

LaTourette  
Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
McCaul (TX)  
McCotter  
McCrery  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McKeon  
McMorris  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran (KS)  
Murphy  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Northup  
Nunes  
Nussle  
Osborne  
Otter

## NAYS—191

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berry  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown, Corrine  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson  
Case  
Chandler  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (TN)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLahunt  
DeLauro  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Emanuel  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Gonzalez

Oxley  
Pearce  
Pence  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Pombo  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reynolds  
Rogers (AL)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Saxton  
Schwarz (MI)  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherwood

Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Smith (TX)  
Sodrel  
Souder  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Turner  
Upton  
Walden (OR)  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Waxman  
Weiner  
Berman  
Boehner  
Butterfield  
Cardin  
Cramer  
English (PA)  
Everett  
Harman  
Higgins

Wexler  
Woolsey  
Keller  
Kingston  
Muggrave  
Norwood  
Oberstar  
Paul  
Peterson (PA)  
Radanovich  
Rahall

Wu  
Wynn  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Ross  
Schiff  
Smith (NJ)  
Solis  
Waters  
Wicker

## NOT VOTING—26

□ 2030

So the previous question was ordered.  
The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 359 on H. Res. 345 concerning the previous question, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 359, had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE  
HOUSE THAT A CHINESE STATE-  
OWNED ENERGY COMPANY  
COULD TAKE ACTION THAT  
WOULD THREATEN THE UNITED  
STATES

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 344) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a Chinese state-owned energy company exercising control of critical United States energy infrastructure and energy production capacity could take action that would threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

## H. RES. 344

Whereas oil and natural gas resources are strategic assets critical to national security and the Nation's economic prosperity;

Whereas the global demand for oil and natural gas is at the highest levels in history;

Whereas the global excess capacity of oil production, at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 barrels per day, is at its lowest level in the past several decades, contributing to world oil prices reaching historic highs of above \$60 per barrel;

Whereas natural gas globally is the fastest growing component of primary energy consumption, projected to increase by nearly 70 percent by 2025;

Whereas the National Security Strategy of the United States approved by President George W. Bush on September 17, 2002, concludes that the People's Republic of China remains strongly committed to national one-party rule by the Communist Party;

Whereas China's daily consumption of crude oil grew by nearly 850,000 barrels in 2004, accounting for more than one-third of the increase in world demand for oil in 2004;

Whereas China's consumption of crude oil is expected to grow by an additional 7.5 percent in 2005, and world oil prices are projected to rise significantly as a result of increasing demand from China for oil;

Whereas notwithstanding the increasing demand from China for oil, domestic Chinese output of oil has remained relatively stagnant;

Whereas on June 23, 2005, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) announced its intent to acquire Unocal Corporation, in the face of a competing bid for Unocal Corporation from Chevron Corporation;

Whereas the People's Republic of China owns approximately 70 percent of CNOOC;

Whereas a significant portion of the CNOOC acquisition is to be financed and heavily subsidized by banks owned by the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Unocal Corporation is based in the United States, and has approximately 1,750,000,000 barrels of oil equivalent, with its core operating areas in Southeast Asia, Alaska, Canada, and the lower 48 States;

Whereas CNOOC has made various representations about its intention to sell oil developed in the Gulf of Mexico to the United States, but has not made any commitment to sell other natural gas and oil it develops into global energy markets instead of shipping it directly to China;

Whereas a CNOOC acquisition of Unocal Corporation would result in the strategic assets of Unocal Corporation being preferentially allocated to China by the Chinese Government;

Whereas a Chinese Government acquisition of Unocal Corporation would weaken the ability of the United States to influence the oil and gas supplies of the Nation through companies that must adhere to United States laws;

Whereas Unocal Corporation was responsible for the production of energy equivalent to approximately 411,000 barrels of oil per day in 2004, which is approximately one-third of all global excess oil production capacity;

Whereas CNOOC's control of Unocal Corporation's productive capacity would mean control of approximately one-third of all global excess oil production capacity;

Whereas the petroleum sector uses a range of sensitive technologies for exploration (such as seismic analysis and processing, downhole logging sensors, and modeling software), production, and refining (such as processing technologies and equipment), including technologies that have "dual-use" commercial and military applications;

Whereas several of the technologies used in oil and energy production require export licensing for export from the United States to China;

Whereas the CNOOC acquisition of Unocal Corporation could provide access to Unocal Corporation's sensitive dual-use technologies that the United States would otherwise restrict for export to China;

Whereas oil companies owned by the People's Republic of China are active in parts of the world, such as Sudan and Iran, that are subject to United States sanctions laws, and the national security of the United States is threatened by the export of sensitive, export controlled, and dual-use technologies to such countries;