

Esty	Lofgren	Rangel
Farr	Lowenthal	Richmond
Fattah	Lowey	Roybal-Allard
Foster	Lujan Grisham	Ruiz
Frankel (FL)	(NM)	Ruppersberger
Fudge	Luján, Ben Ray	Ryan (OH)
Gabbard	(NM)	Sánchez, Linda
Gallego	Lynch	T.
Garamendi	Maffei	Sanchez, Loretta
Garcia	Maloney,	Sarbanes
Grayson	Carolyn	Schakowsky
Green, Al	Maloney, Sean	Schiff
Green, Gene	Matheson	Schneider
Grijalva	Matsui	Schrader
Hahn	McCollum	Schwartz
Hanabusa	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Hastings (FL)	McGovern	Scott, David
Heck (WA)	McIntyre	Serrano
Higgins	McNerney	Sewell (AL)
Himes	Meeks	Shea-Porter
Hinojosa	Meng	Sherman
Holt	Michaud	Sinema
Honda	Miller, George	Sires
Horsford	Moore	Slaughter
Hoyer	Moran	Smith (WA)
Huffman	Murphy (FL)	Speier
Israel	Nadler	Swalwell (CA)
Jackson Lee	Napolitano	Takano
Jeffries	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (GA)	Negrete McLeod	Thompson (MS)
Johnson, E. B.	Nolan	Tierney
Kaptur	O'Rourke	Titus
Keating	Owens	Tonko
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Tsongas
Kennedy	Pascarell	Van Hollen
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Vargas
Kilmer	Payne	Veasey
Kind	Pelosi	Vela
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	Velázquez
Kuster	Peters (CA)	Visclosky
Langevin	Peters (MI)	Walz
Larsen (WA)	Peterson	Waters
Larson (CT)	Pingree (ME)	Watt
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Waxman
Levin	Polis	Welch
Lewis	Price (NC)	Wilson (FL)
Lipinski	Quigley	Yarmuth
Loebbeck	Rahall	

NOT VOTING—12

Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Wasserman
Coble	McCarthy (NY)	Schultz
Fleischmann	Radel	Weber (TX)
Gosar	Rush	
Gutiérrez	Thompson (PA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1410

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 591, I was unavoidably detained—I would have voted, “yes.”

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

FEDERAL LANDS JOBS AND ENERGY SECURITY ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1965.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 419 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1965.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1414

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1965) to streamline and ensure onshore energy permitting, provide for onshore leasing certainty, and give certainty to oil shale development for American energy security, economic development, and job creation, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

THE CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

□ 1415

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, with millions of Americans still looking for work, growing debts and deficits, and energy prices that are still far too high, the United States needs to implement an all-of-the-above energy plan to responsibly harness our Nation’s energy resources on our Federal lands.

New energy production is one of the best ways to grow the economy and create new jobs to put people back to work. One needs to look no further for proof than to States like North Dakota that have flourishing economies and some of the lowest unemployment rates in the country, all due to energy production. Because of this energy boom, the U.S. is now projected to be the world leader in oil production by 2015, surpassing Saudi Arabia.

The catch is that this increased oil production is happening on private and State lands—which is good—places that aren’t as restricted by onerous Federal regulations and policies. Federal lands are being left behind.

However, this lack of production on Federal lands is not for a lack of resources. We have tremendous potential for new onshore oil and natural gas production on Federal lands, but the Obama administration is actively and

purposely keeping these resources off limits. Leasing and permitting delays, regulatory hurdles, and ever-changing rules are a few of the reasons energy production on Federal lands is in decline.

President Obama has had the four lowest years of Federal acres leased for energy production going back to 1988. Under his administration, the average time to get a drilling permit approved on Federal land is 307 days. By contrast, it takes an average of only 10 days in North Dakota to get a permit; and another example, in Colorado it only takes 27 days.

It is no wonder that State lands are flourishing while Federal lands are experiencing a decrease in energy production. That is unacceptable, and this bill today offers real solutions to unlock the shackles that have been placed on our Federal lands.

H.R. 1965, the Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act, is a package of bills that will help us expand oil, natural gas, and renewable energy production on public lands. It will streamline government red tape, break down bureaucratic hurdles, and put in place a clear plan for developing our own energy resources. Even more importantly, this bill will spur job creation and help grow and strengthen our economy.

Madam Chair, I want to take a moment to specifically highlight the importance of the third title in this bill, the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Access Act. The NPR-A was specifically designated in 1923 as a petroleum reserve. Let me repeat that: NPR-A was specifically designated in 1923—that is 90 years ago—as a petroleum reserve. Its express purpose was to supply our country with American energy. That was the foresight of Congress 90 years ago. That is why it is completely unacceptable that the Obama administration this year finalized a plan to close half of NPR-A to energy production. Let me repeat: we set aside NPR-A 90 years ago for energy production, and this administration unilaterally shut off half of it. So this bill would nullify that plan and require the Interior Department to produce a new plan for responsibly developing these resources.

This bill would require annual lease sales in the NPR-A and ensure that necessary roads, bridges, and pipelines needed to support energy resources out of the NPR-A can be approved and completed in a timely, efficient manner. Now, Madam Chairman, this is crucial to the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System, TAPS. It is crucial because that pipeline needs to remain fully operational.

Much focus has been given to the Keystone XL pipeline, and properly so; but we cannot forget that TAPS is one of the most important pieces of energy infrastructure in our Nation. Reduced production in Alaska has left TAPS at less than half of its capacity, threatening a shutdown that would cost jobs