

Chapter 58

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A. Generally**§ 1. In General; Kinds of Votes****Generally**

The rules of the House identify three methods of voting that are in regular use in the full House:

- Voice votes under clause 6 of rule I in which Members express their voting preference simply by calling out “aye” or “no” in unison.
- Yea-and-nay votes, which require the support of one-fifth of the Members present under article I, section 5 of the Constitution or which are ordered automatically when a Member objects to a pending vote on the ground that a quorum is not present under clause 6 of rule XX. Yea-and-nay votes usually are taken by electronic device.
- Recorded votes under clause 1(b) of rule XX, which require the support of one-fifth of a quorum (44 when a quorum is 218). A recorded vote is considered to be a vote by the yeas and nays when taken in the House.

When the House is operating in the Committee of the Whole, all of these commonly used methods of voting are available except for the yeas and nays, which is a vote used only in the House. Under clause 6(e) of rule XVIII, a recorded vote may be ordered in the Committee of the Whole when the demand is supported by at least 25 Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner. The automatic vote by the yeas and nays, when a

vote is objected to on the grounds that a quorum is not present, is not available in the Committee of the Whole. Although Delegates and the Resident Commissioner are ineligible to vote in the House, they are permitted to cast votes in the Committee of the Whole. *Manual* § 985. For more on the Delegate voting rule, see DELEGATES AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

Sometimes these voting methods are used in various combinations, one after the other, depending on the circumstances. In the usual case, the Chair first puts a question to a vote by voice under clause 6 of rule I. A record vote may then be demanded.

Less frequently used, but still available under rule XX, are the following: (1) roll call votes, in which each Member's response is given orally as the Clerk calls the roll in alphabetical order (clause 3 of rule XX); (2) votes by tellers with clerks, in which each Member fills out and signs a vote tally card and submits it to a designated teller (clause 4 of rule XX); and (3) division votes, in which Members stand or otherwise indicate from their seats an intention to be counted as either for or against a proposition (clause 1(a) of rule XX).

Clause 10 of rule XX requires that the question on final passage or adoption of general appropriation bills, budget resolutions, or bills increasing certain Federal income tax rates, or conference reports thereon, be taken by the yeas and nays. Article I, section 7 of the Constitution requires that the question of passing a bill over the veto of the President also must be by the yeas and nays. Under clause 12 of rule XXII, the vote to authorize a closed conference committee meeting also is required to be taken by the yeas and nays.

All votes are in order only when the Chair puts the question. Unauthorized votes, as where a Member asks for a "straw" vote or a "show of hands," are not in order. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 2.3.

For a discussion of voting in committees, see COMMITTEES.

Voting by Ballot in Elections

Voting on an election in the House by ballot, although authorized by clause 11 of rule XX, is largely obsolete. *Manual* § 1034. There has been no instance of voting by ballot under this rule since 1868, when the managers of an impeachment proceeding were elected by ballot. 3 Hinds § 2417.

§ 2. The Electronic Voting System

In General

The electronic voting system was installed in the House Chamber in 1972 pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and adopted

as a voting method by amendments to rule XX. *Manual* § 1012. The new system replaced the lengthy call of the roll and votes by cards with the clerks. Now, votes are conducted by a computerized device that simultaneously receives and records votes cast by Members during the voting period. A master computer processes voting information for immediate and subsequent retrieval. Members may still vote by card with the clerks in the well, who enter the information into the computer system. Use of the electronic voting system is now the default voting method in the House, but the Speaker does retain discretion to use another method. 111-2, Mar. 21, 2010, p 4175; 113-1, Oct. 11, 2013, p 15715.

Verification of Vote; Changing Votes

Forty-six electronic voting stations are available in the Chamber. After using one of them, a Member may verify that the vote has been properly recorded by reinserting the voting card in an alternate voting station. Illumination of the button corresponding to the last vote preference will indicate that the vote has been recorded by the system. If the voting system fails, the Chair may allow Members additional time to check the electronic display panel to verify whether their votes were properly recorded. 103-1, Sept. 29, 1993, p 23030.

A Member may change a vote by depressing one of the other buttons. Changes may be made at any time during a five-minute or two-minute vote, or during the first 10 minutes of a 15-minute vote. Such changes need not be made in the well. However, with less than five minutes remaining during a 15-minute vote, changes must be made in the well. Changes must also be made in the well after the voting stations have been closed (on a vote of any duration) but before the Chair's announcement of the result. The Chair generally signals the closing of the voting stations by asking if Members wish to change their vote. 114-2, May 19, 2016, p 6772; *Manual* § 1014. For a discussion of vote changes generally, see § 25, *infra*.

Effect of Malfunction

Clause 2(b) of rule XX authorizes the Chair to conduct record votes and quorum calls under the alternate procedures prescribed in rule XX when the electronic voting system malfunctions. For example, the Chair may vacate the results of an electronic vote in progress when the system malfunctions and direct that the record vote be conducted by call of the roll under clause 3 of rule XX. *Manual* § 1014a. The Chair may also announce that Members who have been recorded before the malfunction of the electronic device will be included in the new tally of those voting. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.15.

When the system again becomes operative, its use resumes at the Chair's discretion. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.11.

The question whether the electronic voting system is functioning reliably is in the discretion of the Chair, who may base a judgment on certification by the Clerk. For example, the Speaker continued to use the electronic system, even though the electronic display panel was temporarily inoperative, where the voting stations continued in operation and Members were able to verify their votes. On the other hand, the Chair vacated the results of an electronic vote and directed that the record vote be taken by call of the roll where the electronic display panel malfunctioned, and the Chair could not obtain verification from the Clerk that the vote would be recorded with 100 percent accuracy. *Manual* § 1014a. A malfunction of the monitor at the majority or minority table will not prevent use of the electronic system where an alternate monitor may be used. 93-2, Aug. 7, 1974, p 27219.

§ 3. Prohibitions Against Voting by Proxy or for Absent Members

Whether in the House or the Committee of the Whole, Members must vote in person. *Manual* § 674; 7 Cannon § 1014. No one other than a Member may cast a vote or record a Member's presence. A Member may not cast a vote on behalf of another Member, and an authorization to that end is forbidden by clause 2 of rule III.

The use of an electronic voting card belonging to a Member who is *in absentia*—sometimes referred to as “ghost voting”—is considered a serious breach of ethics. A Member's participation in such activity, either by direction or by subsequent acquiescence or ratification, is a matter warranting sanction by the House. The House has reprimanded a Member for failing to prevent unauthorized use of a voting card. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 3.16.

In order to enable the House to continue operating during the pendency of a designated public health emergency, a series of temporary measures were adopted in the 116th and 117th Congresses as an exception to the general prohibition on proxy voting. Such measures included the ability of absent Members to designate other Members to cast votes, or record their presence, by proxy (subject to certain restrictions) and for such absent Members voting by proxy to be counted towards the House's quorum requirements. 116-2, May 15, 2020, p ____; 117-1, Jan. 4, 2021, p _____. These policies were extended to Delegates and the Resident Commissioner in the Committee of the Whole (117-2, July 19, 2022, p _____) but not renewed in the 118th Congress.

B. Role of the Chair; Duties

§ 4. In General; Putting the Question

An essential step in bringing a pending proposition to a vote occurs when the Speaker or Chair states and then puts the question as prescribed by clause 6 of rule I. *Manual* § 630. It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question that is in order. *Manual* § 304.

A question may be put to a vote only by the Chair. It is not in order for a Member having the floor to usurp the role of the Chair in this regard, as by asking for a demonstration of support, such as a “straw vote” before the question is put. *Manual* § 630; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 2.3. The proposition as stated by the Chair in putting the question, and not as stated by the sponsoring Member, is the proposition voted upon. 6 Cannon § 247.

Putting the question on engrossment and third reading before passage of a bill or joint resolution is required by clause 8 of rule XVI. However, where a statute requires the vote to occur on final passage immediately following the conclusion of general debate, the Speaker puts the question on final passage without putting the question on ordering the previous question or on engrossment and third reading. 99-1, Apr. 23, 1985, p 9085.

§ 5. Voting by the Chair

Right to Vote

The Speaker has the same right to vote as other Members, and the Speaker has exercised this right even in contravention of early House rules attempting to limit the Speaker’s voting authority. *Manual* § 631; 5 Hinds §§ 5964, 5966. The Speaker may vote “aye” or “no” at any time before the final announcement of the vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 21.2. On an electronic vote, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to record the Speaker’s vote and verifies that instruction by submitting a vote card. *Manual* § 631. On roll call votes, the Speaker’s name is not called except at the Speaker’s request, and then at the end of the roll. *Manual* § 631. Members, other than the Speaker, who are occupying the Chair vote by submitting a voting card to the Clerk, who then enters the vote.

In the early history of the House, Speakers exercised the right to vote sparingly. 5 Hinds § 5964 (note). In more recent Congresses, it has become more common for Speakers to vote, especially on important legislation.

Duty to Vote

Under clause 7 of rule I, the Speaker is not required to vote “except when such vote would be decisive. . . .” *Manual* § 631. The Speaker may

vote to cause a tie and thus defeat a measure or to break a tie and thus pass or adopt a measure. 8 Cannon § 3100; Deschler Ch 6 § 5.

§ 6. Chair’s Responsibility as to the Count

One of the responsibilities of the Speaker is to count the number of Members indicating support of, or against, a pending proposition, as where a vote is taken by division. One of the suppositions on which parliamentary law is founded is that the Speaker will not betray the duty to make an honest count of the vote. 5 Hinds § 6002. The integrity of the Chair in counting a vote is not subject to a direct challenge. *Manual* § 629; 8 Cannon § 3115. Appeals may not be taken from the Chair’s count of the number of Members demanding a vote. 8 Cannon § 3105; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.5. An appeal also will not lie from a count of those supporting the demand for the yeas and nays (Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 26.8) or from a decision refusing recapitulation of a vote (8 Cannon § 3128). The remedy of a Member dissatisfied with the Speaker’s count of Members, as on a division vote, is to demand a record vote. 8 Cannon §§ 3115-3118.

C. Rights and Duties of Members

§ 7. In General; Duty to Vote

The casting of a vote (or the refusal to cast a vote) is the responsibility of the individual Member. Although clause 1 of rule III states that Members “shall vote on each question put . . .”, in practice the House does not enforce this provision. *Manual* § 671. The Speaker has no power to compel a Member to vote. 5 Hinds § 5942. House actions to compel a Member to cast a vote have been uniformly unsuccessful. 5 Hinds §§ 5943-5948. By the same token, the House does not excuse a Member from voting other than by granting “leaves of absence” under clause 1 of rule III. A unanimous-consent request in the Committee of the Whole to excuse a Member from voting will not be entertained. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 3.3.

§ 8. Disqualification to Vote

Generally; Conviction of Crime

The precedents suggest that the House has no authority to deprive a Member of the inherent right to vote. *Manual* § 672; 5 Hinds §§ 5952, 5966, 5967; 8 Cannon § 3072.

Clause 10 of rule XXIII, part of the Code of Official Conduct, provides that a Member who is convicted of a crime for which a prison sentence of

two or more years could be imposed “should” refrain from voting in the House or the Committee of the Whole until reinstatement of the presumption of innocence or until such Member is reelected to the House. *Manual* § 1095. The term “conviction” in clause 10 is construed to include a plea of guilty or a certified finding of guilt even though sentencing may occur later. H. Rept. 94-76.

Personal or Pecuniary Interest

Clause 1 of rule III provides that a Member is not required to vote where such Member has a “direct personal or pecuniary” interest in the question. *Manual* § 671. In rare instances the Speaker has ruled that a Member, because of such Member’s personal interest in the outcome, should not vote. 5 Hinds §§ 5955, 5958. However, ordinarily the Member—and not the Chair—determines this question. 5 Hinds §§ 5950, 5951; 8 Cannon § 3071; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 3.1. The Speaker will not sustain a point of order challenging the personal or pecuniary interest of Members in a pending question, and will defer to the judgment of each Member as to the directness of the interest. *Manual* § 672.

Members may abstain from voting on a measure because of a personal or pecuniary interest in the measure being considered and thus announce an intention to be recorded as “present” on the issue. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 3.5, 3.7.

Where the subject of a vote before the House affects an entire class, the personal interest of Members who belong to the class is not such as to disqualify them from voting. 5 Hinds § 5952. In one instance, for example, during consideration of a bill providing financial assistance to states and political subdivisions, the Speaker indicated that the bill was sufficiently general in scope that Members holding municipal bonds or who had other financial interests dependent on the fiscal affairs of a particular city would merely be within a class of similarly situated individuals whose pecuniary interest would not be so direct as to preclude them from voting on the bill. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 3.10.

D. Nonrecord Votes

§ 9. In General; Voice Votes

Votes not of record are those for which no official public record is required of the names or votes of the participating Members. There are two types of nonrecord votes. The first is a voice vote under clause 6 of rule I. The second is a vote by division under clause 1(a) of rule XX. § 10, *infra*.

Authority for demanding a vote by tellers was eliminated from the rules in the 103d Congress. § 11, *infra*.

Voice votes are the simplest and most commonly used of all voting procedures. Such votes are based on the volume of sound produced by Members as they respond either “aye” or “no” to the question put by the Chair. *Manual* § 630; 5 Hinds § 5926. If the Chair is in doubt about the result, or if any Member requests it, a division vote is in order. *Manual* § 1012. In a division vote, those in favor and then those opposed are asked to stand and be counted (or otherwise indicate their position from their seats). § 10, *infra*.

In most situations, the Speaker must put the pending question to a voice vote under clause 6 of rule I before entertaining a demand for a recorded vote or the yeas and nays. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 7.1.

§ 10. Voting by Division

Generally; Form

A demand for a division vote is in order following the taking of a voice vote, although this method of voting is rarely used in modern practice. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 17.1. Under clause 1 of rule XX, after a voice vote, if the Speaker is in doubt or a division is demanded, “[t]he House shall divide. . . . Those in favor of the question shall first rise or otherwise indicate from their seats and be counted, and then those opposed.” *Manual* § 1012. Only one demand for a vote by division on a pending question is in order. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 11.9.

MEMBER: M__. Speaker, I demand a division.

CHAIR: A division is demanded. As many as are in favor will rise and stand (or otherwise indicate) until counted. . . .

As many as are opposed will rise and stand (or otherwise indicate) until counted. . . .

Timeliness

A demand for a division comes too late when the Member making it was not seeking recognition at the time the Chair announced the result of the voice vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 9.9. However, the mere announcement of a voice vote does not preclude a demand for a division provided that no intervening business has transpired and the proponent of a division was seeking recognition at the time of the announcement. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 9.5.

Precedence of Demand for Recorded Vote or Yea-and-Nay Vote

A demand for the yeas and nays in the House under article I, section 5 of the Constitution takes precedence over a demand for a division. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 14.1.

A demand for the yeas and nays may be made before or after a division vote, or even while a division vote is being announced. 5 Hinds § 6039. However, the demand may not interrupt a division while the Chair is counting. *Manual* § 1012; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 10.3. A demand for a division vote is not precluded by the fact that the yeas and nays have been refused. 8 Cannon § 3103.

When the Chair has put the question and is in doubt as to the result, the Chair has the discretion under clause 1(a) of rule XX to conduct a vote by division before entertaining a demand for a record vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 9.2. The Chair may also entertain a demand for a record vote without first conducting a division. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 9.3. However, the Chair's count cannot be interrupted by a demand for a record vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 10.4.

Interruptions During the Count

The Chair generally declines to recognize Members while counting those indicating their vote on a division vote. Parliamentary inquiries are entertained before (not after) the Chair asks those in favor of the proposition to so indicate. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 10.2. Under clause 7 of rule XXII, a conference report may not be presented while the House is dividing. *Manual* § 1077. Messages are not received during a division. *Manual* § 562.

Because a vote by division takes no cognizance of Members present but not voting, the number of votes counted by division does not necessarily establish a lack of a quorum. *Manual* § 1012. Accordingly, the Chair may interrupt the count of Members in favor of a proposition in order to count for a quorum pursuant to a point of order that a quorum is not present. *Manual* § 1012.

§ 11. Teller Votes

Under the earlier practice of the House, a Member could demand a teller vote if supported by a sufficient number of Members. 5 Hinds § 5986. However, teller votes are almost never used in modern practice, as the rule authorizing a demanded teller vote was abolished in 1993. *Manual* § 1013. While used infrequently, under clause 4 of rule XX, the Speaker may direct a vote by tellers. For an explanation of the method of taking teller votes,

see Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 16. For a discussion of teller votes and the Speaker's discretion, see § 18, *infra*.

E. Votes of Record

§ 12. Yea-and-Nay Votes; Recorded Votes

Yea-and-Nay Votes Distinguished

There are two primary methods of taking a vote of record in the House of Representatives: the yeas and nays, and recorded votes. Voting by the yeas and nays under article I, section 5 of the Constitution is the preeminent method of voting and its initiation is to be distinguished from the recorded vote available under separate House rules. Clause 6 of rule XX also orders the yeas and nays in the absence of a quorum whenever a vote is objected to for lack of a quorum. *Manual* § 1025. Yea-and-nay votes are not in order in the Committee of the Whole. 4 Hinds § 4722. Recorded votes, on the other hand, are available in both the House (clause 1(b) of rule XX) and the Committee of the Whole (clause 6(e) of rule XVIII).

Yea-and-nay votes require the support of one-fifth *of those present*. § 14, *infra*. On the other hand, a recorded vote in the House requires the support of one-fifth *of a quorum* (44 when a quorum is 218). Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 34.1. A request for a recorded vote in the Committee of the Whole must be supported by 25 Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner, under clause 6(e) of rule XVIII. It is the Chair's statement of the demand, and not the Member's request, that controls whether one-fifth of those present or one-fifth of a quorum is required to support the demand. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 2.2. A demand for the yeas and nays is not timely if proceedings on the measure have been postponed under clause 8 of rule XX. 115-2, Dec. 19, 2018, p ____.

Demanding a Recorded Vote

Under the rules, a recorded vote is in order in the House or in the Committee of the Whole after the question has been put to a voice vote:

CHAIR: The question is on the amendment offered by the gentle _____ from _____. [voice vote]

MEMBER: M _____. Speaker [or M _____. Chair], I demand a recorded vote.

CHAIR: The gentle _____ asks for a recorded vote. As many as are in favor of taking this vote by a recorded vote will stand or otherwise indicate their support until counted.

A demand for a recorded vote in the House under clause 1 of rule XX must be supported by one-fifth of a quorum (usually 44 Members). Desch-

ler-Brown Ch 30 §34.1. The demand must be supported by 25 Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner in the Committee of the Whole under clause 6(e) of rule XVIII. The count of Members supporting a demand for a recorded vote is not subject to challenge by appeal. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.5.

In the House, a request for a recorded vote must yield to the constitutional prerogative of a Member to demand the yeas and nays. § 14, *infra*. However, a request for a recorded vote may be made following a demand for the yeas and nays, if that demand is withdrawn or does not receive the required support. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 33.2, 33.3. Even the Member who has withdrawn a demand for the yeas and nays may request a recorded vote under clause 1(b) of rule XX. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.4. Where one-fifth of the Members present have refused to order the yeas and nays on a motion, and that motion later becomes the unfinished business of the House, a Member may still demand a recorded vote on the motion but may not renew a demand for the yeas and nays. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 55.5.

Timeliness of Demand for Recorded Vote; Interruptions

A request for a recorded vote is in order only after the Chair has put the question to a voice vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 7.1; 110-1, Nov. 7, 2007, p 30388. It cannot interrupt a voice vote or a vote by division that is in progress. *Manual* § 1012; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 7.1. The demand is not timely if the Member making it is not seeking recognition at the time that the result of the vote is announced by the Chair. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.18. However, a Member's demand for a recorded vote may be made after the Chair announces the result of a division vote if no other business has intervened. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 9.5.

A demand for a recorded vote on an amendment comes too late after the amendment has been voted on and disposed of and the Chair has inquired as to the purpose of another Member seeking recognition. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 24.6, 33.17. However, a mere inquiry relating to a pending motion, raised after the Chair has announced the result of a voice vote, does not constitute such intervening business as to preclude the right of a Member to demand a recorded vote on the pending motion. *Manual* § 1012. If the demand comes too late, it is within the province of the Chair to recognize for a unanimous-consent request to vacate proceedings and thereby set the stage for putting the question a second time so a recorded vote can be demanded. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.18.

Repetition or Renewal of Demand

Only one request for a recorded vote on a pending question is in order. *Manual* § 1012. Thus, a request for a recorded vote on a pending question having been refused, a second request is not in order following a division vote on that question. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.7.

A similar rule is followed in the Committee of the Whole. Where the Committee has refused a request for a recorded vote, the request may be renewed only by unanimous consent. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.9. This is true even where the absence of a quorum is disclosed immediately following the Chair's announcement of the refusal or where a quorum call has intervened. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 33.10, 33.11. However, the request remains pending where the Chair had interrupted the count of Members supporting the demand in order to count for a quorum. 97-2, Aug. 5, 1982, p 19658. For a request to be once denied, the Chair must have finalized the count. In one instance, the chair of the Committee of the Whole, having announced that an insufficient number of Members had indicated support for a request for a recorded vote on an amendment (but having hedged that announcement with the word "apparently" and having refrained from stating the conclusion that the recorded vote was refused), nevertheless entertained a point of no quorum, tacitly treating the request for a recorded vote as not yet finalized. 107-1, Oct. 11, 2001, p 19385.

Vacating or Withdrawing the Demand

A request for a recorded vote may be withdrawn without unanimous consent before the Chair finalizes the count. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 33.20, 33.21. A demand for a recorded vote after the Chair has counted may be vacated by unanimous consent. 111-2, May 28, 2010, pp 9947, 9948. Where unanimous consent is obtained to vacate a request for a recorded vote on an amendment, the amendment stands disposed of by the earlier voice vote (unless the unanimous consent request proposes that the Chair put the question *de novo*). 113-1, July 18, 2013, p 11838.

Postponement of Vote

For a discussion of the Chair's authority to postpone votes in the House and in the Committee of the Whole, see §§ 22, 23, *infra*.

§ 13. Ordering the Yeas and Nays

In General; When Required

The yeas and nays usually are in order only after they are demanded by a Member and the demand is supported by a sufficient number of Mem-

bers. § 14, *infra*. However, in some cases the yeas and nays are required by law or by House rule. Under article I, section 7 of the Constitution, a vote by the yeas and nays is required to pass a bill over the President's veto. 4 Hinds § 3520; 7 Cannon § 1110; see also VETO PROCEDURE.

The yeas and nays are to be "considered as ordered" when the question is put on certain measures such as a bill providing general appropriations or certain income tax rate increases or a concurrent resolution on the budget. Clause 10 of rule XX. The yeas and nays are automatically ordered under the House rules when a vote has been objected to for lack of a quorum, thereby precipitating a simultaneous quorum call. § 16, *infra*. A vote by the yeas and nays is required to authorize a closed conference committee meeting under clause 12 of rule XXII. *Manual* § 1093. Such a vote also may be required by statute. See, *e.g.*, 50 USC § 1545 (War Powers Resolution); 50 USC § 1622 (termination of national emergency).

Effect of Ordering

The ordering of the yeas and nays ordinarily brings the pending proposition to a vote but does not necessarily preclude all other business. A motion to adjourn may be admitted after the yeas and nays are ordered and before the vote has begun. 5 Hinds § 5366. Consideration of a conference report or a motion to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays have been ordered also has been permitted to intervene. *Manual* § 80; 5 Hinds § 6029; 8 Cannon § 2790.

Effect of Adjournment

An order for the yeas and nays remains in effect during an adjournment and is taken up whenever the bill again comes before the House. 8 Cannon § 3108. However, should a quorum fail to vote and the House adjourn, the question recurs *de novo* when the bill again comes before the House. Deschler Ch 20 §§ 8.2, 10.17.

§ 14. Demanding the Yeas and Nays

In General

A demand for the yeas and nays is in order after the question has been put. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 7.1. However, a vote by the yeas and nays is taken only if a sufficient number of Members support the demand. Under article I, section 5 of the Constitution, the demand must be supported by one-fifth of the Members present. *Manual* §§ 75, 77.

MEMBER: M___. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

SPEAKER: The yeas and nays are requested. As many as are in favor of taking this vote by yeas and nays will rise or otherwise indicate their support until counted.

A sufficient number having supported the request, the yeas and nays are ordered. [*Or*] An insufficient number having supported the request, the yeas and nays are refused.

It is well established that a quorum is not necessary to the ordering of the yeas and nays. *Manual* § 76; 5 Hinds §§ 6016-6028. In ascertaining whether one-fifth of those present support a demand for the yeas and nays, the Speaker counts the entire number present as well as those who indicate support for the demand. 8 Cannon §§ 3111, 3120. A request for those opposed to the demand to indicate their opposition is not in order. 8 Cannon §§ 3112-3114. The Chair ordinarily first counts those supporting the demand and then counts the House. Latecomers in support of the demand are included in the count until it is closed by the Chair. *Manual* § 78. The Speaker's count of the House on this question is not subject to appeal. *Manual* § 78.

When in Order

The Speaker must put the question before a demand for the yeas and nays is in order. *Manual* § 76. The demand is in order after the Speaker has put the question to a voice vote, is announcing the result of a division, and even after the announcement of such a vote if the House has not passed on to other business. 5 Hinds §§ 6039-6041. However, a demand for the yeas and nays comes too late after the Speaker has put the question on a motion and announced the result and the House has proceeded to other business. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 24.6. It is likewise untimely where the Chair has put a question to a voice vote, announced the result, and by unanimous consent laid the motion to reconsider on the table, where the Member was not seeking recognition when the question was put. Deschler-Brown Ch 29 § 8.25. Furthermore, the demand is untimely when further proceedings on the question have been postponed under clause 8 of rule XX. 115-2, Dec. 19, 2018, p ____.

Precedence of Demand

Being of constitutional origin, a demand for the yeas and nays in the House takes precedence over a demand for a recorded vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 33.2. A demand for the yeas and nays likewise takes precedence over a demand for a division vote. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 14.1. An objection under clause 6 of rule XX to a voice vote takes precedence over a demand for the yeas and nays if used as the basis for postponing proceedings under clause 8 of rule XX. *Manual* § 1030.

Demands as Dilatory; Repetition of Demand

The constitutional provision authorizing a demand for the yeas and nays is liberally construed. 8 Cannon §3110. The demand may be made by any Member and cannot be denied merely on the ground that it is dilatory. 5 Hinds § 5737; 8 Cannon §3107. However, the yeas and nays having been refused once may not be demanded again on the same question. 5 Hinds § 6029. It is not in order during the various processes of a division vote to repeat a demand for the yeas and nays that has been rejected. 5 Hinds § 6030.

Withdrawal

When the demand for the yeas and nays has been supported by one-fifth of the Members present, it is too late for the Member making the demand to withdraw it except by unanimous consent. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 24.8.

§ 15. Voting by the Yeas and Nays

In General

Under the earlier practice, yea-and-nay votes were cast in response to the Clerk's call of the roll of Members in alphabetical order. Today, yea-and-nay votes almost invariably are cast by use of the electronic voting system. However, the Speaker has the discretion under clause 3 of rule XX to have the Clerk call the roll for the yeas and nays. *Manual* § 1015. The Speaker may also direct the Clerk to call the roll, in lieu of taking the vote by electronic device, when the voting system is temporarily inoperative. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 31.8-31.10.

Reconsideration

Under former practice, a motion to reconsider a vote ordering the yeas and nays or refusing the yeas and nays is in order (but such vote is rarely taken in modern practice). *Manual* § 79; 5 Hinds §§ 5692, 6029; 8 Cannon § 2790. A yea-and-nay vote itself is likewise subject to reconsideration. If the House (by a majority vote) agrees to reconsider, the yeas and nays again may be ordered by one-fifth of those present. 5 Hinds §§ 5689-5691. However, if the House, having reconsidered, again orders the yeas and nays, a second motion to reconsider is not in order. 5 Hinds § 6037.

Disclosure of Member's Vote

A Member's vote, whether "yea," "nay," or "present," appears in the *Congressional Record* and, as required by article I, section 5 of the Con-

stitution, in the House Journal. *Manual* § 75. However, there is no requirement that a Member’s vote be announced publicly during the vote. *Manual* § 76; Precedents (Wickham) Ch 5 § 10.3.

§ 16. Automatic Yea-and-Nay Votes

Any nonrecord vote in the House may be objected to for lack of a quorum under clause 6 of rule XX, thereby precipitating, in the absence of a quorum, a quorum call and a simultaneous automatic ordering of the yeas and nays. 6 Cannon § 697; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 23. Clause 6 provides that “[w]hen a quorum fails to vote on a question, a quorum is not present, and objection is made for that cause . . . there shall be a call of the House . . . and the yeas and nays . . . shall at the same time be considered as ordered.” *Manual* § 1025. An automatic call under this rule is not in order in the Committee of the Whole. *Manual* § 1026.

The Speaker may direct that an automatic vote in the House be taken by electronic device. The Speaker also has the discretion to direct the Clerk to call the roll. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.9.

Procedures under clause 6 of rule XX when a quorum fails to vote are applicable regardless of the method of voting, but do not apply when the House is voting on a question that does not require a quorum, such as a motion incidental to a call of the House. 4 Hinds §§ 2994, 3053; 6 Cannon §§ 681, 691, 697, 703. Although a quorum is not required to adjourn, a point of no quorum on a negative vote on adjournment, if sustained, precipitates a call of the House under the rule. 6 Cannon § 700; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 11.4. For a further discussion of quorums and voting, see QUORUMS.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are “considered as ordered” when the Chair puts the question on passage or adoption of certain appropriation measures, certain tax measures, and budget resolutions. *Manual* § 1033. During the 116th and 117th Congresses, a separate order of the House provided that the yeas and nays would be considered as ordered upon any request for a recorded vote or the yeas and nays, or any objection for lack of quorum. 116-2, May 15, 2020, p ____; 117-1, Jan. 4, 2021, p ____.

§ 17. Roll Call Votes

In General

Because of the availability of the electronic voting system, roll call votes are rarely taken under the modern practice. Today roll call votes ordinarily are taken only during the process of electing a Speaker—where the Members respond by surname—or in the event of a malfunction of the electronic voting system. *Manual* § 27; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.15. Never-

theless, the Speaker has broad discretionary power to invoke a roll call vote, in lieu of taking the vote by electronic device, even where a quorum fails to vote on any question and objection is made for that reason. *Manual* § 1014; Deschler Ch 20 § 4.2; 118-1, Oct. 3, 2023, p ____.

The Clerk calls the roll of Members in alphabetical order by surname. 5 Hinds § 6046. The Speaker's name may be called at the close of the roll at the direction of the Speaker. 5 Hinds § 5965. The roll is called twice—the second roll call being limited to those Members who failed to respond to the first call. 4 Hinds § 3052. A Member may cast a vote even after such Member's name has been called, provided the result of the vote has not been announced. *Manual* § 1015.

Interruptions

A motion to adjourn may be offered before the roll call begins. 4 Hinds § 3050. When the yeas and nays are ordered under clause 6(c) of rule XX, after Members have had the requisite opportunity to respond but before a result has been announced, a motion that the House adjourn is in order if seconded by a majority of those present (to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker). If the House adjourns pursuant to such a motion, the yeas and nays are vacated.

A roll call may be interrupted for the reception of messages and by the arrival of the hour fixed for adjournment *sine die*. *Manual* § 1018; 5 Hinds §§ 6715-6718. However, a roll call, once under way, may not be interrupted by:

- A motion to adjourn (except as provided in clause 6(c) of rule XX). 5 Hinds § 6053.
- A parliamentary inquiry, unless related to the vote and the Chair exercises discretion to entertain it. 5 Hinds §§ 6054, 6058; 8 Cannon § 3132.
- A question of personal privilege. 5 Hinds § 6058; 6 Cannon §§ 554, 564.
- The arrival of the hour fixed for another order of business. 5 Hinds § 6056.
- The arrival of the hour fixed for a recess. 5 Hinds §§ 6054, 6055; 8 Cannon § 3133.
- The presentation of a conference report. 5 Hinds § 6443.

§ 18. Teller Votes With Clerks

“Tellers with clerks” refers to a voting method adopted in 1971 to make it possible to record the votes of individual Members in the Committee of the Whole. Clause 4 of rule XX; *Manual* § 1019. Under this rarely used voting practice, the Chair has the discretion to order the Clerk to “record the names of those Members voting on each side of the question. . . .” Each Member is given a tally card on which to enter a voting

preference and a signature. The Members then deposit these cards in ballot boxes located in the Chamber, with the “aye” boxes located up the aisle at the rear of the Chamber at the Chair’s left and the “no” boxes located up the aisle at the Chair’s right.

Tellers with clerks as a voting method fell into disuse in 1972 with the adoption of the more efficient electronic voting system. See § 2, *supra*. Tellers with clerks remains as a backup procedure to be used in the event of malfunction of the electronic system or in the event the Clerk is unable to call the roll. *Manual* § 1019.

§ 19. Pairing

General Pairs; Specific Pairs

The practice of announcing general pairs was deleted from the rules in the 106th Congress. For a history of the former rule, see *Manual* § 1031.

“Live” Pairs

Although rarely used, the announcement of live pairs, which involve an agreement between one Member who is present and voting and another on the opposite side of the question, who is absent, is still permitted under clause 3 of rule XX. *Manual* § 1015. By agreement, the voting Member changes to a “present” vote during the vote by submitting an amber “present” card and announces the pair from the floor or by inserting a statement in the *Congressional Record*. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 4.

MEMBER: M_. Speaker, on the vote just recorded I voted “aye” (or “no”). I have a pair with the gentle _____ from _____ and desire to change my vote and be recorded as “Present.”

Such change in vote must be made before the vote is finally declared. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 4.11.

F. Voting Periods; Time Limitations

§ 20. In General; 15-minute Votes

15-minute Votes

Under clause 2(a) of rule XX and clause 6(g) of rule XVIII, Members have a minimum of 15 minutes from the time of the ordering of a record vote in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The Chair has the discretion to close the vote and to announce the result at any time after 15 minutes have elapsed or to allow additional time for Members to record their votes before announcing the result. *Manual* § 1014. Thus, no point of

order lies against the decision of the Chair to close a vote taken by electronic device after 15 minutes have elapsed, such decision being within the Chair's sole discretion. *Manual* § 1014.

At the beginning of a new Congress, the Speaker has inserted in the *Congressional Record* an announcement that, in order to expedite the conduct of votes by electronic device, the cloakrooms were directed not to forward to the Chair individual requests to hold a vote open. The Speaker has also announced that each occupant of the Chair would have the Speaker's full support in striving to close each electronic vote at the earliest opportunity and that Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive. At the same time, the Chair will not close a vote while a Member is in the well attempting to vote. *Manual* § 1014. Where the Chair has prematurely attempted to close a vote while voting cards submitted in the well were still being tabulated, the Chair has allowed such tabulation to continue before announcing the final outcome of the vote. 110-1, Aug. 2, 2007, p 22545.

It is not in order, even by unanimous consent, to permit a Member to have a vote recorded after the announcement of the result, even though the Member claims to have been in the Chamber before the announcement. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 36.2, 36.4. However, Members may, by unanimous consent, announce how they would have voted if permitted. See §§ 25-27, *infra*.

Voting Alerts; Bell and Light System

A legislative call system alerts Members to the taking of a vote as well as to the kind of vote and to the duration of the voting period. This system uses bells and lights that are activated through clocks located throughout the House and its adjacent office buildings. *Manual* § 1016. A mechanical malfunction of this call system does not result in the retaking of a vote except by unanimous consent. 8 Cannon §§ 3153, 3154. Such failure does not permit a Member to be recorded following the conclusion of the call. *Manual* § 1016. In one instance, the Committee of the Whole agreed by unanimous consent to vacate a recorded vote on an amendment, permitting a new recorded vote to be taken, where it was alleged that erroneous clocks outside the Chamber and on the televised proceedings had misled Members as to the amount of time available. 98-1, May 3, 1983, p 10773.

The system, comprising bells and lights, is used as follows:

- Recorded vote, yeas and nays, or automatic record vote taken either by electronic system or by use of tellers with ballot cards—two bells and two lights on left indicate a vote by which Members are recorded by name. Bells are repeated five minutes after the first ring.
- Recorded vote, yeas and nays, or automatic record electronic vote to be followed immediately by possible five-minute vote under clause 8(c) or 9 of rule XX or clause 6(f) or 6(g) of rule XVIII—two bells rung at beginning of first vote, followed by five bells, indicate that the Chair will order five-minute votes if record vote is ordered immediately thereafter. Two bells repeated five minutes after first ring. Five bells on each subsequent electronic vote.
- Recorded vote in the Committee of the Whole to be followed immediately by possible vote of less than five minutes under clauses 6(f) or 6(g) of rule XVIII—two bells rung at beginning of first vote, followed by two bells indicate that Chair will order less-than-five-minute votes if recorded vote is ordered immediately thereafter. Two bells repeated five minutes after first ring. Two bells on each subsequent electronic vote.
- Recorded vote, yeas and nays, or automatic roll call by call of the roll—two bells, followed by a brief pause, then two bells, indicate such a vote taken by a call of the roll in the House. The bells are repeated when the Clerk reaches the “R’s” in the first call of the roll.
- Regular quorum call—three bells and three lights on left indicate a quorum call either in the House or in Committee of the Whole by electronic system or by clerks. The bells are repeated five minutes after the first ring. Where quorum call is by call of the roll, three bells followed by a brief pause, then three more bells, with the process repeated when the Clerk reaches the “R’s” in the first call of the roll, are used.
- Regular quorum call in the Committee of the Whole, which may be followed immediately by five-minute (or two-minute) electronic recorded vote—three bells rung at beginning of quorum call, followed by five (or two) bells, indicate that the Chair will order reduced voting time if record vote is ordered on pending question. Three bells repeated five minutes after first ring. Five (or two) bells for record vote on pending question if ordered.
- Notice or short quorum call in the Committee of the Whole—one long bell followed by three regular bells, and three lights on left, indicate that the Chair has chosen, using the authority under clause 6 of rule XVIII, to vacate proceedings when a quorum of the Committee appears. Bells are repeated every five minutes unless the call is vacated by the ringing of one long bell and the extinguishing of three lights or the call is converted into a regular quorum call and three regular bells are rung.
- Adjournment—four bells and four lights on left.
- A five-minute vote—five bells and five lights on left.
- A two-minute vote—two bells and two lights on left.
- Recess of the House—six bells and six lights on left.

- Civil Defense Warning—twelve bells, sounded at two-second intervals, with six lights illuminated.
- The light on the far right—seven—indicates that the House is in session.

§ 21. Reduced-time Votes in the House

Generally

Under clause 9 of rule XX, the Speaker may reduce to not less than two minutes the time for electronic voting on any question arising without intervening business after an electronic vote on another question if, in the discretion of the Speaker, Members would be afforded an adequate opportunity to vote. To the maximum extent practicable, notice of reduced-time voting shall be issued prior to the first electronic vote in a series. It is common for the Chair to reduce a minimum vote time to five minutes under this authority.

These votes are in order before other business intervenes. Previous iterations of the rule were more restrictive with respect to the availability of reduced-time votes.

By Unanimous Consent

The House may by unanimous consent authorize the Speaker to reduce the minimum time to respond to a recorded vote. By unanimous consent, the House reduced the minimum time for a required record vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, to be taken immediately following another record vote. 105-1, June 24, 1997, p 11959. The Chair has declined to recognize for a unanimous-consent request to reduce the time for the first vote in a series because the bell and light system would not give adequate notice of an initial reduced-time vote.

§ 22. Postponed and Clustered Votes in Committee of the Whole

Two-Minute Votes

Although 15 minutes is the usual minimum time for Members to respond on a recorded vote in the Committee of the Whole, the Chair has the discretion, under some circumstances, to reduce such time to not less than two minutes. Prior to the 112th Congress, such period was five minutes, with two-minute voting authorized on an ad hoc basis by unanimous consent. *Manual* §984. The Chair has the discretion under clause 6 of rule XVIII to reduce to two minutes the period for a recorded vote following a regular 15-minute quorum call. *Manual* §982. An announcement of a possible two-minute vote is normally made by the Chair in advance. 98-1, May

4, 1983, p 11063. In the 113th Congress, the authority for the Chair to conduct two-minute votes was expanded to include postponed questions (taken without intervening debate or motion) after the Committee of the Whole resumes its sitting. 113-1, Jan. 3, 2013, pp 25, 26. In the 116th Congress, the rule was clarified to ensure that Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner would have an adequate opportunity to vote prior to the invocation of two-minute voting. *Manual* § 984.

Postponed Votes on Amendments

Under clause 6(g) of rule XVIII, the chair of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. Proceedings on that amendment may be resumed at the Chair's discretion. Clause 6(g) further permits the Chair to reduce to two minutes the time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided the first vote in any series is a 15-minute vote. Under clause 6(g)(2), two-minute voting on postponed questions is also permitted, in certain circumstances, when the Committee resumes its sitting. *Manual* § 984.

Before the adoption of clause 6(g) of rule XVIII, the chair of the Committee of the Whole could not entertain a unanimous-consent request to reduce below 15 minutes the minimum time for recorded votes or to postpone and cluster votes on amendments. *Manual* § 984. Special orders of business before adoption of clause 6(g) routinely provided the chair of the Committee of the Whole authority to postpone and cluster requests for recorded votes. When a special order of business provided such authority, the Chair held the following (also applicable to the Chair's authority under the standing rule):

- The use of postponement authority, and the order of resuming proceedings on postponed questions, is entirely within the discretion of the Chair.
- An amendment pending as unfinished business, where proceedings on a request for a recorded vote have been postponed, may be modified by unanimous consent on the initiative of its proponent.
- A request for a recorded vote on an amendment on which proceedings have been postponed may be withdrawn by unanimous consent before proceedings resume on the request as unfinished business, in which case the amendment stands disposed of by the voice vote thereon.
- Authority to postpone a request for a recorded vote does not permit the Chair to postpone a vote on an appeal of a ruling of the Chair, even by unanimous consent.
- The Committee of the Whole by unanimous consent may vacate postponed proceedings, thereby permitting the Chair to put the question *de novo*.
- The Chair may resume proceedings on unfinished business consisting of a "stack" of amendments even while another amendment is pending.

- The offering of a pro forma amendment to discuss the legislative program, or an extended one-minute speech by a Member to express gratitude to the Members on a personal matter, may be considered intervening business such as to preclude a two-minute vote under this authority.

Manual § 984.

§ 23. Postponed and Clustered Votes in the House

The Speaker has discretionary authority under clause 8 of rule XX to postpone certain questions and to “cluster” them for voting at a designated time or place in the legislative schedule, and, after the vote on the first such question, to reduce the time of the votes on all of the additional questions so postponed. *Manual* § 1030. The rule specifically permits the Speaker to postpone the following questions:

- Approval of the Journal.
- Passing a bill or joint resolution or adopting a concurrent resolution or a resolution (or ordering the previous question thereon).
- Agreeing to a motion to suspend the rules.
- Agreeing to an amendment (or ordering the previous question thereon).
- The question of adopting a motion to recommit.
- Agreeing to a motion to reconsider or agreeing to a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider.
- The question of adoption a motion to concur in a Senate amendment, with or without amendment (or ordering the previous question thereon).
- Agreeing to a conference report or to a motion to instruct conferees (or ordering the previous question thereon).

These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, the Speaker may “cluster” a vote on the approval of the Journal with motions to suspend the rules. 107-2, Oct. 16, 2002, p 20749. Where the proposition does not fall within one of the categories listed in clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair does not have discretionary authority to postpone a vote but may do so by unanimous consent. *Manual* § 1030.

For all such categories, the postponement authority under clause 8 of rule XX must be to a place designated within two legislative days, with the exception of the question of agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal. That question may be postponed only to a time on the same legislative day. *Manual* § 1030. The Speaker may simultaneously designate separate times for the resumption of proceedings on separate postponed questions. Once the Speaker has postponed votes to a designated place in the legislative schedule, the Speaker may redesignate the time when the votes will be taken within the appropriate period. *Manual* § 1030.

The discretionary authority of the Speaker to postpone votes under clause 8 of rule XX arises after a vote of record is ordered or when a vote

is objected to for lack of a quorum. *Manual* § 1030. The authority of the Speaker to postpone such a vote does not continue once a record vote has commenced or once the Speaker has announced the absence of a quorum. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 56.1.

In exercising the authority under this rule, the Speaker may announce that the consideration of certain postponed questions may be interrupted by other privileged business. 97-1, Dec. 15, 1981, p 31506. The “clustering” of record votes on postponed matters does not prevent the Chair from entertaining a unanimous-consent request between postponed votes.

G. Vote Changes, Corrections, and Announcements

§ 24. In General; Vote Changes

A Member who has voted may change such vote at any time before the final announcement of the result. *Manual* § 1014; 5 Hinds §§ 5931, 5934, 6093, 6094. During that time a “present” vote may be changed as well as an “aye” or “no” vote. 5 Hinds § 6060. However, a Member may not withdraw a vote entirely without leave of the House. 5 Hinds § 5930.

Changes in votes cast are barred following the announcement of the result of the vote, even by unanimous consent. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 6.1. However, the Speaker may announce a change in the result of a vote taken by electronic device when required to correct an error in identifying a voting card submitted in the well. *Manual* § 1014.

When a vote is being taken by electronic device, a Member is permitted to change such vote by reinserting the voting card in a voting station during the first 10 minutes of a 15-minute vote or by the Clerk’s announcement in the well after the Chair has asked for changes. 114-2, May 19, 2016, p 6772. During five-minute votes or two-minute votes, a Member is permitted to change a vote at the voting stations at any time. Following the expiration of the minimum time for voting by electronic device and the closing of electronic voting stations, but before the Speaker’s announcement of the result, any Member may either change a vote or cast an initial vote in the well by use of a ballot card. *Manual* § 1014; see also § 2, supra.

A Member who wishes to change a vote on a recorded vote conducted by tellers with clerks may announce such vote change in the well before the announcement of the result. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 40.6. If the correction is made before the announcement of the result by the Chair, unanimous consent is not required. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 40.1.

When a Member changes a vote following a record vote and before the announcement of the result by the Chair, the change appears in the *Congressional Record*. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 39.6.

§ 25. Correcting the Congressional Record and the Journal

Electronic Votes

The Chair presumes the technical accuracy of the electronic system if properly used and relies on the responsibility of Members to correctly cast and verify their votes. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.3. The Speaker declines to entertain requests to correct the Journal or the *Congressional Record* on votes taken by electronic device. *Manual* § 1014. Recognition for such a request may be denied despite assurances by the Member that the vote had been verified by reinserting the voting card. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 6.2. However, the incorrect transcription by the official reporters of a change announced by the Clerk may be corrected in the *Record* by unanimous consent. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.16. Also, by unanimous consent the House may permit the correction of the *Record* and the Journal to delete a vote that was not actually cast. *Manual* § 1014; Precedents (Wickham) Ch 5 § 14.3.

The Speaker has declined to entertain a unanimous-consent request to correct a vote taken by electronic device although the Member was recorded as voting on a day when such Member was on leave from the House, no explanation having been offered for the discrepancy. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 32.4. However, the Speaker may announce a change in the result of a vote taken by electronic device when required to correct an error in identifying a voting card submitted in the well. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 32.5. For a report of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (now Ethics) on voting anomalies, see H. Rept. 96-991.

After the announcement of the result of such a vote, although it is not permissible to change a vote, a Member may seek unanimous consent to explain in the *Congressional Record* where such Member's vote was incorrectly recorded or, though cast, was not recorded. § 27, *infra*. In entertaining such requests, the Chair does not pass judgment on the Member's explanation as to how the vote was improperly recorded or how, though present and having voted, such Member was not recorded, nor does the Chair challenge the Member's word on how such Member voted. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 38.1.

Nonelectronic Votes

When the electronic voting system is not in use, and a Member is incorrectly recorded on a roll call, such Member may correct the vote before the announcement of the result, with the corrected vote being properly recorded and the change duly noted in the *Congressional Record. Manual* § 1015. When a vote actually given fails to be recorded during a call of the roll, the Member may, before the approval of the Journal, demand as a matter of right that correction be made. 5 Hinds §§ 5969, 6061, 6062; 8 Cannon § 3143.

Members who have been incorrectly recorded on a vote taken by clerks pursuant to clause 4 of rule XX have, by unanimous consent, had their votes corrected following the announcement of the result. The Chair will not entertain such requests after further business has been transacted. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 40.3.

A Member ascertaining that an absent colleague has been inadvertently recorded on a nonelectronic roll call vote may have the vote deleted by unanimous consent, before the announcement of the result. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 37.1.

§ 26. Recapitulations

A Member may not demand a recapitulation of a vote taken by electronic device. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.6. The recapitulation of such votes is refused because all Members may determine whether they were correctly recorded by examining the electronic display panel over the Speaker's rostrum and because, even if the display panel is inoperative, individual votes and vote totals may be verified through the voting and monitoring stations. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 31.7.

Record votes that do not involve the use of the electronic voting system are subject to recapitulation at the discretion of the Speaker, either before or after the announcement of the result. *Manual* § 1015; 5 Hinds §§ 6049, 6050; 8 Cannon §§ 3125, 3128; Deschler-Brown Ch 30 §§ 28.2, 28.4.

Where the votes of Delegates and the Resident Commissioner in the Committee of the Whole are decisive of the outcome (*i.e.*, but for such votes, the outcome would have been different), the Committee of the Whole rises automatically pursuant to the rule, and the vote is re-taken in the House (where Delegates and the Resident Commissioner are ineligible to vote). *Manual* § 985.

§ 27. Personal Explanations

Members who are absent for a record vote may announce how they would have voted had they been present. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 41.1.

MEMBER: M___. Speaker, on roll call _____, I was unavoidably detained as a result of _____. Had I been present I would have voted “[aye] [nay].” I ask unanimous consent that this statement appear in the *Congressional Record* following the announcement of the vote.

Alternatively, a Member may submit a signed statement for printing in the *Congressional Record* without personally announcing an intent. The explanation will appear in the *Record* immediately following the missed vote if the explanation is received the day of the vote. If the explanation is submitted in writing rather than announced on the floor, the explanation will appear in distinctive type. If the explanation is submitted any time after the day of the vote, it appears in the “Extensions of Remarks” portion of the *Record*.

Neither the rules nor the practice of the House permit a Member to announce after a record vote how absent colleagues would have voted if present. 6 Cannon § 200.

If the Member’s explanation alleges that such Member was present but not recorded, the Chair does not, by entertaining the request, pass judgment on the Member’s explanation. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 38.1.

H. Majority Votes; Super-majority Votes

§ 28. In General; Tie Votes

“The voice of the majority decides . . . where not otherwise expressly provided,” wrote Jefferson, expressing a fundamental precept of parliamentary law. *Manual* § 508. Most business that comes before the House is decided by a majority vote, and, under clause 6 of rule XIV, all questions relating to the priority of business are decided by a majority. *Manual* § 884. Under clause 1(c) of rule XX, a rule in effect since the First Congress, if the vote on a proposition is a tie, the proposition is defeated. *Manual* § 1013; 5 Hinds §§ 5926, 5964.

Two-thirds Votes

Under the Constitution or by House rule, a two-thirds vote is expressly required in the House on:

- Amendments to the Constitution. U.S. Const. art. V; *Manual* § 190.
- Passage of a measure over a veto. U.S. Const. art. I § 7; *Manual* § 104.
- Dispensing with the call of the Private Calendar. Clause 5 of rule XV; *Manual* § 895.
- Same-day consideration of reports from the Committee on Rules. Clause 6 of rule XIII; *Manual* § 857.
- Suspension of the rules. Clause 1 of rule XV; *Manual* § 885.
- Expulsion of a Member. U.S. Const. art. I § 5; *Manual* § 62.
- Removal of political disabilities. U.S. Const. amend. XIV § 3; *Manual* § 230.

A two-thirds vote means two-thirds of those voting, a quorum being present, and not two-thirds of the entire membership. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 5. Such a vote requires an affirmative vote by two-thirds of those Members actually voting; Members who indicate only that they are “present” are not counted in determining the two-thirds figure. Deschler-Brown Ch 30 § 5.2; 5 Hinds § 7027; 8 Cannon § 3503; 7 Cannon § 1111.

Three-fifths Votes

Under clause 5(b) of rule XXI, certain income tax rate increases can be passed or adopted only by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members voting.

