to determine their own future and live the American Dream.

We are talking about legislation on our side that will save the American taxpayer $4.5 trillion, hardworking people who each and every day get up, go to work, and sacrifice tremendously. Some individuals are working two or three jobs, and they pay taxes so the government can be responsible with it, not throwing it around on all sorts of stuff that we don't need, such as COVID funds that have gone unspent.

We just came out of a hearing in the COVID subcommittee where we talked about, in just education, $190 billion that was earmarked to reopen our schools, which they didn't use to reopen our schools, and then only 15 percent of it was spent as of November. We are talking about saving the taxpayers $50 billion to $60 billion right there, just by reclaiming those funds.

Biden's IRS army—this is what the other side proposes—wants to tax people more. They want to take more of the taxpayers' hard-earned money. That is how they plan on paying down our debt, not by having pro-growth policies that stimulate our economy and that help us grow and help companies expand so they can create more jobs. No, they don't want pro-growth policies that are good for prosperity and for our country. They want to continue to hammer people and continue to tax them, nickel-and-dime them at each and every turn.

By just repealing the IRS army, it is $71 billion right there.

What about the Green New Deal tax credits? This is a good one.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Hundreds of billions of dollars in Green New Deal tax credits in some cases can go to—and will go to—Chinese companies, companies that are affiliated with the Communist Chinese Government, all while destroying American energy at home. American energy is reliable and affordable.

By the way, the destruction of that industry by the left is the reason why we are seeing costs of energy skyrocket for American families, as well as food costs skyrocket for American families.

The spending and the anti-energy policies that Democrats have put forward in the 2 years they had complete control are the reason why we see so much hardship for American families today.

The last thing is, well, work requirements are a good thing. People should want to participate and contribute to our economy. It will help the labor shortage issues that we are seeing, while giving people the ability to self-determine their future, not be dependent on government. We need those programs. It is critically important for us to encourage people.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I remind everyone that, in Georgia-3, there was $2.6 billion worth of tax credits; Ohio-15, $4.5 billion of tax credits; West Virginia-1, $22 million worth of tax credits. Those tax credits did not go to the

Chinese. They went to American families.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, make no mistake about it, extremists in this Congress are trying to hold us hostage. Republicans have given us a ransom note: choose between wrecking our economy or wrecking our families; lose jobs and retirement funds or inflict cruel pain on American families.

More children will go to bed hungry. More women will die during childbirth. More parents will be without childcare. More neighborhoods will be without police. There will be more evictions, more drug overdoses, more veteran suicides, and more carbon in the air. There will be more misery.

Make no mistake, Republicans are willing to sacrifice Americans in order to protect tax cuts for the very wealthy and for big corporations.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this irresponsible bill that would hurt millions of seniors, workers, families, and veterans.

If this bill becomes law, the Social Security Administration will close field offices that seniors and people with disabilities rely on for services; nearly 500,000 low-income families could be evicted from voucher-supported housing; 200,000 young children will lose spots in Head Start; and cruel barriers to TANF will mean grandparents who rely on the program to keep their grandchildren out of foster care will lose crucial resources.

Meanwhile, Republicans want to cut law enforcement funding and give wealthy tax cheats a license to avoid paying the taxes they owe.

What do we get in exchange for over a decade of crippled government? We get less than 1 year of reprieve from default and economic catastrophe.

Republicans should do what they did three times under President Trump and pass a clean bill free of brutal cuts.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise in strong opposition to the default on America act.

I risked my life in combat because I believe in this country, our strength, and our compassion. This bill falls far short of those American values.

In New York alone, my home State, it threatens food assistance to 54,000 people and cuts preschool and childcare for 17,000 kids. It puts at risk Meals on Wheels for over 1 million seniors nationwide. It would cut $30 billion in support to our veterans.

I don't know about my colleagues, but I believe in a country where we don't let our kids and our seniors go hungry, and we never break faith with our veterans.

The cuts in this bill are just cruel, and they would have catastrophic consequences for American families.

In combat, it was my sacred duty to make sure we left no one behind. This bill leaves far too many Americans behind.

I implore my colleagues from both parties to instead pass a clean debt ceiling increase.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of this amendment into the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 3¾ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your impeccable fairness once again as you have presided over this Chamber as usual. I call attention to the argument I made at the outset as to how we got to where we are today. This is a manageable issue that men and women of good sense and good instincts could come together on to find a solution.

The debt-to-GDP ratio, I understand the argument, but does that take into consideration a pandemic and aid to Ukraine, stopping the hostility of Putin's aggression?

Does it take into account our obligations—and for those who voted for the PACT Act here—to come to the aid of our veterans?

Does it take into account the infrastructure bill that some Republicans voted for?

Does it take into account the CHIPS and Science Act that some Republicans voted for?

Does it take into account the extraordinary increases in defense spending as China threatens America in the Straits of Taiwan and the South China Sea?

These are all parts of votes that both parties have cast. These are parts of the obligations that we have to members of the American family.

Republicans suggest, well, if we just chop Medicaid—and earlier today, Mr. Speaker, it should be noted this exclamation point that they have added to the argument that we have no intention of cutting Social Security or Medicare. Great. That is nice to hear. There are members of the Republican leadership in the Senate who have said precisely the opposite. They would put Medicaid and Social Security on the chopping block, and our side should not be restrained in calling attention to that, despite the debate that takes place in this Chamber.

The spending challenges that we have as they relate to defense, where every Republican voted, I believe, for that defense budget and the substantial increases that have taken place, that has been an act of responsibility based upon what happens with Putin and President Xi and others who would threaten freedom across the globe.

□ 1700

When we look at this argument that has been presented to the American people today, I want to ask you about their 401(k) plans. As they allow this argument to be pursued, the markets are going to begin to reflect this in coming days.

People are going to pull back from investment. People are going to pull back from what ordinarily would be an act of good fiscal prudence. People are going to begin to pay a great deal of attention to this.

The argument that Democrats have offered today is really simple: You and us, we were responsible for those increases in spending. Let us have a vote on a clean debt resolution here and then proceed to negotiation and discussion.

I have heard this argument when former President Bush never vetoed one spending bill during 8 years as President. I have seen this argument when we cut taxes, without the help of us, by $1.3 trillion in 2001 and, by the way, another trillion in 2003.

With the subsequent invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan and a million and a half new veterans, these are our obligations.

Even though we disagreed, by and large, with those positions that were adopted by the then-majority, you recognize the reality, that the tally of the credit card is in front of us.

When you get the credit card, you don't get to say, ''Well, I don't like the part of the bill that I have run up here, so I am not going to pay it,'' or you don't say, ''I will only pay this.''

The bill is in front of us. The full faith and credit of the United States is in front of us.

I made reference earlier today to the fiscal probity of the Republican Party when I first came here. Whatever happened to the Republican Party when it relates to fiscal prudence and probity?

We pay our bills, and we don't threaten the currency of the United States where that dollar is recognized everywhere across the globe.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard the other side numerous times today say that we need to just pick up and pass a blank-check debt limit increase.

The United States Senate, which is controlled by the Democrats, couldn't even pass what President Biden and the

House Democrats have been suggesting on this floor. If they could, they would have already passed it. Even Democrat Senators on the other side of the building said they will not support an absolute blank-check debt limit because they are concerned about the fiscal state of America.

Today, the contrast could not be clearer.

On the one hand, we have President Biden and Washington Democrats who have proposed zero solutions for getting America's fiscal house in order or addressing the inflation crisis. For months, they have delayed and denied real discussions while they fought to preserve special interest tax breaks for big banks, corporations, and the Chinese Communist Party.

On the other hand, Republicans stand with working families. We have an actual plan that will rein in runaway spending to fight inflation. It will save taxpayer dollars by canceling handouts to the wealthy and big corporations, and it will grow the economy.

The American people are sick and tired of business as usual in Washington. With today's vote, we are sending a message to the President: It is time to stop your reckless behavior and negotiate and stand up and talk with Congress and deliver for the American people. The American people are demanding it.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to condemn H.R. 2811, the GOP's Default on America Act, which puts politics over people by making deep cuts that kill jobs, harm the economy and immediately impact families, seniors and small businesses in Northwest Washington. According to House Budget Committee and White House estimates, in my home state of Washington, the Default on America Act would:

Put 371,000 people at risk of losing Medicaid coverage;

Cut approximately $67 million in Title I funding for schools serving low-income children, impacting an estimated 420,000 students and reducing program funding to its lowest level in almost a decade;

Make college more expensive for at least 308,000 students who receive Pell Grants;

Threaten access to food assistance for 19,000 people;

Eliminate preschool and child care for at least 4,800 children;

Increase housing costs for at least 17,400 people;

Eliminate at least 6 air traffic control towers;

Cut at least 240 rail safety inspection days;

Repeal investments in cleaner, cheaper energy—threatening at least 800 clean energy and manufacturing jobs announced in Washington since the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act.

The Default on America Act would also undermine transportation safety, harm the environment and prevent communities from investing in critical infrastructure projects for the next decade.

By making the U.S. default on certain debt obligations, the extreme GOP plan would also downgrade the U.S.' credit rating and international standing.

According to House Budget Committee estimates, in Washington's Second Congressional District, defaulting on the debt would:

Kill about 7,300 jobs in Northwest Washington;

Jeopardize Social Security payments for 103,000 families in my district;

Put health benefits at risk for 295,000 individuals in my district who rely on Medicare, Medicaid or Veterans Affairs health coverage;

Increase lifetime mortgage costs for the typical homeowner in Washington by approximately $81,000;

Raise the costs of a new car loan for the typical American by approximately $800;

Threaten the retirement savings of more than 102,000 people near retirement in my district, eliminating $20,000 from a typical retirement portfolio.

Congress must put people over politics by ensuring the U.S. government meets its obligations while ensuring historic investments like the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act are fully implemented to create more jobs, lower costs and build cleaner, greener, safer and more accessible communities in the Pacific Northwest and across the country.

I call on my House colleagues to join me in voting "No" on the extreme GOP Default on America Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 327, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RYAN of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2811 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. RYAN of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2811 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on April 30, 2025.

(b) SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING EXTENSION PERIOD.—Effective on May 1, 2025, the limitation in effect under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall be increased to the extent that—

(1) the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on May 1, 2025, exceeds

(2) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EXTENSION LIMITED TO NECESSARY OBLIGATIONS.—An obligation shall not be taken into account under subsection (b)(1) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred pursuant to law by the Federal Government that required payment before May 1, 2025.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of the bill, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1339.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 221, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—211

Adams	Escobar	Lofgren
Aguilar	Eshoo	Lynch
Allred	Espaillat	Magaziner
Auchincloss	Evans	Manning
Balint	Fletcher	Matsui
Barragán	Foster	McBath
Beatty	Foushee	McClellan
Bera	Frankel, Lois	McCollum
Beyer	Frost	McGarvey
Bishop (GA)	Gallego	McGovern
Blumenauer	Garamendi	Meeks
Blunt Rochester	García (IL)	Menendez
Bonamici	Garcia (TX)	Meng
Bowman	Garcia, Robert	Mfume
Boyle (PA)	Golden (ME)	Moore (WI)
Brown	Goldman (NY)	Morelle
Brownley	Gomez	Moskowitz
Budzinski	Gonzalez, Vicente	Moulton
Bush	Gottheimer	Mrvan
Caraveo	Green, Al (TX)	Mullin
Carbajal	Grijalva	Nadler
Cárdenas	Harder (CA)	Napolitano
Carson	Hayes	Neal
Carter (LA)	Higgins (NY)	Neguse
Cartwright	Himes	Nickel
Casar	Horsford	Norcross
Case	Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez
Casten	Hoyer	Omar
Castor (FL)	Hoyle (OR)	Pallone
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Panetta
Cherfilus-McCormick	Ivey	Pappas
Chu	Jackson (IL)	Pascrell
Cicilline	Jackson (NC)	Payne
Clark (MA)	Jackson Lee	Pelosi
Clarke (NY)	Jacobs	Peltola
Cleaver	Jayapal	Perez
Clyburn	Jeffries	Pettersen
Cohen	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Connolly	Kamlager-Dove	Pingree
Correa	Kaptur	Pocan
Costa	Keating	Porter
Courtney	Kelly (IL)	Pressley
Craig	Khanna	Quigley
Crockett	Kildee	Ramirez
Crow	Kilmer	Raskin
Cuellar	Kim (NJ)	Ross
Davids (KS)	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
Davis (IL)	Kuster	Ruppersberger
Davis (NC)	Landsman	Ryan
Dean (PA)	Larsen (WA)	Salinas
DeGette	Larson (CT)	Sánchez
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
DelBene	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
Deluzio	Lee (PA)	Schakowsky
DeSaulnier	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
Dingell	Levin	Schneider
Doggett	Lieu	Scholten
		Schrier

Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—221

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—3

Kelly (PA)
Peters
Watson Coleman

□ 1733

Messrs. WENSTRUP, BAIRD, and WILLIAMS of New York changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, LYNCH, DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mses. JACKSON LEE, OMAR, and Mr. TONKO changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS of Alabama). The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 215, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

YEAS—217

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Budzinski
Burchett
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

Kelly (PA)
Peters
Watson Coleman

□ 1744

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRECISION AGRICULTURE SATELLITE CONNECTIVITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). 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. 1339) to require the Federal Communications Commission to review certain rules of the Commission and develop recommendations for rule changes to promote precision agriculture, and for other purposes, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 11, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

YEAS—409

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NAYS—11

Biggs
Buck
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Greene (GA)
Luttrell
Massie
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Spartz

NOT VOTING—15

Armstrong
Ciscomani
Courtney
Fallon
Graves (LA)
Kelly (PA)
Lieu
Loudermilk
Morelle
Peters
Salazar
Smith (MO)
Strickland
Watson Coleman
Zinke

□ 1755

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, due to a long-standing family obligation, planned well before the congressional schedule was available, I could not be present for votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 195, "nay" on rollcall No. 196, "yea" on rollcall No. 197, "yea" on rollcall No. 198, "nay" on rollcall No. 199, and "yea" on rollcall No. 200.

□ 1800

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR AN EVENT TO CELEBRATE A KING KAMEHAMEHA DAY LEI DRAPING CEREMONY

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 35, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR EVENT TO CELEBRATE A KING KAMEHAMEHA DAY LEI DRAPING CEREMONY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on June 11, 2023, for an event to celebrate a King Kamehameha Day Lei Draping Ceremony.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the event described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING VIDEO RECORDING IN THE HOUSE CHAMBER DURING A JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS FOR CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 328, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 328

Resolved, That the Speaker, in concurrence with the Minority Leader, is authorized to