

Establishing Chiricahua National Park would create a profound impact on Cochise County by enhancing tourism, boosting the local economy, and fueling opportunity at no additional cost. It is time to make this dream a reality and upgrade Chiricahua.

□ 0915

RECOGNIZING WORLD AUTISM MONTH

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize World Autism Month and the efforts of north central Pennsylvanians in supporting those with autism.

In America today, 1 in 36 children will be diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder beginning in their first years of life. Although several factors may influence the development of autism, each person with an autism diagnosis requires unique support.

In Clarion and Venango Counties, Autism Tough Foundation works to raise awareness and support for autism through numerous sensory-free events each year. This month, more than 100 students at Keystone High School joined Autism Tough Foundation to raise awareness in their first Walk for Autism.

Meanwhile, neighboring Potter County is one of the first in Pennsylvania to equip county agencies with sensory kits to aid in communication and expressive language. Potter County is also home to Jasmine Floof, a service dog who specializes in assisting those with autism focus their attention and manage anxiety when accessing county services.

This World Autism Month, I commend Potter County and Autism Tough Foundation for leading the State in supporting people with autism in their everyday lives.

DISAPPROVING THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RELATING TO "PROCEDURES COVERING SUSPENSION OF LIQUIDATION, DUTIES AND ESTIMATED DUTIES IN ACCORD WITH PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 10414"

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 327, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 39) disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Commerce relating to "Procedures Covering Suspension of Liquidation, Duties and Estimated Duties in Accord With Presidential Proclamation 10414", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 327, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 39

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Department of Commerce relating to "Procedures Covering Suspension of Liquidation, Duties and Estimated Duties in Accord With Presidential Proclamation 10414" (87 Fed. Reg. 56868), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, we take a bipartisan step toward holding China accountable for its trade abuses.

These trade abuses are well known to all of us in this Chamber. Most recently, this past December, President Biden's Department of Commerce found that China is circumventing tariffs on imports into the U.S. by shipping solar products through, not one country, not two countries, not even three countries, but in fact, four countries in Southeast Asia.

These tariffs were put in place by President Obama since 2012 to provide a level playing field for American manufacturers who were facing unfair competition in the U.S. market from solar products that China was subsidizing and selling at unfairly low prices. By circumventing these tariffs by shipping its products through Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam, China has set up a solar panel export scheme that cheats American workers and consumers.

So we know there is wrongdoing going on. We know China is cheating. That is precisely why Members from both parties were stunned and disappointed when the White House made the misguided decision to halt for 2 years additional tariffs on Chinese solar products being sent through these four countries.

At a time when China has a dominant position in solar production, despite longstanding American innovation in this sector, should we really be

telling the world that there will be less accountability for unfair trade practices?

The answer is not just no. Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely no.

But the President's proclamation to halt any new countervailing duties and tariffs does just that. What is worse, it establishes a lesser standard of accountability for China than the rest of the world.

The legislation before us today, H.J. Res. 39, Congressional Review Act legislation on solar tariffs, will stop President Biden's proclamation that has given a free pass for 2 years to unfair solar imports from China that circumvent our trade laws.

The United States must maintain crucial protections for American workers and our economy as a whole. We cannot surrender to China or any other country and put American workers at a disadvantage.

This resolution has bipartisan support. I thank Representative POSEY for leading this initiative, and Committee on Ways and Means members DAN KILDEE of Michigan, GREG MURPHY of North Carolina, BILL PASCRELL of New Jersey, NICOLE MALLIOTAKIS of New York, and CLAUDIA TENNEY of New York. The fact that Democrats and Republicans on our committee are original cosponsors of this resolution shows just how bipartisan the issue is.

We have to confront the Chinese Communist Party's bad behavior. We have to hold it accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge votes in favor of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in opposition to this resolution.

My Republican friends continue to be in a state of denial of the climate crisis, the real and urgent sense that we have now.

Last month, in Houston, I had an opportunity to meet with two dozen leaders of the renewable energy sector. They weren't concerned about rolling back the things that we have done. They want to accelerate it.

The chairman and my Republican colleagues have spoken at length about the importance of increasing accountability for China's unfair trade practices and maintaining protections for American workers.

It is interesting, though, that these same individuals voted against Democratic provisions to strengthen our antidumping and circumvention laws and reauthorize the Trade Adjustment Assistance in the America COMPETES Act.

They all voted against the Inflation Reduction Act's provision to incentivize clean energy domestic manufacturing. In fact, 2 days ago, they voted to repeal these provisions.

This resolution would undermine America's hard-fought wins in the Inflation Reduction Act.

There are problems. No doubt, the Chinese are likely cheating.

President Biden struck the right balance by instituting a temporary freeze on these solar tariffs. This approach is how we fix the long-term problem.

Importantly, he has said that he does not intend to extend the freeze beyond June 2024 and that he will veto this resolution if it gets to his desk.

My friends on the other side of the aisle are concerned about working men and women. I would point out that the President's position is consistent with the leaders in organized labor from IBEW, from LIUNA, the Carpenters, and the Operating Engineers, people who represent these hardworking Americans, as well as organizations in the environmental community and the National Taxpayers Union.

This is a 2-year bridge that gives the solar industry the time needed to reorient supply chains away from China and produce panels domestically. We can't do that overnight, but we are committed to making that change.

For too long, the United States has lacked a cohesive renewable energy manufacturing policy. As a result, we have outsourced far too much of our production.

In 2021, there were only 7 gigawatts of domestic manufacturing capacity. That is the reality. But the Inflation Reduction Act marks a significant departure from those flawed policies of the past. This legislation bakes in domestic content bonuses in clean energy credits to incentivize the industry to onshore production. But that takes time. It also revives the advanced manufacturing credit and creates a new manufacturing production tax credit.

The Inflation Reduction Act has already led to the announcement of more than 45 gigawatts of domestic solar manufacturing capacity. Again, my Republican colleagues voted to repeal all of those incentives just 2 days ago.

Ending the President's temporary initiative here would immediately institute high, retroactive tariffs in the hundreds of percent that would hurt solar development, increase energy costs, and lead to a supply reduction at exactly the moment when the climate crisis means that we need to ramp it up.

Many of us in Congress worked for years to achieve the policy victories contained in the Inflation Reduction Act.

The clean energy tax credits are projected to reduce carbon emissions 40 percent by 2030, giving us a legitimate chance to meet the goals contained in the Paris climate agreement. We should resist these efforts to undermine this hard-won victory for America.

I would encourage my colleagues to take a hard look at the legislation and then reject it when it comes before us for a vote.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to highlight another member of the House Committee on Ways and Means that is a cosponsor and a supporter of this resolution, Ms. TERRI SEWELL from Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Auxin Solar founder and CEO thanking Speaker MCCARTHY and House Republicans for bringing this resolution to the House floor. Auxin is a small California company with 37 full-time employees that filed a petition last year asking the Department of Commerce to investigate whether Chinese firms were circumventing existing tariffs. Auxin strongly supports this resolution so that the company and its workers can get relief from unfair Chinese competition and end what it calls the get-out-of-jail-free card that President Biden gave to duty evaders.

AUXIN SOLAR,
San Jose, CA, April 27, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I'm writing to you on behalf of myself, my business partner Sherry Tai, the 37 full-time employees of Auxin Solar, and our families to thank you for bringing to the floor for a vote H.J. Res.39, the Congressional Review Act resolution.

By just bringing this resolution to the floor for a vote, you are sending a strong signal that the United States Congress will stand up against the Chinese Communist Party and their unfair trade practices on behalf of American manufacturers and our workers. More importantly, when we see Congress vote on this resolution, you will be giving me and Sherry the strength to continue our fight against unfairly traded solar imports and the confidence to continue to reinvest our personal finances into making Auxin Solar a leader in U.S. solar manufacturing.

Sherry and I co-founded Auxin Solar in 2008 and, since that time, we have been providing high-paying jobs to our employees in Silicon Valley, California. In 2008, we forecasted that solar cells and solar modules would eventually become commodity products that could compete on a cost basis with traditional energy sources. That has come true. Solar deployment is reaching year-over-year all-time highs because of the cost parity with traditional energy sources. With our low overhead, competitive costs, and high employee retention rates, we should have been printing money in a growing demand environment. But what we didn't forecast when we started Auxin Solar was the anticompetitive behavior of China and the success that China would have in dominating the solar supply chain.

In the early 2010s, China was so far behind the United States in solar technology and know-how. To catch up, CCP agents stole our intellectual property. Then the CCP used draconian duties to effectively prohibit U.S. polysilicon companies from selling into the Chinese market. When the U.S. imposed duties to offset predatory pricing in solar, China used its industrial policies to assist major Chinese CCP-connected solar companies in their move out of China to circumvent U.S. trade laws. It took just ten years but now, China dominates the entire solar supply chain. They use forced labor practices to mine polysilicon. They use coal-fired energy to power ingot and wafer-making. And they use Southeast Asia as screw-driver operations to circumvent trade laws.

In the face of predatory Chinese pricing in the United States, and when our domestic

competitors closed, Auxin continued to operate. Sadly, what we've learned in the last five years is that the trade remedy laws are not designed for medium-sized enterprises like Auxin. Take for example what happened during the initial solar safeguard. Although demand continued to grow with duties in place in 2018, major energy companies complained and lobbied to attain an exclusion for bifacial panels. Bifacial panels are solar modules that generate electricity using both sides of the panel. Since 2016—well before the safeguard even started—Auxin Solar was one of the only companies to produce bifacial panels in America. Our bifacial panels were used in major utility-scale projects in Lumberton, New Jersey and by Georgia Power at the Mercedes Benz Stadium in Atlanta, Georgia. They were also used in Columbus, Ohio on the largest ever commercial rooftop solar array ever installed. Since an exclusion for bifacial panels was granted, bifacial panel pricing premiums collapsed and bifacials quickly became the majority of imports. In fact, just to avoid duties, companies will go so far as to put bifacial panels on residential homes even though only one side of the panel is used. This is done simply to avoid duties and has the direct result of undermining Auxin's business.

The same thing happened again when Auxin tried to stand up and combat the surge in panels from Southeast Asia, which consist almost entirely of Chinese content. Had these exact same panels come directly from China, they would have been subject to duties put in place by the U.S. International Trade Commission. Although others in the domestic industry wanted this circumvention loophole closed, we were the only ones willing to publicly put our name on a filing. We were immediately subjected to online harassment, cyber intrusion, and attempted physical break-ins to our facility. Our stellar Google reviews, which we use to pitch to potential employees, became single star reviews accompanied by hateful language. A website called "ExposeAuxin.com" was created to spread lies and disinformation about us.

Against it all, we continued to have faith that the Commerce Department's quasi-judicial process would work to instill price discipline in the market and close the duty evasion loophole. But President Biden mistakenly intervened in our circumvention case because of a loud misinformation campaign lead by Chinese special interests. The resulting tariff-free holiday for all imports from Southeast Asia is bad policy because it acts as a "get out of jail free" card to duty evaders and sends a signal to law-abiding importers that it doesn't pay to follow the law and pay a fair price for a solar panel.

Today at Auxin Solar, we're operating at a fraction of our capacity utilization because of the concerted effort to silence us and scare us into withdrawing our trade fight. Our ability to raise capital, hire new employees for expansion, and secure new sales opportunities continue to be hampered. Sherry and I are first generation immigrants. We are a minority- and woman-owned medium sized business. When politicians talk about how Washington should work better for middleclass Americans, the "tariff holiday" does not do that. Instead, it provides a windfall for Wall Street and doesn't give a fighting chance to American workers to compete against Chinese solar.

On broad policy, we must counteract the Chinese dominance of the solar supply chain for our energy security. We should be asking ourselves whether we want the Chinese Communist Party to control our electricity grid. We should be asking ourselves if the Chinese Communist Party will stifle our ability to meet our carbon-neutral goals by imposing

export restraints on key technology or halting sales of solar to the U.S. And we should be asking if we are okay with meeting our carbon objectives on the back of forced labor, from massive expansions in coal-fired power plants, and from intellectual property theft. I've been in the solar business for 15 years and solar deployment is good for business. But there are bigger issues here than quarterly profits and investor returns. This is why I strongly support your creation of the bipartisan Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party, which should continue to shed light on these issues for the American people to understand.

At Auxin Solar we've withstood Chinese predatory behavior for 15 years. I refuse to let the Chinese prevail and put Auxin Solar out of business. Right now we're in the midst of a major capacity expansion at Auxin Solar funded by me, Sherry, and our families. Once we have our expansion online, we would be pleased to welcome you to visit so that we can thank you in person for bringing H.J. Res. 39 to the floor for an up-or-down vote.

Sincerely,

MAMUN RASHID, CEO.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 39.

We are here today because the Biden administration is hell-bent on making the United States energy dependent upon China. They are hell-bent on signing this Nation's death warrant. In pursuit of everything green, the Biden administration has given a free pass for Chinese solar imports to flow into this country by all means, using an emergency proclamation.

The last time a President used an emergency proclamation was for lumber in 1946 when American World War II veterans were returning home and needed homes.

Today, Mr. Biden, or whoever is running the White House, is using it to waive tariffs on Chinese solar panels coming through Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam for 2 years.

Helping war heroes is an emergency, but speeding up total dependence on our greatest adversary is another. It is an absolute abuse of executive power. It is helping our greatest adversary take control of this country.

Why on God's green Earth are we handing this Nation's keys to the nation of China?

Chinese producers and the CCP are taking advantage of this system to circumnavigate the tariffs. They are cheating. Don't just take my word. Take the President's own Department of Commerce who determined that this would happen, even before President Biden did his emergency proclamation.

This is simply un-American and a crystal clear abuse of emergency power by this American President.

We need to prioritize American manufacturing, not Chinese manufacturing. We need to produce the energy here in the United States, not handing this to China, our greatest adversary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, H.J. Res. 39.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement

from the carpenters union and operating engineers union, who oppose legislation that eliminates thousands of jobs; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and LIUNA.

IUOE Contact: Jeff Sotb

UBC Contact: Jen McKernan

CARPENTERS AND OPERATING ENGINEERS UNIONS OPPOSE LEGISLATION THAT ELIMINATES THOUSANDS OF JOBS

WASHINGTON, DC.—The following statement was issued today by James T. Callahan, General President of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and Douglas J. McCarron, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, regarding their unions' opposition to legislation that will eliminate thousands of American jobs:

Last year, the Department of Commerce opened a circumvention inquiry, alleging that four Southeast Asian countries were circumventing tariffs and duties on solar cells and modules from the People's Republic of China. The inquiry generated massive uncertainty in the domestic solar market by suggesting possible retroactive tariffs as high as 250 percent. This threat resulted in a drop of 20 percent fewer solar construction and installation jobs across the United States.

President Biden took action to preserve these jobs, issuing Emergency Proclamation 10414 to prevent tariffs on any solar module and cell imports from the four countries until June 2024. House Joint Resolution 39 will repeal the President's Proclamation and eliminate thousands of jobs in the American solar industry.

"Repealing President Biden's Proclamation will result in retroactive duties and tariffs that would jeopardize 30,000 construction and 4,000 manufacturing jobs," said James T. Callahan, General President of the International Union of Operating Engineers. "We are not prepared to stand by and let some partisan dispute eliminate Operating Engineers' jobs and slow the deployment of clean energy."

"The President's Proclamation saves Carpenters' jobs and smooths the development of the domestic solar manufacturing industry. Today, we're seeing the American manufacturing sector respond to incentives in the Inflation Reduction Act and develop home-grown solar modules," said Carpenters Union General President Douglas J. McCarron. "Now is not the time to disrupt the solar industry and layoff thousands of union workers just as we're getting a foothold in the burgeoning solar business."

The International Union of Operating Engineers and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners urge Congress and members of the Ways and Means Committee to vote against House Joint Resolution 39, which will repeal the administration's Proclamation and eliminate thousands of union jobs, slow the deployment of renewable energy, and generate unnecessary greenhouse gases.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2023.

To: All Members of the United States House of Representatives.

Re House Joint Resolution 39.

DEAR U.S. REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the 775,000 active members and retirees of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), I write to share the IBEW's opposition to H.J. Res. 39, the joint resolution of disapproval regarding President Biden's two-year suspension of certain tariffs on solar imports that is expected to soon

come before the committee for consideration.

The IBEW represents tens of thousands of workers who make their living installing and maintaining solar generation. This includes large, utility-scale solar developments that are currently providing significant amounts of emission-free power to schools, hospitals, and homes in the United States. The IBEW also represents over 30,000 workers in the manufacturing sector, making the supply chains that move the economy. IBEW members have been intimately involved in the development and deployment of solar power in the United States since its infancy.

H.J. Res. 39 would nullify Proclamation 10414, a carefully crafted compromise to give the Department of Commerce authority to provide a two-year pause, from June 6, 2022, to June 6, 2024, on potential anti-circumvention duties on solar panels being imported from Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia. The Biden Administration made this compromise in order to provide market certainty to allow U.S. companies to continue deploying solar panels while providing a bridge to strengthening the domestic U.S. solar polysilicon photovoltaic supply chain.

For far too long, China has participated in unfair trade practices and human rights violations that deeply undercut the U.S. solar manufacturing industry. The U.S. Congress responded by writing key provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act, including the 45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit and 48C Advanced Manufacturing Tax Credit, which are providing the necessary market signals to solar manufacturers to invest in America. These provisions, along with the two-year bridge created under Proclamation 10414, are making a real difference today and will create tens of thousands of union jobs and help spur the kind of domestic production of PV solar wafers, cells, and panels needed to lessen America's reliance on supply chains from abroad.

Yet even the most significant investments cannot recreate an industry overnight. With one year left in the Biden administration's two-year pause on certain solar tariffs, the IBEW has already seen the Inflation Reduction Act's benefits, including more than 45 gigawatts in announced solar manufacturing capacity since the law's passage. H.J. Res. 39 is a backward-looking resolution looking to reopen a settled matter rather than create solutions. The IBEW has and will continue to support congressional action that will lower energy costs, strengthen the power grid, and create good-paying union jobs. Moreover, at this time, IBEW does not support an extension of the two-year pause on imposing anti-circumvention duties on Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia.

On behalf of the IBEW, I urge you to oppose H.J. Res. 39 when it is considered before the House. Please contact Government Affairs Department Director Danielle Eckert if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH W. COOPER,
International President.

LIUNA,
Washington, DC, April 19, 2023.

Hon. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Ranking Member, U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH AND RANKING MEMBER NEAL: On behalf of the 500,000 members of the Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA), I write in opposition to the Congressional Review Act (CRA) resolution regarding solar panel manufacturing. This resolution will have a harmful

and disruptive impact on our members' jobs within the solar industry.

Our nation's energy industry directly employs tens of thousands of LIUNA members across the country. These jobs span across all sectors of energy production including, natural gas, nuclear, hydro, and renewables. By way of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), The Biden Administration has brought good-paying union construction jobs into the renewable industry. Because of this, our members have seen a significant and rapid growth within the renewables sector, in particular the solar industry. These jobs are finally good jobs, with family-supporting wages and benefits.

Repealing President Biden's moratorium, however, will bring several solar construction sites to a halt, leaving our members without a paycheck. We recognize that the Department of Commerce's investigation found some solar panel producers committing trade violations. Of course, in time, this will need to be addressed.

This CRA resolution comes at a time when our nation is looking to bolster its wind and solar industry, steering away from more harmful energy sources. Our union has never seen this much solar construction work, and future construction work already on the books, within the renewable energy industry, and it is now all at risk if the CRA is passed.

I urge you to oppose the Congressional Review Act being marked up today in committee.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

TERRY O'SULLIVAN,
General President.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, "Here Comes the Sun." It is more than a great tune. It is about a great renewable future, but our Republican colleagues refuse to see through the dark smoke of fossil fuels and fossilized thinking. They just blindly follow Trump at every opportunity to try to reduce progress on addressing the very real climate crisis.

President Biden is both enforcing our trade laws and maintaining our commitment for more solar power by giving American companies a reasonable time to adjust their supply chains away from China and without an unreasonable disruption of installing more solar panels all across this country.

□ 0930

This temporary tariff pause ends in only about a year. That is just not soon enough for those who are determined to disrupt our move to a clean energy future. I must say, this is a truly anti-business move because it penalizes companies that have relied in good faith on the President's order. It also, as my colleague from Oregon has just shown, will kill a number of good-paying union jobs across this country.

Despite ice mass in Greenland and Antarctica melting at an average of about 420 billion tons every year, already raising sea levels in the Gulf of Mexico, Republican opposition in fighting climate change remains frozen in the past.

Trading fossil fuel and fossil power for the power of the Sun by getting as

many solar panels as soon as possible is one way that more and more American families and American businesses can make their contribution to their own lower energy bills. It can help us respond to the climate crisis that is already engulfing America with wildfires and intensified weather, like tornadoes and floods and droughts in different places, and, of course, hotter and hotter and hotter temperatures.

At this dawn of a new clean energy era, now is not the time to eclipse solar. In Texas, we are already number two in the country among the States for solar capacity, creating thousands of new jobs and providing clean energy and lower energy bills to thousands of families. Austinites know that solar power saves them on their energy bills and saves them when storms disrupt the grid.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will see the light and see the power of solar and join us in voting "no" on this misguided proposal.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), the original sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for yielding.

Today, we are considering a historic bipartisan resolution to support American solar manufacturers and workers and hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable for dodging our trade laws.

H.J. Res. 39 will undo a Biden administration's rule that allowed Chinese solar manufacturers who use forced labor to dodge American trade laws and dump inferior product on the United States.

They are doing this by slapping a new label on their products and exporting them to third-party countries like Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The Department of Commerce, in a preliminary investigation, concluded that the Chinese solar companies are, in fact, sending their products through these four southeast Asian countries to avoid paying a higher tariff.

If left in place, this rule will benefit the Chinese Communist Party. Make no mistake about that. They are not our friends; they are an enemy. This will be at the detriment of American companies and workers.

Unfortunately, some believe we must tolerate China's bad decisions and remain dependent on adversarial nations to create renewable energy. That is a false choice, so says the AFL-CIO.

The United States can and should focus its resources into developing our own solar products and boosting American competitiveness around the world, rather than supporting China's quest to dominate the market and control energy supply.

This bipartisan resolution is a critical step to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable for everything from their human rights abuses to their unfair trade practices, all the while protecting American solar manufacturers and workers.

Why not be an exporter of great American products rather than an importer of cheap Chinese products?

For those who say they are clean energy advocates, I would like to remind them that their Chinese solar panels are built without any environmental protection or controls whatsoever. American solar panels have environmental protection requirements.

Most are aware, and I hope everyone in this Chamber is for sure aware, that through economic dominance, China hopes to achieve military superiority. We need to stop helping China do that.

How good is this resolution?

As if the facts are not clear enough already, keep this in mind: This is a policy that President Obama and President Trump both agreed on. I know that is hard to believe, but you heard that right. It is a policy that President Obama and President Trump both agreed on.

Additionally, we shouldn't sacrifice the Uyghur people at the altar of convenience.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting America and H.J. Res. 39.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues' newfound concern for the environment and for the industry.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD correspondence from the solar industry in the United States opposing their resolution and supporting our position.

Re: Please Oppose Retroactive Duties and Protect American Clean Energy Jobs and Investment With a "No" Vote on the Auxin CRA (H.J. Res. 39/S.J. Res. 15).

We are writing to respectfully ask that you oppose H.J. Res. 39/S.J. Res. 15. Enactment of this resolution would impose over \$1 billion in retroactive duty liability, increase energy costs for consumers, cost thousands of American jobs, and hamstring efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Last year, a single company filed anti-circumvention petitions with the Department of Commerce (Commerce). The threat of duties ranging from 50 percent–250 percent on solar panels and cells from Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia called for in the petitions abruptly froze solar supply chains. A significant number of domestic solar projects experienced cancellations or delays as a result.

To address this disruption, after Commerce accepted the petitions and initiated a set of investigations, President Biden issued an emergency declaration that included a temporary 2-year pause on potential duties arising from the investigations. This pause allowed planned solar projects to move forward while the investigations proceeded.

American stakeholders subsequently relied on Commerce's regulations to make significant business and economic decisions. Nullifying Commerce's rulemaking as provided for in H.J. Res. 39/S.J. Res. 15 would penalize companies, acting in accordance with the law, by imposing large (up to 254 percent), unanticipated retroactive duty liability for these stakeholders—back to April 1, 2022. Going back on this federal commitment would create a chilling effect on American business, setting a terrible precedent that undermines America's competitiveness in the global marketplace.

Passing H.J. Res. 39/S.J. Res. 15 would also stall or cancel planned solar projects, eliminate 30,000 jobs, including 4,000 manufacturing jobs, and \$4.2 billion of investment in domestic solar projects. 4GW of planned solar projects representing roughly 14 percent of the industry's anticipated deployment in 2023 would be cancelled. This in turn would increase CO₂ emissions by 24 million metric tons.

American businesses need certainty and a bridge to domestic manufacturing. Right now, only about one-third of U.S. demand for solar panels (including both crystalline silicon and thin film photovoltaic panels) can be met with domestic production, and domestic manufacturers are sold out for the next 2-3 years. It is our preference to source solar panels domestically, and we are heartened by the rapid expansion of domestic solar manufacturing that is currently occurring. However, ramping up this production capacity across the solar supply chain will take time, and the temporary 2-year duty pause provides a necessary bridge to the point where domestic production capacity is more capable of meeting demand.

For these reasons, and to avoid needless disruption in the solar marketplace, we respectfully ask that you oppose H.J. Res. 39/S.J. Res. 15. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Solar Energy Industries Association; American Clean Power; American Council on Renewable Energy; Edison Electric Institute; E2; Silicon Valley Leadership Group; Clean Energy Buyers Association; Advanced Energy United; Coalition for Community Solar Access.

SOLAR ENERGY INDUSTRIES

ASSOCIATION,

Washington, DC, April 17, 2023.

Hon. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Ranking Democratic Member, House Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

Re H.J. Res. 39, a resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Commerce relating to "Procedures Covering Suspension of Liquidation, Duties and Estimated Duties in Accord With Presidential Proclamation 10414."

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH AND RANKING MEMBER NEAL: I am writing to you on behalf of the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), the national trade association for the U.S. solar industry. On behalf of the 250,000 American workers employed by the solar industry, I wanted to share our perspective in advance of the Ways and Means Committee's consideration of H.J. Res. 39.

Barring a major departure from the new regime governing circumvention outlined in Commerce's preliminary determination on December 8, 2022, SEIA does not plan to advocate for an extension of the 2-year duty pause beyond its current expiration on June 6, 2024. However, nullifying the Department of Commerce (Commerce) rulemaking that provided the 2-year duty pause would punish businesses who acted in good faith and complied with existing law with over \$1 billion in retroactive duties and undercut the rapidly accelerating expansion of domestic solar manufacturing capacity that will onshore the industry's supply chains over the next few years.

BACKGROUND

On February 8, 2022, a single company filed anti-circumvention petitions with Commerce that caused havoc in the U.S. solar industry. The threat of retroactive duties ranging from 50-250 percent on solar panels and cells

from Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia called for in the petitions abruptly froze the industry's supply chains. Industry surveys indicated that 75 percent of domestic solar projects experienced cancellations or delays as a result. This significantly contributed to the drop in solar deployment in 2022 compared to the previous year.

To address this issue and provide time for additional domestic solar production to come online, President Biden issued Proclamation 10414 on June 6, 2022, declaring an emergency and authorization for temporary extensions of time and duty-free importation of solar cells and modules from Southeast Asia. The proclamation gave Commerce authority to issue regulations providing a 2-year pause from June 6, 2022, through June 6, 2024, on potential duties arising from these petitions while the investigations proceeded. Commerce posted the regulations in the Federal Register on September 16, 2022.

IMPACT OF H.J. RES. 39

H.J. Res. 39 would nullify the Commerce rulemaking that domestic stakeholders relied upon to make significant business and economic decisions. Since Commerce regulations provide that duty liability attaches upon initiation of a circumvention inquiry, enactment of H.J. Res. 39 would subject stakeholders to over \$1 billion in duties retroactive to April 1, 2022.

This abrupt and retroactive change in policy would eliminate 30,000 good-paying U.S. jobs—including 4,000 manufacturing jobs—and \$4.2 billion in domestic investment. 4 GW of solar projects would be cancelled, which would in turn increase CO₂ emissions by 42 million metric tons.

TEMPORARY DUTY PAUSE PROVIDES BRIDGE TO DOMESTIC SOLAR MANUFACTURING

Domestic solar manufacturing capacity is rapidly expanding. In 2021, the U.S. had the capacity to manufacture up to 7GW per year of solar panels, or enough to meet roughly one-third of total domestic demand. The U.S. solar industry prefers to source equipment domestically and has put forward an aggressive yet achievable roadmap to reach 50GW of domestic solar manufacturing capacity by 2030. As an industry, solar is diligently working to onshore its supply chains.

A major transition is underway. The Department of Energy National Renewable Energy Laboratory's tracking of initial public announcements shows forthcoming panel manufacturing capacity totaling 42GW—on track to meet the industry's 50 GW by 2030 goal. However, building out manufacturing facilities and all the technology necessary to fully supply the solar industry will take time.

H.J. Res. 39 would unfortunately undermine this progress. Placing retroactive duties on solar cells, an essential component of a solar panel for which there is currently no domestic production, directly undercuts efforts to ramp up domestic solar panel manufacturing.

The 2-year duty pause from June 6, 2022, through June 6, 2024, is a temporary measure that provides a bridge to the point that domestic manufacturing is more capable of meeting domestic demand. This policy is working, and our reliance on foreign supply chains will lessen as more domestic production capacity comes online. Barring a major departure from the new regime governing circumvention outlined in Commerce's preliminary determination, SEIA does not plan to advocate for an extension of the 2-year duty pause beyond its current expiration on June 6, 2024.

CONCLUSION

I appreciate the opportunity to share the U.S. solar industry's perspective and con-

cerns with H.J. Res. 39. Many thanks in advance for your consideration, and I would be happy to visit with you in greater detail about this issue.

Sincerely,

ABIGAIL ROSS HOPPER, Esq.,

President & CEO,

Solar Energy Industries Association.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), who played an instrumental role in crafting many of these energy provisions. I love the partnership with him.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership and yielding me the extra time to speak.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I share my colleagues' goal of ensuring that our trade laws are fairly enforced. I certainly share our collective goal promoting domestic manufacturing and jobs.

Let's be honest. The idea that our President wants to ship jobs to China and make us dependent on China for our energy, this may sound good, this political hyperbole may sound good, but it is flatout nonsense.

If this legislation were to become law, it would cost, not create, American jobs. In the long run, it would make it harder, not easier, for our country to become energy independent.

This bill would make it impossible to deploy solar energy quickly enough here in our country, here in the United States of America. It would undercut the climate change investments in the Inflation Reduction Act; the biggest investment in fighting climate change and creating green jobs in our history.

This is an investment that we need. We have already heard from numerous speakers on the impact that we have felt from climate change: fires, floods, drought, and an increase in agricultural pests. This is at a point where we need to deploy everything we can to make sure we address the issue of climate change.

We all want solar products manufactured right here at home. That will happen. But in the short run, our domestic industry can't increase production fast enough to meet our demand or meet our climate goals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from Politico called "Trio of Democratic senators back resolution to undue Biden's solar tariff pause."

[From POLITICO PRO, Apr. 26, 2023]

TRIO OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS BACK RESOLUTION TO UNDO BIDEN'S SOLAR TARIFF PAUSE

(By Kelsey Tamborrino)

Three Democratic senators said Wednesday they'd vote to rescind President Joe Biden's two-year pause on new solar import tariffs from four Southeast Asian countries—raising the stakes on the measure that is set to force Democrats to weigh both trade and climate considerations.

Sen. Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) announced Wednesday that he'd sign on to the resolution, marking another rebuke of the Biden

administration's energy agenda from the West Virginia Democrat. Sens. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) and Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio) separately also said Wednesday they'd support the measure should it get a vote on the Senate floor.

The House is poised to vote this week on the measure, which Biden has promised to veto should it reach his desk.

The resolution would undo the president's 24-month pause on new import tariffs on solar cells and modules from Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam following the start of a Commerce Department probe that roiled the solar industry.

Commerce released initial results in December that found companies were circumventing tariffs on Chinese solar equipment by routing them through the four nations. A final determination is expected next month.

Lawmakers, led by Reps. Dan Kildee (D-Mich.) and Bill Posey (R-Fla.) in the House and Rick Scott (R-Fla.) in the Senate, introduced a resolution to rescind the rule enacting Biden's two-year moratorium.

Manchin said Wednesday he would join the Senate resolution as a co-sponsor, Scott's office and a Manchin spokesperson confirmed.

While the Congressional Review Act resolution has bipartisan support in the House, it so far had only Republican cosponsors in the Senate.

"The United States relies on foreign nations, like China, for far too many of our energy needs, and failing to enforce our existing trade laws undermines the goals of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act to onshore our energy supply chains, including solar," Manchin said in a statement. "I cannot fathom why the Administration and Congress would consider extending that reliance any longer and am proud to join this CRA to rescind the rule."

Manchin on Wednesday also joined all 49 Republicans in support of a separate CRA resolution that would overturn EPA's recent rule limiting emissions of nitrogen oxides.

Wyden, the chair of the Finance Committee, told reporters that he too would vote in favor of the solar resolution, should it come to a vote on the floor.

"I have told the administration that over the 10-year period, when I was writing the clean energy bill, it was always about manufacturing. Red, white and blue. Got to get the jobs here," he said. "So I'm going to be supporting the manufacturing proposal."

Brown shortly after released a statement that he was in favor of the resolution.

"My whole career—I don't care what presidents think about this—I've taken on presidents of both parties, starting with Clinton on [North American Free Trade Agreement]. And when they're wrong on trade, it costs American jobs, and this is the right decision," he said in an interview.

The solar tariff resolution is expected to put Democrats in a tricky position, given supporters' argument that the resolution is meant to enforce U.S. trade laws and combat Chinese influence, while those opposing it argue it will undercut solar energy progress.

Brown and Sen. Bob Casey of Pennsylvania previously called on the president to terminate the two-year suspension, and Casey told POLITICO last month that he was inclined to support the resolution should it come to the floor.

Democratic Sen. Jon Tester of Montana, who has previously voted to undo another Biden rule, told POLITICO he has not yet made a decision on the solar resolution.

The resolution advanced out of the House Ways and Means Committee last week with Democratic support and is poised for a floor vote later this week in the House.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this article notes that three Demo-

cratic Senators, including the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator WYDEN, Senator MANCHIN from West Virginia, and Senator BROWN from Ohio, have publicly supported rescinding President Biden's action to pause tariffs on Chinese solar panels, even before the CRA has even passed the House.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that at least one more Democratic Senator has also expressed support. I thank my Democratic colleagues in the House and in the Senate for joining me in standing up for American workers by supporting consistent enforcement of our trade laws against China's unfair trade practices.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 39, a bipartisan joint resolution of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor.

We are a Nation of laws. It is not up to the President to determine which laws to enforce and which laws to ignore if they don't conform to that President's particular agenda.

If we allow Communist China to blatantly violate our trade laws with impunity, as the Commerce Department has concluded is occurring, how can we expect other nations to follow those laws and conduct business with us in a fair manner?

Those who oppose this joint resolution will say the imposition of these tariffs will handicap renewable projects across this country that rely on a continuous supply of solar panels and materials. I understand this concern, and I am not opposed to the deployment of more renewable energy projects.

However, I am opposed to the United States maintaining a supply chain reliant on Communist China and their forced slave labor. We should instead be working to build up our own solar manufacturing industry and send signals to the industry that the time to shorten supply chains is long past due. Unfortunately, these domestic companies operate at a disadvantage when Communist China gets to break the rules and undermine the markets with their cheap prices.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand up for American workers and for American energy independence. Vote "yes" on H.J. Res. 39.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon for his leadership and for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, solar energy is one form of electricity generation that is growing in the United States. Yet, we do not have the economy of scale in manufacturing solar systems to meet supply and demand for industry and consumers.

Solar energy accounts for 3.9 percent of total electricity generation in 2021

compared to 0.7 percent in 2014. Currently, domestic solar production is sold out for the next 2 to 3 years.

In order to continue to address China's unfair trading practices and allow America's solar industry to grow, President Biden's Presidential Proclamation 10414 declared an emergency with respect to U.S. electricity generation capacity by implementing a final rule that permits the importation of select sales on modules without the payment of antidumping and countervailing duty temporary for 24 months.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement from the Uyghur Human Rights Project in support of H.J. Res. 39.

UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT,

April 18, 2023.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I write in strong support of H.J. Res. 39. This bipartisan bill would repeal the Biden Administration's Solar Emergency Declaration, a harmful rule issued in June 2022 that protects Chinese solar manufacturers that the Department of Commerce has determined are illegally avoiding U.S. tariffs.

As you know, both the President Biden and President Trump administrations have determined that the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) is committing genocide and crimes against humanity against the Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples, including state-imposed forced labor, mass forced sterilization, and mass enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) found in its authoritative August 31, 2022 report (the "Bachelet Report") that the PRC is responsible for "serious human rights violations" that "may constitute crimes against humanity."

In response to the Uyghur human-rights crisis, the U.S. government has taken action to ban products made with forced labor from China, including solar equipment, among 100+ human-rights sanctions including export bans, investment bans, visa bans, and Global Magnitsky targeted human rights OFAC SDN designations. Under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which came into force on June 21, 2022, no products are exempt from the "rebuttable presumption" that all products mined, grown, or manufactured in the Uyghur Region are banned under Section 307 of the U.S. Tariff Act. The law is applicable regardless of the needs of particular industries or the scarcity of alternative supplies.

No economic or environmental imperative can justify profits from the genocidal state-imposed forced labor of Uyghurs.

The reality is that the Chinese polysilicon and solar-component industries are highly dependent on mining and manufacturing in the Uyghur homeland, using central government subsidies and incentives, and under the auspices of the government of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

In our view, it is clear that an increase in solar imports from Chinese solar manufacturers—regardless of whether these imports are from China or Chinese controlled factories in Southeast Asia—directly supports the Chinese solar industry's use of Uyghur forced labor. According to government data, imports of solar cells and modules from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam have risen 69 percent since 2019.

It is unconscionable to believe that the U.S. should build a clean-energy future that

relies on products made under the combination of dirty coal plants and China's genocidal forced-labor inputs. As the AFL-CIO pointed out in a major statement in October 2021, the "solar industry and its entire value chain, should exemplify how the United States meets the climate, equity and economic challenges of the 21st century." It's a false choice to think we can achieve climate goals by abandoning our core values.

As H.J. Res. 39 comes before the Ways and Means Committee, we urge you to support this bipartisan, common-sense measure. It is indefensible to allow Chinese solar manufacturers that profit from Uyghur forced labor to be exempted from compliance with U.S. trade law.

LOUISA GREVE,
Director of Global Advocacy.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the statement highlights the close connection between the CCP solar industry and the ongoing human rights abuses and forced labor being perpetrated against the Uyghurs. This is bipartisan consensus that these practices are unacceptable and must be stopped.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 39, critical legislation to undue to Biden administration's job-crushing solar policies.

Last year, an American solar manufacturer petitioned the Commerce Department to investigate whether China was circumventing tariffs on solar products by sneaking them through countries in southeast Asia.

Before that investigation even finished, President Biden issued a proclamation to allow the imports of unfairly traded solar products from China. Later, just as we expected, it was discovered by the Commerce Department that China was indeed violating U.S. trade laws.

President Biden's irresponsible proclamation is a slap in the face to American manufacturers. It allows Chinese solar companies to flood our market with their products tariff-free, hurting American jobs.

It is the Green New Deal agenda at work. President Biden's proclamation also sends the message to trade cheats everywhere that U.S. trade laws don't matter. This invites even more cheating.

This is only the tip of the spear of the dangerous Green New Deal agenda. A recent report from the Coalition for a Prosperous America revealed that the Chinese manufacturers could earn nearly \$125 billion, and that is with a b, in U.S. renewable energy tax credits as a result of the so-called Inflation Reduction Act.

This would be a specific boon to Chinese solar manufacturers on top of the massive giveaway given to China by President Biden's proclamation. We must stand with American manufacturers and jobs, not the Chinese Communist Party, and pass this crucial legislation.

□ 0945

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement

from the National Taxpayers Union opposing the proposal from our Republican friends to raise tariffs on solar goods.

[From NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION, Apr. 25, 2023]

NTU URGES ALL REPRESENTATIVES TO VOTE "NO" ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 39, CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT LEGISLATION ON SOLAR TARIFFS

Just weeks after the House of Representatives passed The Lower Energy Costs Act (H.R. 1), the House will consider a proposal to increase energy costs by raising tariffs on solar goods.

A proposed Congressional Review Act resolution, H.J. Res. 39, would nullify a two-year suspension of tariffs on certain solar panels from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, or Vietnam that use parts and components manufactured in China.

National Taxpayers Union (NTU) does not believe that Congress should increase energy costs via the Congressional Review Act.

The tariffs in question were initially imposed on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells from the People's Republic of China in 2012. In 2022, in response to a request from Auxin Solar Inc., the Commerce Department determined that some of these duties were being circumvented through the inclusion of Chinese parts on goods imported from other countries.

NTU agrees with the House Ways and Means Committee that trade policy should protect the interests of American workers and our economy as a whole. However, the initial imposition of solar tariffs resulted from a flawed and biased system. The Commerce Department and U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) failed to utilize cost-benefit analysis to consider the impact of tariffs on the U.S. economy. Solar taxes were imposed without consideration of their impact on U.S. jobs, on the energy industry, on manufacturing, or on American households' energy bills.

A more fundamental question than whether foreign suppliers are attempting to circumvent solar tariffs is whether Congress should continue to allow the Commerce Department and USITC to impose tariffs on solar goods, tin mill products, fertilizer, and other goods without first considering the impact of such tariffs on all Americans, not just the industry seeking protection.

These tariffs would protect Auxin from import competition. Ironically, according to the federal National Renewable Energy Laboratory, as of 2019 most of the components and materials used by Auxin are imported. Earlier this year Auxin even asked the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to exclude certain Chinese-produced solar goods from Section 301 tariffs, writing: "Removing tariffs on junction boxes, solar glass, EVAs, and solar module assembly equipment would free up further resources to hasten the expansion of the U.S. solar value chain, ultimately yielding a more secure domestic solar supply chain."

At a time when many taxpayers are struggling with high energy prices—brought on, in part, by flawed government policies—Congress should not use the Congressional Review Act to increase taxes on American energy users. NTU urges you to reject H.J. Res. 39.

Roll call votes on H.J. Res. 39 will be included in NTU's annual Rating of Congress and a "NO" vote will be considered the pro-taxpayer position.

If you have any questions, please contact Bryan Riley, Director of NTU's Free Trade Initiative.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I believe almost all of us are here to make America stronger, to serve the people who sent us here. This act will do exactly the opposite.

It will hurt the 33,000 American solar installers who will lose their jobs. It will raise energy costs for families everywhere, but especially in the Sun Belt. It will hurt all Americans who hope to use the solar tax credit.

It will hurt the energy companies, the businesses that built major solar installations in the last 8 months that will be subject to a retroactive tariff of 254 percent.

It will harm our endangered planet. It will handcuff us in our fight against climate change.

Mr. Speaker, the act will not help our growing domestic solar panel manufacturers that are already sold out till the end of the pause. It won't hurt China, which has abundant buyers in the rest of the world. This is the same China that ships a million packages a day duty-free to the United States because of our \$800 de minimis exception.

Mr. Speaker, this is an act that only creates losers. There are no winners. I urge my friends to vote "no."

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a press release from President Biden's Department of Commerce that states the Department determined in December 2022, after a thorough investigation, that Chinese solar companies are circumventing U.S. tariffs on solar products.

[From U.S. Department of Commerce, Dec. 2, 2022]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ISSUES PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF CIRCUMVENTION INQUIRIES OF SOLAR CELLS AND MODULES PRODUCED IN CHINA

(Office of Public Affairs)

Today, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced its preliminary determinations in the circumvention inquiries of solar cells and modules from the People's Republic of China (PRC). Commerce examined a complaint alleging that eight solar companies that manufacture solar cells and modules are manufactured the components in the PRC, then sending those cells and modules to Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and/or Vietnam for minor processing before being exported to the United States. Such actions amount to an effort to evade the existing antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on solar cells and modules from the PRC. Today's preliminary determination underscores Commerce's commitment to holding the PRC accountable for its trade distorting actions, which undermine American industries.

Under U.S. law, Commerce may conduct a circumvention inquiry when evidence suggests that merchandise subject to an existing AD/CVD order is completed or assembled in third countries from parts and components imported from the country subject to the order. AD/CVD orders are designed to provide relief to the U.S. domestic industries when they are facing unfair competition. Circumvention of these duties threatens to undermine American industries, workers, and businesses.

After a thorough, transparent, and data-driven investigation of eight companies across the four countries, Commerce preliminarily found that four of the eight companies

being investigated are attempting to bypass U.S. duties by doing minor processing in one of the Southeast Asian countries before shipping to the United States.

The preliminary findings are as follows:

Third Country, Company, Finding:

Cambodia: BYD Hong Kong, Circumventing; New East Solar, Not Circumventing.

Malaysia: Hanwha, Not Circumventing; Jinko, Not Circumventing.

Thailand: Canadian Solar, Circumventing; Trina, Circumventing.

Vietnam: Bovieet, Not Circumventing; Vina Solar, Circumventing.

Further, some companies in Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam did not respond to Commerce's request for information in this investigation, and consistent with long-standing practice, will be found to be circumventing.

Because Commerce preliminarily found that circumvention was occurring through each of the four Southeast Asian countries, Commerce is making a "country-wide" circumvention finding, which simply designates the country as one through which solar cells and modules are being circumvented from the PRC. This does not constitute a ban on imports from those countries. Companies in these countries will be permitted to certify that they are not circumventing the AD/CVD orders, in which case the circumvention findings will not apply. With regard to the companies under investigation that were not circumventing the AD/CVD duties, no action will be taken as long as their production process and supply chain do not change.

These findings are preliminary, and as a next step, Commerce will conduct in-person audits in the coming months to verify the information that was the basis of its finding. Furthermore, all parties will have an opportunity to comment on Commerce's finding, which Commerce will fully consider before issuing its final determination, which is currently scheduled for May 1, 2023.

Independent of Commerce's final determination, the Presidential Proclamation issued on June 6, 2022, provides that duties will not be collected on any solar module and cell imports from these four countries until June 2024, as long as the imports are consumed in the U.S. market within six months of the termination of the President's Proclamation. This provides U.S. solar importers with sufficient time to adjust supply chains and ensure that sourcing isn't occurring from companies found to be violating U.S. law. Solar cells made in one of the four Southeast Asian countries, even if made from wafers from China, that are then exported to a non-inquiry country and further assembled into modules or other products there, are not subject to Commerce's preliminary circumvention findings.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the evidence is clear. Chinese companies have set up shop in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam to get around U.S. tariffs that were put in place in 2012 by President Obama, yet the Biden administration is turning a blind eye on American workers and American manufacturers by waiving additional tariffs while it acknowledges cheating by Chinese companies.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution because American solar companies need the delay on solar tariffs so that they can

keep up with the American demand for clean energy.

If we repeal this delay with this CRA, the American solar industry could be hit with more than \$1 billion—with a b, billion—in retroactive duties, taxes that would cause cancellations and supply chain issues, stall solar deployment, and set us back on our clean energy goals.

Look, we have already seen, just with the threat of these tariffs, a 30 percent decrease in solar deployment last year. Of course, we want to strategically decouple from China, I believe especially with their solar pieces, parts, and equipment. However, American solar companies need more time to adapt, adjust, and reduce Chinese inputs in solar panels.

I also realize that we need to do more to bolster our domestic solar manufacturing, but that is why we recently made significant investments for domestic credits. However, if we allow these retroactive tariffs to take place now, it would deprive our solar industry of the incentive to invest in our manufacturing projects at home.

That is why we need this delay, and that is why this delay was the right call, not just by this administration but it is also the right call so the American solar industry can catch up to our domestic demands, so Americans can continue to speed up their solar deployment, and America can continue to step up when it comes to the continued success of our economy and the future of our sustainability.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I urge a "no" vote on this CRA.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution. Democrats successfully passed America's single largest investment in clean and renewable energy last year in the Inflation Reduction Act, which will quickly decarbonize our economy and shift manufacturing back here to the U.S. That includes production of solar panels that will be critical to the clean energy transition.

Last year, the Commerce Department made a thorough and data-driven determination that some companies in four Southeast Asian countries are circumventing U.S. tariffs on Chinese solar panels. Our trade policy requires balance, and the President's emergency order created a short-term bridge to secure the solar materials needed to protect jobs and meet our energy transition goods over the next year.

While the emergency order is not perfect, it is necessary to give solar projects in the pipeline enough time to come into full compliance with our trade laws.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement from the League of Conservation Voters, Natural Resources Defense Coun-

cil, Sierra Club, Climate Action Campaign, Environmental Law and Policy Center, Clean Energy for America, Chesapeake Climate Action Network, Earthjustice, Environmental Defense Fund, and Union of Concerned Scientists that urges the rejection of the proposal that our Republican friends are making.

APRIL 17, 2023.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: The undersigned groups write to express our opposition to the Congressional Review Act (CRA) resolutions of disapproval (H.J. Res 39 and S.J. Res 15) aimed at reversing President Biden's temporary suspension of tariffs on certain solar cells and panels from manufacturers in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Passage of these resolutions could destabilize solar supply chains, harm ongoing deployment of large scale solar projects, threaten high-quality solar construction jobs, and impede our nation's decarbonization goals.

Proclamation 10414, issued by President Biden in June 2022, gave the U.S. Department of Commerce authority to issue regulations suspending new solar tariffs until June 2024 while the department proceeded with its investigation into claims that facilities in the Southeastern Asian countries were circumventing existing tariffs on Chinese solar companies. The Commerce Department subsequently issued rules implementing the delay, and H.J. Res 39 and S.J. Res 15 would nullify that rulemaking.

Our organizations support both a shift to cleaner and fairer supply chains for clean energy, as well as the rapid deployment of clean energy in order to meet the urgency of the climate crisis. Thanks in part to the expansive investments in clean energy manufacturing and high quality job standards included in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), we are now well positioned to achieve both of these goals. The administration's strong implementation of the IRA's domestic content provisions is a critical piece to further drive manufacturing buildout in the U.S. However, passage of these CRA resolutions would undermine the ability of the U.S. solar industry to succeed in accelerating the shift to more clean energy on the power grid.

The President's decision to pause tariffs for two years is providing U.S. businesses with much-needed certainty after several months of project cancellations and delays last year due to the Commerce Department's investigation, which caused solar deployment to decline by 30 percent—10 gigawatts below expectations.

We have already seen more than \$13 billion in domestic solar manufacturing announcements since the passage of the IRA. While more buildout is needed, this demonstrates that domestic investment is headed in the right direction. Additional panel shortages, as we saw during the Commerce Department investigation, would once again debilitate U.S. utility-scale solar projects and jobs. And if a CRA resolution rolls back the President's two-year tariff pause, then debilitating shortages and lost investment capital could begin this year.

Beyond the harm to solar deployments across the U.S., there is the larger issue of the CRA being the wrong tool for Congressional oversight. Congress has always had the power to create, modify or eliminate rules using the regular legislative process. The CRA provides a more extreme path by repealing a rule in its entirety and preventing an agency from issuing a new rule that is "substantially the same," an undefined phrase that can essentially freeze the regulatory process.

In this instance, while the Commerce Department investigation of tariff circumvention was being conducted, the administration sought to provide enough lead time for domestic solar panel manufacturing and supply chains to rapidly expand operations to meet demand, bring certainty on the prices of imported panels to the solar companies deploying clean energy, and job stability for those workers installing panels. Passing these resolutions could prevent future administrations from being able to find appropriate solutions to other tariffs and trade challenges.

For these reasons, the undersigned organizations urge you to vote NO on H.J. Res 39 and S.J. Res 15. Thank you for your attention to this matter and for considering our views.

Sincerely,

League of Conservation Voters, Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club, Climate Action Campaign, Environmental Law and Policy Center, Clean Energy for America, Chesapeake Climate Action Network, Earthjustice, Environmental Defense Fund, Union of Concerned Scientists.

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

Mr. Speaker, the concern I have is that what is being missed here is the reality that we are dependent on the supply chain in which China plays a key role. We don't like it. My Republican friends don't like it. Unfortunately, they have undermined efforts that we have to try to reposition the supply chain.

The energy proposals that we have offered up are an opportunity to grow and strengthen America's capacity. Just yesterday, they would repeal a number of those provisions. Their proposal would impose over a billion dollars of retroactive tariffs on our solar industry at a time when we are trying to grow it.

We want to give the industry time to reorient the supply chain. That takes time. It is already made clear on the floor right now that the current solar industry is at capacity. They need time to change the supply chains.

Sadly, my Republican friends would reduce incentives to strengthen the American supply chain. The reality is in the past we have allowed China to have a dominant position. We don't want that.

We have offered up a variety of proposals that would strengthen and incentivize American business, but this proposal, if enacted, would punish American workers, it would punish American business, and it would set us back on our climate goals. That does not serve anybody well.

Instead, the Biden administration has offered a reasonable compromise extending for 2 years the ability to continue the course here while we reorient the supply chain.

I have a whole host of proposals if my colleagues want to be tough on China. Mr. BEYER referenced the fact that, through the de minimis provisions, we are allowing over 2 million packages a day in the United States' stream of commerce often, no doubt, produced by forced labor, uninspected, and not paying tariffs.

This is a simple, commonsense provision that we have offered up that would help change that, and we have others if people want to deal meaningfully with the Chinese challenge. This doesn't. This doesn't change the reality of our current dependence on China for the supply chain, and, indeed, it will complicate our ability to make the transition.

I respectfully urge that we reject this resolution and allow the opportunity for our industry to get its footing and make the transition that we all want them to make.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to share my opinions, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my grandfather always told me that actions speak louder than words. We have heard a lot of words about people standing up to China. This resolution will give every Member in this body the opportunity to stand up to China, and this is the way to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I am so thankful that we have Democratic Senators—including my counterpart, Senator WYDEN—on the other side of the aisle who are willing to do the right thing for the American worker and to do what President Obama did in 2012 to make sure that the solar industry works for America and does not become beholden to China.

Today, the U.S. Congress has the opportunity to send a direct message to China, and really any country that thinks about violating trade policies or attempts to cheat American workers, that the U.S. will not tolerate such behavior. I appreciate the fact that this can be a bipartisan message.

The White House made a very misguided decision when it chose to lift additional tariffs from China for 2 years. That action, in my view, sends the wrong message to the world, particularly when we know, based on findings by the President's own Commerce Department, that China is cheating American workers and consumers by circumventing tariffs right now.

We have the opportunity today to act on bipartisan legislation that will turn out the lights on that decision and hold China accountable.

To be clear, U.S. purchasers of fairly traded solar products will not pay a single penny of additional tariffs if this resolution is enacted. This is about protecting American workers and American jobs and holding China accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for introducing this resolution and fighting to protect American workers and American jobs.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition of H.J. Res. 39—Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Com-

merce relating to "Procedures Covering Suspension of Liquidation, Duties and Estimated Duties in Accord with Presidential Proclamation 10414".

This joint resolution nullifies a final rule submitted by the Department of Commerce and was published on September 16, 2022.

H.J. Res. 39 permitted the suspension of tariffs on specific solar panels, also known as crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules.

The regulation specifically applied to solar panels made in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, or Vietnam using parts and components made in China that are not previously covered by an antidumping or countervailing duty order.

Orders for antidumping and countervailing duties are put in place to combat unfair trade practices, such as when a foreign government gives domestic companies subsidies to give them an economic advantage over competitors from abroad.

The restriction that was repealed served to relieve businesses who import solar panels from these nations and make use of Chinese-made parts and components that are exempt from such orders.

By placing large and potentially retroactive duties on some imported solar panels, H.J. Res. 39 would obstruct the supply of solar products to the United States.

President Biden declared an energy emergency on June 6, 2022, to guarantee consistent and inexpensive access to renewable energy.

Following that, the Department of Commerce published a rule to establish a temporary, 24-month freeze on the collection of specific tariffs on solar cells or modules.

The U.S. solar industry was given the opportunity and time to realign supply chains away from China due to this rule and the new domestic manufacturing incentives under the Inflation Reduction Act.

Without a temporary bridge, the price of solar installations will rise dramatically, and less solar project development will be planned.

The shift to clean energy will lead to an increase in employment, manufacturing, and wages here in the United States.

The Inflation Reduction Act represents the single biggest investment in clean energy in American history.

The IRA is starting the nation on the road to sustainable, responsible energy independence.

Additionally, approximately 100,000 jobs for American mechanics, electricians, construction workers, technicians, support personnel, and other professionals have been created as a result of the green tax credits in the IRA.

Ninety new sustainable energy projects have been announced in 31 states in the first half of the year of the law.

Manufacturing facilities for batteries, electric vehicles, and wind and solar energy systems are among these initiatives.

The move by President Biden is a one-time fix to realign American supply lines.

Initiating high, retroactive tariffs right away, harming solar growth, raising energy prices, and reducing supply at a time when we need to ramp up would be the results of ending the President's interim suspension.

By 2030, carbon emissions are expected to be reduced by 40 percent thanks to the clean energy credits provided by the Inflation Reduction Act, providing us a real chance to achieve the Paris Climate Agreement's objectives.

The bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022, which will make unprecedented investments in American workers, communities, and businesses, was signed into law by President Biden last August.

The CHIPS Act will improve American semiconductor development, research, and manufacturing, among other things.

The CHIPS Act forbids recipients of funds from increasing chip manufacture in China and other nations that are legally deemed to pose a threat to American national security.

These historic policies, along with the CHIPS Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, have encouraged businesses to invest more than \$200 billion in American manufacturing.

According to Uyghur Human Rights Project (UGRP), a rise in solar imports from Chinese solar manufacturers—regardless of whether such imports come from China or Chinese-controlled facilities in Southeast Asia—directly encourages the Chinese solar industry’s use of Uyghur forced labor.

According to UHRP, imports of solar cells and modules from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam have increased by 69 percent during 2019.

In addition, UHRP argues that it is intolerable to think that the United States should rely on goods produced by filthy “coal plants and China’s genocidal forced-labor inputs” to sustain the transition to renewable energy.

Priorities for the environment and a commitment to uphold human rights must go hand in hand.

As a member of the House renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Caucus, I strongly oppose H.J. Res. 39 because it will harm solar growth and raise energy prices.

I strongly urge all my colleagues to come in stand in the opposition of H.J. Res. 39, because it is the Republicans’ effort to roll back the Inflation Act. We should stop these attempts to undermine our hard-earned win.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.J. Res. 39. This resolution is another Republican attack on President Biden’s climate goals that will harm American jobs and existing domestic solar projects. This is an unnecessary rush to insert ourselves into agency rulemaking before Congress has the full picture.

This resolution would overturn a Biden Administration regulation that placed a two-year moratorium on tariffs on solar panels and cells from four Southeast Asian countries: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. This rule was put in place to ensure the American solar supply chain has adequate volumes of solar panels and cells to meet domestic demand. H.J. Res. 39 clearly ignores the fact that the Department of Commerce has been studying the way China may be manipulating solar markets in Southeast Asia to avoid U.S. tariffs during the two-year duty moratorium. The Department of Commerce is almost set to release a final report with their findings in May. It is irresponsible for Congress to overturn the Biden Administration’s rule without seeing the result of that investigation on the full scope of China’s role in these markets.

I am proud of the historic investments in domestic clean energy manufacturing made under unified Democratic control in the last Congress. Democrats are building toward the goal of solar panels and cells being American made, American built, and union installed.

Congressional Republicans have long been hostile to investments in clean energy and Republicans are using this resolution as an opportunity to slow down our economy as it transitions to a clean energy economy. H.J. Res. 39 jeopardizes existing projects which would mean the loss of jobs for the hard-working Americans who design, construct, and install solar. We have seen historic investments in community solar projects in Minnesota’s Fourth District. This resolution puts those projects, and the jobs they create, in danger.

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear, H.J. Res. 39 is an attack on President Biden, our transition to a clean energy economy, and domestic manufacturing goals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MEUSER). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 327, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 202, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—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
Cline
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson

Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foord
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
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
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast

McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Mrvan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pascrell
Pence

Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber

Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
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—202

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
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
Curtis
D’Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garbarino

García (IL)
García (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (GA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Moskowitz
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse

Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scholten
Schirer
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
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—12

DesJarlais	Morelle	Schneider
Hunt	Peters	Scott (VA)
Kelly (PA)	Ross	Turner
Mfume	Salazar	Watson Coleman

□ 1026

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. CARTER of Texas changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes today due to a family medical situation. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 202.

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. 202.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2023, TO TUESDAY, MAY 2, 2023

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, May 2, 2023.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING THE 48TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK APRIL

(Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 48th anniversary of Black April.

I am proud to represent Orange County’s Little Saigon, which is home to the largest population of Vietnamese in the world outside of Vietnam itself.

During Black April, we remember the fall of Saigon, those who served in Vietnam, and those who lost their lives fleeing communism.

The fall of the Republic of Vietnam is one of the greatest tragedies in modern history. It reminds us that freedom is not free. It reminds us that we are blessed to live in the greatest country in the world.

Today, I invite all of my colleagues to join me and stand with the Vietnamese community in Orange County and across the country during Black April.

IMMIGRANTS MUST BE TREATED HUMANELY

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of treating immigrants in a humane way.

In a hearing in the Homeland Security Committee recently, we discussed an incredibly offensive collector’s coin called a challenge coin being sold online.

It depicted a Border Patrol agent on horseback chasing a Black Haitian migrant with a whip. The coin celebrated the incident, and it was claimed to be circulating with Border Patrol agents.

It disgusted almost everyone in the hearing, except for a prominent MAGA Republican who laughed about it. No one should find the abusive treatment of human beings funny.

It is a national embarrassment. These migrants are trying to better their lives and the lives of their families.

We need to have an effective immigration policy in this country, but we also need to make sure all migrants, regardless of status, are treated humanely and fairly.

RECOGNIZING GENNARO JEWELERS

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

Mr. D’ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gennaro Jewelers of Bellmore, New York, as they celebrate 100 years of service to Long Islanders.

This renowned, local small business has been a cornerstone of the community for one century, helping generations of New York neighbors provide wonderful gifts to their loved ones during good times and, unfortunately, bad.

Not only is Gennaro Jewelers known for its fine wares, but under the leadership of my good friend Gary Hudes, the business also continues to give back to the Bellmore community and beyond.

They are staunch supporters of law enforcement, firefighters, and first responders, and they are dedicated to keeping those New Yorkers safe each and every day.

With this long history of quality service in mind, I congratulate Gennaro Jewelers as they celebrate their 100th year serving the Fourth Congressional District.

New York’s Fourth Congressional District is enriched by the presence of great businesses like Gennaro Jewelers, and I wish my good friend Gary Hudes and the entire team there much success in the future.

Congratulations on 100 years.

QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IS NEEDED

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I am a mother myself. My children are now 27 and 30 years old, but I distinctly remember how challenging it was to have children in a two-parent working family.

I was a lawyer before I came to Congress, and I distinctly remember the panic when I had to bring my very active toddler son to court with me because his preschool was suddenly closed.

I really feel for people who have ongoing issues finding affordable, reliable childcare.

More than 38,000 children in Pennsylvania are waitlisted; 1,600 classrooms have closed; and hundreds of childcare positions remain unfilled. In my district in the Lehigh Valley, more than 1,500 children are waitlisted, and Carbon County is classified as a childcare desert.

The childcare crisis isn’t just hard on parents. It is hard on childcare providers, too. Early childcare workers in my district make just \$28,000 to \$32,000 compared with their elementary school peers making \$52,000.

The Childcare for Working Families Act introduced yesterday on a bicameral basis would help open more care providers and lower costs for parties, capping costs at 7 percent of a family’s income.

Putting money back in parents’ pockets, raising wages for hardworking care providers, and giving kids more quality early childhood education—that is working for people.

CELEBRATING ERNESTO MENDOZA

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank and celebrate the 50th birthday and retirement of Ernesto Mendoza for his dedicated service to our community, to protect and to serve the people of Los Angeles.

Ernesto served our great country in the United States Army overseas in Germany and then came home to serve in the Los Angeles Police Department, with a combined total of 30 years of service.

He consistently operates with integrity and honesty and has established strong, trusted leadership, retiring as a detective III through various LAPD departments, including the 77th Division and, most recently, South Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ernesto for all that he has done for our community, and I thank him for his service to our country. I hope Ernesto enjoys his 50th birthday with his family, and I wish him a joyful retirement.

CELEBRATING COACH TY WHITE

(Mrs. McCLELLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the incredible work of John Marshall High School’s boys’ basketball head coach, Ty White.

Coach White recently received the Naismith High School Boys Coach of the Year award after leading his team