

Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gotthelmer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb

Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rogers (KY)

Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Zeldin

Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul

McClain
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Sessions

Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Womack
Young

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHIFF). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2130

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

NOT VOTING—10

Buck
Cartwright
Cheney
Cline

Higgins (LA)
McClintock
Palmer
Rogers (AL)

Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)

□ 1620

Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. WAGNER, and Messrs. JOHNSON of South Dakota and SMUCKER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Auchincloss
(Clark (MA))
Barragan (Beyer)
Bass (Cicilline)
Bera (Kilmer)
Blumenauer
(Beyer)
Bonamici
(Kuster)
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Swalwell)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))
Brownley
(Kuster)
Bush (Bowman)
Butterfield
(Kildee)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten
(Underwood)
Chu (Clark (MA))
Cohen (Beyer)
Cooper (Clark
(MA))
Crawford
(Stewart)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Jackson
Lee)
DeFazio (Brown
(MD))
DelBene (Kilmer)
DeGette (Blunt
Rocheater)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Connolly)
Evans (Mfume)
Frankel, Lois
(Clark (MA))
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi
(Sherman)
Gohmert (Weber
(TX))
Gonzalez,
Vicente
(Correa)

Grijalva (Garcia
(IL))
Grothman
(Fitzgerald)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Herrera Beutler
(Moore (UT))
Hudson
(McHenry)
Jacobs (NY)
(Garbarino)
Jayapal (Raskin)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kahele (Case)
Katko (Meijer)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kim (NJ)
(Pallone)
Kind (Connolly)
Kinzinger
(Meijer)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamborn
(McHenry)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lawson (FL)
(Soto)
Lee (CA)
(Khanna)
Leger Fernandez
(Clark (MA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Mace (Timmons)
Maloney, Sean
Patrick
(Jeffries)
Matsui
(Thompson
(CA))
McCaul (Ellzey)
McEachin
(Wexton)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (WI)
(Beyer)
Moulton (Beyer)

Nadler (Pallone)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Bowman)
Panetta (Kildee)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree
(Cicilline)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Garcia
(IL))
Price (NC)
(Connolly)
Reschenthaler
(Armstrong)
Roybal-Allard
(Correa)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger
(Trone)
Rush (Kaptur)
Salazar
(Gimenez)
Schrier
(Spanberger)
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce
(PA))
Speier (Escobar)
Stansbury
(Jacobs (CA))
Stanton (Levin
(CA))
Suozi (Raskin)
Titus (Connolly)
Tlaib (Khanna)
Torres (NY)
(Cicilline)
Vela (Correa)
Waltz (Mast)
Waters (Takano)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch
(McGovern)
Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)

NAYS—135

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Budd
Burchett
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)

Cawthorn
Chabot
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher

Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5746, NASA ENHANCED USE LEASING EXTENSION ACT OF 2021

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-226) on the resolution (H. Res. 868) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5746) to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5746, NASA ENHANCED USE LEASING EXTENSION ACT OF 2021

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 868 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 868

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5746) to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on House Administration or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-28. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs.

FISCHBACH), my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, today the Committee on Rules met and reported a rule, House Resolution 868, providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 5746.

The rule makes in order a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on House Administration or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of the Freedom to Vote, John R. Lewis Act. The rule provides 1 hour of debate on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their designees.

Madam Speaker, this is about more than a bill, and it is about more than a process. This is a rescue mission to save American democracy. Because right now, we are in the midst of the most significant period of voter suppression in recent history.

All across the country, in service to a lie started by the former President and spread by some in this very body, State legislatures are moving to make it harder for people to cast their ballot. Polling places are being closed so the nearest location is now miles and miles away. Early voting times are being slashed during this global pandemic, so it is now too unsafe for some people to vote. Purges of voting rolls, including faulty voter purges, are becoming more likely and more common. And strict voter ID laws are being used to disenfranchise more and more people from casting their ballots.

Madam Speaker, in one State, it has even become illegal to provide voters waiting in line with food and water. That is why we are here today, because some believe that the only way for them to win is to rig an election. This is voter nullification pure and simple.

Now, many on the other side want us to turn a blind eye to all of this, just like they turned a blind eye to the insurrection and the creeping authoritarianism. Well, I am not willing to look away. People fought and died for the freedom to vote in this country. We served with someone who nearly gave his life for the right to vote—Congressman John Lewis.

He was beaten by mobs using baseball bats and chains, attacked by racist members of the KKK, and even thrown in jail. But still, still he fought for the freedom to vote. If he was willing to withstand all that to do what is right, then certainly we can cast a vote to defend our democracy.

John once said, “Change often takes time. It rarely happens all at once. In the movement, we didn’t know how history would play itself out. When we were getting arrested or waiting in jail or standing in unmovable lines on the courthouse steps, we didn’t know what would happen, but we knew it had to happen.”

Madam Speaker, I don’t know what will happen in the Senate, but I know that this vote has to happen, because the freedom to vote is under assault. We have a system today that undermines the civil rights of the young, the poor, and those who don’t look like me. It is a system that has allowed Presidents to win elections despite losing the popular vote. It is a system that has allowed politicians to gerrymander their way into office. And it is a system that gives the 26 least popular States, representing just 17 percent of the country, the chance to derail legislation that the vast majority of Americans support.

Madam Speaker, that is the reality of the Senate filibuster. And make no mistake, despite the claims by some, the filibuster is not sacrosanct. It has been changed over 161 times in the last five decades. And nowhere—nowhere—does it appear in the Constitution of the United States.

Just recently, a bipartisan group of Senators came together to advance a filibuster carveout to raise the debt ceiling. Now, I am glad that they did. That was the right thing to do. A default would have been catastrophic for our economy. Certainly, allowing a carveout for voting rights is also the right thing to do.

We need to pass the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act to ensure that every American has the ability to make their voice and vote heard in our democracy. And I wish we could get a majority of Republicans to support voting rights. You know, they used to. The Voting Rights Act was reauthorized four times with overwhelming bipartisan support, including in 2006 under the Presidency of Republican George W. Bush.

But something has changed. This isn’t your grandfather’s Republican Party anymore. It is a party defined by the big lie, wild conspiracy theories, and winning elections by trying to suppress the vote. To set a standard that we must act on this bill or that the Senate should act on filibuster reform only if Republicans come along is a fool’s errand.

Madam Speaker, on what planet are the people causing the problem going to help solve it?

Now, I would rather be on the side of John Lewis than cast my lot with the big lie. I would rather go it alone to defend our democracy than do nothing together. And yes, I would rather lose an election than win by rigging the outcome. This fight may not be new but it has never been more urgent.

Madam Speaker, history is watching. And this moment is bigger than any of us. With the future of our democracy in

the balance, I pray that my colleagues join me in saying the same and supporting this rule and the underlying measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the Representative from Massachusetts for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Madam Speaker, today we were informed by the majority at the last minute that we would be brought in to discuss the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021, which was amended by the Senate and will be amended yet again here in the House, if this rule passes.

I don’t think anyone here is surprised by yet another last-minute meeting, but I am starting to feel the effects from all of the whiplash over the last year. This time, House Democrats seek to insert the Freedom to Vote Act and the Voting Rights Advancement Act as a last-ditch effort to cater to the Senate majority’s sporadic attempts to get something passed for their radical base, even though we all know neither of these bills will pass through the Senate.

House Democrats and Senator SCHUMER still need bipartisan support for this partisan bill. And certain other Senators in their party have yet to cede to the fringe of their party and go nuclear on a longstanding Senate principle, the filibuster. Whatever the thought process behind this effort tonight, it is disappointing that it is yet another deeply partisan attempt to Federalize all elections.

Madam Speaker, the Constitution places the responsibility for elections at the State level and has a long history of letting each State run their own elections. But H.R. 4, a component of this bill, would grant the Federal Government unprecedented control over State and local elections. It would empower the Attorney General to bully States and force them to seek Federal approval before making changes to their own voting laws.

Madam Speaker, this is an assault on the rights of States and local governments to manage their own elections. The right to vote is one of our most fundamental rights as citizens. It is upsetting to see the majority take advantage of this important issue because they are so desperate to maintain their power. This can be seen almost explicitly in the Freedom to Vote Act, which includes a new campaign finance provision that would ensure certain candidates receive millions of dollars in public funding for running a campaign.

The majority does not discuss this provision very often, but do the American people really want public dollars to go to fund campaigns?

State oversight in elections is important. Like so many things, the majority fails to recognize what works best for one State is not necessarily going to work in another State or across the

country. States know what practices work best for their voters, as they have done throughout history. It was not hard to find many flaws in this bill, and I was able to do so with less than an hour's time. But I remained disappointed in the priorities and practices of this majority.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2140

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today is my birthday, and I could not think of a better gift for the American people.

In the last 24 hours, we found that five States—Republicans—decided to put in false certifications to determine that Trump actually won the November 2020 election. In a bill in Texas that was passed after the big lie, they allowed the legislature to overturn a duly held election.

Do you not think there is a siege on the rightful vote of Americans no matter who they are, of people of color and young people?

I am so happy that we decided to move forward on the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act that will stop the detrimental gerrymandering that wants to eliminate Members of color.

It is time now that the relic of the filibuster no longer promotes discrimination and racism but frankly that we move on protecting democracy, on cradling democracy, on recognizing that we are patriots who stand to support the idea of the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I support this rule because the Constitution rules and the American people deserve the right to vote.

Madam Speaker, as Chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Homeland Security, and Terrorism, and a senior member of the Homeland Security, and Budget Committees, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate for the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5746, the "Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act."

We are here tonight because we must act, and this legislation provides the tools to address discriminatory practices and seeks to protect all Americans' right to vote.

On August 6, 1965, in the Rotunda of the Capitol, President Johnson addressed the nation before signing the Voting Rights Act—considered the most effective civil rights statute ever enacted by Congress:

"The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men."

This bill is the result of tireless work and compromise by my colleagues in the House and my colleagues in the Senate.

The signing of the Voting Rights Act came after, in that same year, in Selma, Alabama, hundreds of heroic souls risked their lives for freedom and to secure the right to vote for all Americans by their participation in marches for voting rights on "Bloody Sunday," "Turn-

around Tuesday," or the final, completed march from Selma to Montgomery.

Those "foot soldiers" of Selma, brave and determined men and women, boys and girls, persons of all races and creeds, loved their country so much that they were willing to risk their lives to make it better, to bring it even closer to its founding ideals.

The foot soldiers marched because they believed that all persons have dignity and the right to equal treatment under the law, and in the making of the laws, which is the fundamental essence of the right to vote.

On that day, Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 600 civil rights demonstrators, including our beloved former colleague, the late Congressman John Lewis of Georgia, were brutally attacked by state and local police at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery in support of the right to vote.

"Bloody Sunday" was a defining moment in American history because it crystallized for the nation the necessity of enacting a strong and effective federal law to protect the right to vote of every American.

However, since the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the right to vote has been under constant assault.

The Voting Rights Act was enacted at a time when many African Americans in southern states had been denied the right to vote, and when attempting to register, organize, or even assist others in their attempt to register to vote meant risking their jobs, homes, and racial violence.

Prior to the enactment of the VRA, litigation initiated under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 failed to eliminate discrimination in voting because jurisdictions simply shifted to different tactics in order to disenfranchise African Americans.

Nearly fifty-seven years later, we face another turning point in the life of the nation and for the dignity of men and women and the destiny of democracy.

Although the Supreme Court has described the right to vote as the one right that is preservative of all others, this "powerful instrument that can break down the walls of injustice" faces grave threats.

The threat stems from the decision issued in June 2013 by the Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 193 (2013), which invalidated Section 4(b) of the VRA, and paralyzed the application of the VRA's Section 5 preclearance requirements.

According to the Supreme Court majority, the reason for striking down Section 4(b) was that "times change."

Now, the Court was right; times have changed.

But what the Court did not fully appreciate is that the positive changes it cited are due almost entirely to the existence and vigorous enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, and that is why the Voting Rights Act is still needed.

As Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg stated in *Shelby County v. Holder*, "[t]hrowing out preclearance when it has worked and is continuing to work to stop discriminatory changes is like throwing away your umbrella in a rainstorm because you are not getting wet."

The current Supreme Court majority has simply never understood, or refuses to accept, the fundamental importance of the right to vote, free of discriminatory hurdles and obstacles.

In fact, were it not for the 24th Amendment, I venture to say that this conservative majority on the Court would subject poll taxes and literacy tests to the review standard enunciated in *Brnovich v. DNC*.

Protecting voting rights and combating voter suppression schemes are two of the critical challenges facing our great democracy.

Without safeguards to ensure that all citizens have equal access to the polls, more injustices are likely to occur and the voices of millions silenced.

And this is exactly what we have seen over this past year.

The polarization of Americans is ever increasing, as seen during the 2020 election through tactics meant to impede the right of certain Americans to vote, such as the removal of mailboxes and the closing of postal stations in order to impede mail-in voting.

After the former president was soundly defeated at the ballot box in what experts unanimously proclaim was the most secure election in history, still the former president and his cronies propagated the Big Lie that the election was illegitimate because it was rife with fraud.

The former president persisted in this specious claim even though, despite ample opportunities to do so, they produced not a scintilla of evidence to persuade any of the 61 state and federal courts that entertained the claims.

But to this has been added reactionary state laws passed or introduced to suppress, abridge, restrict, or deny the right to vote of millions of eligible Americans, particularly persons of color, young persons and persons with disabilities, and working parents, precisely the constellation of persons whose votes determined the outcome of the 2020 presidential election.

In the aftermath of the 2020 election, according to the Brennan Center For Justice, between January 1 and July 14, 2021, at least 18 states enacted 30 laws that restrict access to the vote, some making mail voting and early voting more difficult, others imposing harsher voter ID requirements, and making faulty voter purges more likely.

In total, more than 400 bills with provisions that restrict voting access have been introduced in 49 states in the 2021 legislative sessions.

My home state of Texas is ground zero for this desperate effort to hold back an American future led by the ascendant coalition of young, racially diverse and all other tolerant, imaginative, and innovative voters who became energized and inspired by Barack Obama in 2008 and the belief in a new and just America.

To combat not their ideas but instead their increasing numbers, the Republican legislature and Governor of Texas passed and signed into law SB1, which:

Bans drive-thru voting, 24-hour voting, and the distribution of mailin ballot applications; imposes new and extraneous ID requirements for voting by mail;

authorizing "free movement" to partisan poll watchers, effectively turning them into vote suppression vigilantes;

requires monthly checks of voting rolls to facilitate purging unwanted voters; and imposes onerous new rules for voter assistance.

All of this is more than enough to sound the warning bell that we are now engaged, as President Lincoln observed at Gettysburg, in a

great contest testing the proposition that this nation, or any nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men and women are created equal, can long endure.

This is the present crisis in which we find ourselves and it indeed is soul trying.

But as Thomas Paine wrote on Christmas Eve in 1776:

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value."

The work for civil rights and voting rights involved tens of thousands of individuals who fought to correct the course of the nation by setting it on a path of equal rights and justice for all.

The efforts of Dr. Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, Andrew Young, Hosea Williams, Coretta Scott King, and John Robert Lewis, among others, as well as the thousands of foot soldiers in the civil rights movement succeeded in waking the nation to the idea that change was needed.

The result of their work was the establishment of protections that allowed voters of every race, creed, color, and political belief to cast ballots free of interference or threat.

The blood spilled during these difficult times is not forgotten by the communities that saw and experienced these battles, which is why laws like Texas SB1 cannot go unanswered by the United States House of Representatives and Senate.

To meet the challenge we have been called upon to face and overcome, what is needed is for men and women of courage, conscience, and conviction to step forward and come to the aid of their country by passing the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act to strengthen the foundation of our democracy upon which all else depends, including the important necessary investments to Build Back Better and mitigate the effects of Climate Change.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this rule governing debate of Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I am prevented by House rules from using the profanity that I would like to because I stand here absolutely outraged. I am outraged because the Democrats have outdone themselves with this lie. I am outraged because the Democrats have made a mockery of bipartisan collaboration for cheap political gain. I am outraged because Democrats have not an ounce of respect for this institution or the rules or the consequences of their actions in this Chamber.

A few hours ago, H.R. 5746 was the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act, a simple three-page bill that was good for NASA, good for our space industry, and good for our taxpayers, a bill that I was very proud to cosponsor.

Now, in the dark of night, this bill has been hijacked and mutilated to become the latest iteration of the Demo-

crats' Federal takeover of our election system—a wolf in sheep's clothing. In fact, the only thing left from this original bill is its number.

What is worse, I can't even remove my name as a cosponsor. Isn't it ironic that the same bill the Democrats are using as a vehicle to steal elections in perpetuity was itself stolen? I can't say that I am surprised. Just like with elections, if they can't do it legally, Democrats will find a way to hijack and steal it—all of this from the party who claims Republicans are the obstructionists. Give me a break.

Madam Speaker, I demand that my name be removed from this Trojan horse, and I urge every single one of my colleagues to vote "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's request.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am not going to be lectured about respect for this institution by anybody who after a violent attack against this Capitol, the people who work here, this democracy—after a violent attack, them then coming to this House floor and voting to overturn, to nullify the will of the American people with no basis of fact at all to do that. I will not be lectured by anybody who would do such a thing. Quite frankly, I think it is unconscionable.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished chair of the Rules Committee, for his leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor tonight to enable us to fight for voting rights tomorrow when we vote for the legislation. Many of us will have more to say tomorrow on the substance of that bill, but I just want to place this action in time.

Today is a historic day because we are taking a big step forward thanks to the leadership of the distinguished majority leader in the Senate, CHUCK SCHUMER. We are in a position now to take a step forward with this rule to enable us to debate the bill tomorrow to fight for voting rights.

Yesterday, President Biden made it crystal clear that the Senate must find a path forward to enshrine critical voting rights legislation into law. That was yesterday.

Today, House Democrats will take another step to defend our democracy with legislation called the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act. We will send it to the Senate for urgent consideration after we debate it and vote on it tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank JOHN SARBANES from Maryland. This is a bill that we have voted on in the last Congress but also in this Congress, in this House of Representatives. We voted for the For the People Act, which is the essence of the legislation we are considering now. It was H.R. 1 in the House.

In addition to that, it is attached to H.R. 4, the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which will be part of this package tomorrow because of the leadership of CHUCK SCHUMER; JOHN SARBANES; ZOE LOFGREN; TERRI SEWELL, who has carried this legislation again and again; Mr. BUTTERFIELD; the distinguished chair of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. NADLER; and so many people.

□ 2150

We have had this debate over and over again in the House and in this Congress, so when I hear people say, "Oh, here comes a bill that has never seen the light of day," no. We had a vote in the House on this already. We had a vote on this in the House already, and this is as it came back to us this time from the Senate.

Yesterday, as I said, the President made it crystal clear that we had to get something done. Again, Mr. MCGOVERN is giving us that opportunity now. So I just want to say that is why this is necessary. It has been said in the gentleman's committee this evening—but let me just be brief because the night is getting on—since we passed the bill before, and in the course of the year, the Republicans have continued their assault on voting rights in our country.

Nearly 400 bills were introduced, 20 of them enacted into law, which not only suppressed the vote, making it harder for people of color and people with disabilities—people—to vote, but also legislation to nullify the vote.

It doesn't matter how the people vote; it matters how the people we appoint decide how they vote. That is not a democracy. It strikes to the heart of a democracy.

It strikes to the heart of a democracy, and that is why this legislation is even more necessary than when it was first introduced. It is a continuation in legislatures across the country of the assault that was made on this Capitol to undermine the Constitution, the Capitol, the Congress, and our democracy on January 6.

As the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts mentioned earlier, there was not even a vote to accept on the part of many on the other side of the aisle the results of that election. I thank Mr. MCGOVERN not only for his leadership tonight but for that dangerous day for him to take over the chair after the security spirited me out because of threats on my life.

So, again, this is urgent. It is a repeat of what we have done and done again and again. We are glad that the Senate is ready to receive this next iteration with very little change from what we had passed before.

In Georgia, when President Biden delivered a clarion call to defend our democracy, he said: "I will not yield. I will not flinch. I will defend your right," he said to folks, "to vote and our democracy against all enemies, foreign and domestic. And so the question

is: Where will the institution of the United States Senate stand?"

Well, we will see. We had the question of the filibuster. Now, until we had this debate on this voting rights and filibuster has become a discussion, what was your view, Madam Speaker, of what that word meant?

When somebody said they were going to filibuster something or they were engaged in a filibuster, you thought they were going to talk for a long time, to filibuster, to talk for a long time, not to obstruct justice, not to obstruct debate, not to obstruct the majority to be able to take a vote, to discuss something.

By passing the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, the Democratic House will make clear that we in this House stand with the President, yes, but with the American people to fight for voting rights.

Nothing less is at stake than our democracy. The sanctity of the vote and the integrity of our elections is what is at stake.

I thank all of our colleagues who participated in this for their committed leadership for the people in the fight for voting rights.

Madam Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Minnesota for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am glad that it was brought up tonight, those who have served and been willing to give their lives for this country.

If we are going to talk about numbers, let's talk about the numbers in 2020. More people voted in 2020 than ever in the history of this country before, yet we are talking about suppression.

Well, under Democratic leadership, our country is breaking records: record-high inflation, record-high illegal border crossings, historic levels of drug and human trafficking across the border, skyrocketing energy prices, surging crime rates, and countless empty shelves in grocery stores across the country.

Americans are watching the dollar of their paycheck literally shrink before their eyes in real time as inflation spikes to the highest levels that we have seen in 40 years.

The border is an absolute disaster. I was there last week. Illegal border crossings are, again, the highest ever, with close to 2 million illegal apprehensions under President Biden's watch. Fentanyl has crossed our southern border at levels that we have never seen before, and it is the leading killer of young adults in this country—100,000-plus lives in 2021.

Instead of bolstering American energy security, the White House is spending their time lobbying for a Russian pipeline that will most certainly be used as a weapon against our allies in Eastern Europe.

The policies of this administration and the Democratic Congress have led us into a record-breaking season of crises. But instead of working to fix these issues, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are attempting to distract the American people.

Do we really think that Americans aren't paying attention?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PFLUGER. Tonight, Democrats are twisting the rules to pass a bill to nationalize our election system, allowing for hard-earned taxpayer dollars to finance political campaigns and handing control of congressional district boundaries to the powers that be in Washington, requiring States to allow felons to vote, and overriding wildly popular voter ID laws.

To reference the President's disappointing speech yesterday, supporting voter ID or opposing this Washington power grab does not make you George Wallace or Jefferson Davis. That is nonsense. Americans deserve a President and a government that will lead us out of crises, not create them.

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

Let me just remind my colleagues that voter suppression takes many forms. Sometimes it is Republican State legislatures making it more difficult for people to vote. Sometimes it is members of bodies like this that, on one hand, brag about the record turnout in the last election but have been working overtime to try to nullify and to try to disqualify the votes of the people of this country. It is stunning.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a July 2, 2021, U.S. News and World Report article titled "Report: Republican-Led State Legislatures Pass Dozens of Restrictive Voting Laws in 2021."

[From U.S. News, July 2, 2021]

REPORT: REPUBLICAN-LED STATE LEGISLATURES PASS DOZENS OF RESTRICTIVE VOTING LAWS IN 2021

(By Horus Alas)

STATES WITH REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURES HAVE PASSED WAVES OF NEW LAWS MAKING IT HARDER FOR CONSTITUENTS TO VOTE IN RESPONSE TO THE 2020 ELECTION, EXPERTS SAY

The Supreme Court issued a new ruling on Thursday that upheld two Arizona laws restricting organizations' ability to collect mail-in ballots as well as invalidating ballots cast in the wrong precinct. Critics say the court's decision further erodes landmark voting protections codified by the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The court's ruling follows a report finding that as of mid-June, 17 states had passed 28 laws making it harder for constituents to vote in 2021, according to the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University's School of Law. The report notes that the last year a similar number of laws passed restricting access to the ballot was 2011—when 14 states had enacted 19 such measures by October.

Eliza Sweren-Becker, a voting rights and elections counsel at the Brennan Center,

called the new wave of voting laws "an unprecedented assault on voting rights" as well as "a voter suppression effort we haven't seen since the likes of Jim Crow."

The nation's high court previously gutted a key provision of the Voting Rights Act in 2013, when Chief Justice John Roberts wrote a majority opinion arguing that jurisdictions with a history of racial discrimination in voting should no longer be subject to oversight from the Department of Justice before effecting changes to their voting laws.

The Brennan Center report attributes this year's batch of restrictive voting laws to "racist voter fraud allegations behind the Big Lie (a reference to former President Donald Trump's repeated false claims of a rigged election) and a desire to prevent future elections from achieving the historic turnout seen in 2020."

Commenting on the former president's claims of mass voter fraud, Sweren-Becker says, "We know that's false, but we have officials at the state level passing these laws making it harder for people to vote."

Some of the specific provisions in these laws that can have a negative impact on voter turnout according to the Brennan Center include restrictions on voting by mail—some 63.9 million ballots had been sent as of Election Day 2020, data from the U.S. Elections Project indicated—challenges to in-person voting, and limitations on the number of mail ballot drop boxes in precincts.

According to Sweren-Becker, Republican lawmakers in state legislatures across the country are capitalizing on Trump's repeated claims of voter fraud to pass these measures.

"What is very clear is that we had a very successful election last year with historic turnout that was certified as one of the safest, most secure elections," she says. "And we are hearing (about claims of voter fraud) as pretextual motives These laws are being enacted in Republican-controlled legislatures, in many cases on purely party-line votes."

States differ in their structuring of these laws as well.

The report specifically calls out Florida, Georgia and Iowa for passing comprehensive omnibus bills that "undertake a full-fledged assault on voting." In contrast, certain states including Arkansas and Montana have passed piecemeal voting restrictions through four separate bills each.

Sweren-Becker says advocates are considering two primary avenues to challenge some of these new voting laws: court litigation and federal voting reform legislation.

"Litigation is happening already, in states like Georgia, Iowa, Florida. But that is a piecemeal state-by-state approach," she says. "And that's why a federal policy like the For the People Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Act are so necessary because they will be applicable to people across the country."

As of mid-June, Senate Democrats were still wrangling the necessary votes to pass either of these voting rights measures in the face of expected unified Republican opposition.

But even as some states face litigation for measures they've passed, others still have active legislative sessions where observers worry that more voting restriction measures may follow.

Sweren-Becker says voting rights advocates should focus on pressuring state lawmakers in Pennsylvania—a state with a Republican-controlled legislature that adjourns in December—and Texas, where a special session will begin July 8, after Democrats walked out on a vote for a bill that would increase vote by mail restrictions and limit early voting hours at the end of the regular session.

Despite outcry from Democrats, Texas Gov. Greg Abbott has struck a defiant tone on his state's omnibus voting measure, SB7. In response to a tweet from the Texas Attorney General detailing the booking of a suspect charged with voter fraud, Abbott wrote: "Voter fraud is real and Texas will prosecute it whenever and wherever it happens. We will continue to make it easy to vote but hard to cheat."

Sweren-Becker says the frenetic pace of this year's restrictive voting bills—the Brennan Center's report noted 61 bills with restrictive provisions continuing to move through 18 state legislatures as of June 21—makes it "essential to pass federal democracy reform that ensures that people can freely and safely cast their ballots."

And while these bills' language tends to omit race, Sweren-Becker says that several of their provisions do end up targeting access to the ballot for voters of color.

She notes "the policy in the Texas bill that banned early voting hours during the Sunday before Election Day, which very clearly targets souls to the polls efforts that are clearly organized by Black churches," as well as increased challenges to voting by mail, "after a wave of increased mail voting last year, and particularly by voters of color and young voters."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, one voting rights expert said in this piece that we are in the midst of "a voter suppression effort we haven't seen since the likes of Jim Crow."

To suggest that this isn't happening is to ignore reality.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, this bill we got in short order tonight does not reflect the actual text, and once again, the Rules Committee had very short notice to consider the text without really any chance of being able to read it. Certainly, we are now on the floor with no chance to amend it.

It is supposed to be a NASA-focused bill, but it is actually a Trojan horse, a Trojan horse the Democrats are using to drastically change election law and do it without any input from Republicans, no input in the Rules Committee, no input here on the floor, and no chance to amend it in the House Administration Committee.

It is a messaging bill from Democrats to get a bill quickly passed in the Senate while they have an agreement. We saw how difficult their chaotic attempts to pass Build Back Better became and how that bill eventually failed.

It is ridiculous that such large changes to longstanding law would happen approaching the middle of the night when the American people likely won't realize until after the fact what we have done. And that could be no surprise.

Does anybody really think the American people voted for 8 percent inflation, for gas lines, for gas at over \$4 a gallon, and for a chaotic foreign policy that has caused the death of many of

our allies and many of our servicemen as the exit from Afghanistan showed?

No. No one voted for that. Yet we are told that there is no problem, that we will just push ahead and we are going to get this done.

We have a lot of issues that we could face, that Americans are facing right now. There is no oversight of the COVID relief bills amid reporting of waste and abuse. Inflation is sky-high; grocery shelves are empty; and the crisis continues on our southern border.

□ 2200

Congress has provided over \$5 trillion in coronavirus relief funds, but no oversight. Billions of dollars remain unspent, and inflation is at its highest level in decades.

Right before Christmas the President said everybody ought to get a COVID test and, by golly, he would make them available. They are not available today. I went online and ordered some because I thought, this may be important. I received them 2½ weeks later. Of course, I paid for them. These weren't free from the government.

But there aren't enough COVID tests, and the hospitals and healthcare facilities are on life support.

What is our administration doing? What is our Democratic leadership in Congress doing? Nothing.

Our response should not be so uncoordinated and ineffective going into the third year of this pandemic. And let me just point out, we have not had a single hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee, where we have jurisdiction over this, on this very issue.

Another national crisis are the hundreds of thousands of migrants pouring over our southern border since President Biden took office and declared an open border. Our frontline border officials are overwhelmed and under-resourced. The open now sign remains on.

And even more concerning, we require our Federal agents to take a vaccine. It is a mandated vaccine. And yet, the people coming in, it is voluntary. We will give them a vaccine if they would like, but of course, they don't have to take it.

And I will tell you, being down in El Paso last week, it is all about getting these kids in the ORR facility, getting them pushed through and getting them placed with families. The average length of stay now at Fort Bliss is down to 12 days. That means no background check.

What are you going to do when the stories start emerging about how these children have been misplaced and abused in the locations that we now—the government—are sending them? We are providing the last mile to the cartels' business.

These crises remain unresolved. Congress could work on these. We are supposed to do that. We are the people's Representatives, and yet we spend our time in the middle of the night doing something that will never become law.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a December 24, 2021 Guardian Article entitled "Report Shows the Extent of Republican Efforts to Sabotage Democracy."

[From The Guardian, Dec. 24, 2021]

REPORT SHOWS THE EXTENT OF REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO SABOTAGE DEMOCRACY

The Republican assault on free and fair elections instigated by Donald Trump is gathering pace, with efforts to sabotage the normal workings of American democracy sweeping state legislatures across the US.

A year that began with the violent insurrection at the US Capitol is ending with an unprecedented push to politicize, criminalize or in other ways subvert the nonpartisan administration of elections. A year-end report from pro-democracy groups identifies no fewer than 262 bills introduced in 41 states that hijack the election process.

Of those, 32 bills have become law in 17 states.

The largest number of bills is concentrated in precisely those states that became the focus of Trump's Stop the Steal campaign to block the peaceful transfer of power after he lost the 2020 presidential election to Joe Biden. Arizona, where Trump supporters insisted on an "audit" to challenge Biden's victory in the state, has introduced 20 subversion bills, and Georgia where Trump attempted to browbeat the top election official to find extra votes for him has introduced 15 bills.

Texas, whose ultra-right Republican group has made the state the ground zero of voter suppression and election interference, has introduced as many as 59 bills.

"We're seeing an effort to hijack elections in this country, and ultimately, to take power away from the American people. If we don't want politicians deciding our elections, we all need to start paying attention," said Joanna Lydgate, CEO of the States United Democracy Center which is one of the three groups behind the report. Protect Democracy and Law Forward also participated.

One of the key ways that Trump-inspired state lawmakers have tried to sabotage future elections is by changing the rules to give legislatures control over vote counts. In Pennsylvania, a bill passed in the wake of Trump's defeat that sought to rewrite the state's election law was vetoed by Democratic governor Tom Wolf.

Now hard-right lawmakers are trying to bypass Wolf's veto power by proposing a constitutional amendment that would give the legislature the power to overrule the state's chief elections officer and create a permanent audit of election counts subject to its own will.

In several states, nonpartisan election officials who for years have administered ballots impartially are being replaced by hyper-partisan conspiracy theorists and advocates of Trump's false claims that the election was rigged. In Michigan, county Republican groups in eight of the 11 largest counties have systematically replaced professional administration officials with "stop the steal" extremists.

Several secretaries of state, the top election officials responsible for presidential election counts, are being challenged by extreme Republicans who participated in trying to overturn the 2020 result. Trump has endorsed for the role Mark Finchem in Arizona, Jody Hice in Georgia and Kristina Karamo in Michigan who have all claimed falsely that Trump won and should now be in his second term in the White House.

Jess Marsden, Counsel at Protect Democracy, said that the nationwide trend of state legislatures attempting to interfere with the

work of nonpartisan election officials was gaining momentum. It's leading us down an antidemocratic path toward an election crisis," she said.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, more than 260 bills were introduced in 41 States last year to hijack the election process. If this isn't a national emergency, I don't know what the hell is.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H. Res. 866.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, this resolution states clearly that the right to vote is fundamental to democracy, and that legitimate elections are those which are safe from foreign interference, including illegal votes from foreigners.

The resolution denounces the practice by some cities in America of giving the right to vote to noncitizens, including foreigners who have violated our laws by being here illegally in the U.S.

The resolution states firmly that the House of Representatives recognizes that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the vote of every United States citizen.

Madam Speaker, I present this amendment, and I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that we can bring up my resolution, H. Res. 866, to highlight how imperative it is for election integrity and voter confidence that only American citizens vote in our elections.

As Members of Congress, most of us have attended a naturalization ceremony or two during our time of service. We have watched these very moving ceremonies as these prospective Americans take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. They pledge their allegiance to our country. They swear to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

It is one of those moments that makes America the greatest country on Earth. They have earned the right to vote in our elections.

What New York City and others are doing, by allowing nearly a million noncitizens to vote, is a slap in the face to those who worked hard for that sacred right. While I don't support what New York is doing by any means, it is our job that we protect Federal elections.

Common sense will tell you that combining noncitizens and eligible American voters on the same voter rolls is ripe for abuse. It is really just not practical.

Currently, in Illinois, noncitizens cannot vote, and if they do, they face major legal consequences and could be deported. But in 2016, Illinois' Automatic Voter Registration program mistakenly registered to vote more than 500 noncitizens who had done the right thing by checking the box stating they are not citizens on their driver's license applications.

However, several of these noncitizens voted in the 2018 and 2019 elections. This does nothing to bolster voter confidence in our elections. In fact, Madam Speaker, it does the opposite.

Not only does this undermine the integrity of our elections, but the mistake by Illinois could also have had dire consequences for these individuals if they seek citizenship in the future.

All of this could be prevented if States were actually maintaining accurate voter rolls, which has been required by Federal law for nearly 30 years.

Whether intentional or not, we know this is happening. It is undermining the integrity of our elections. This amendment would simply ensure those who are noncitizens, who do not have the right to vote in Federal elections, are removed from States' voter rolls. This is especially critical as my friends on the other side of the aisle push for a Federal takeover of elections.

Let's defeat the previous question so that we can take a stand with my resolution to support only citizens voting in our elections and encourage States to adopt reforms that don't put noncitizens at risk of intentionally or unintentionally breaking the law by illegally voting in Federal elections.

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

Let me just say to my colleagues, this is kind of pathetic. It is a non-binding resolution that does nothing, and I guess attacks immigrant parents who are involved in local school boards, I guess.

But I mean, really? I mean, this is your response to what is happening all across this country in terms of the attacks on voting rights?

The bill that we are talking about bringing to the floor, let me just tell you some of the things it does. Our bill, which will become law, would enhance protections for individuals with disabilities.

It would make Election Day a national holiday. It would improve election security by requiring post-election audits and voter-verifiable paper records of votes.

It would protect elections from foreign interference. It would promote digital ad transparency.

It would end partisan gerrymandering. I can go on and on and on and on.

But the difference here is that I think we recognize, and I think, unfortunately, this has become a partisan issue because I think there are a lot of Independent voters and Republican voters across the country who are concerned, like Democrats in the House are, about the attacks on voting rights.

I mean, the idea that we have one State that passed a law that said it is going to be illegal to give people water who wait in a line to be able to cast their vote? And we know in some States, people have to wait for hours and hours and hours to vote. But somehow, that would be criminalized; that that would be forbidden? I mean, give me a break.

I mean, I don't know what the hell happened to the Republican Party. I mean, I don't know when they decided that the basis for who they are was a big lie.

We had an election in 2020. As one of my colleagues pointed out, a lot of people showed up and voted. I mean, the people who voted returned me and returned my Republican colleagues and brought new Members to this body.

And yet, they have been working overtime to embrace a big lie, after a violent insurrection, where people's lives were threatened. Our staff, the people who work here, their lives were threatened. Madam Speaker, 140 Capitol police officers were injured. After all of that, they still embraced the big lie and are working to try to nullify the legitimate votes of the people of this country.

□ 2210

It is stunning to me.

So, yeah, to take this, whatever it is, meaningless, nonbinding resolution, and, I guess, maybe you can say you are for something. But it is nothing. It is pathetic. Or we can actually do something about protecting the right of every single person in this country to vote.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I would like to remind my colleague from Massachusetts that I believe in 2016 he also objected to certification of the election. It doesn't always sound like that when he speaks about the objections.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, just this morning, we learned that inflation rose 7 percent over the past year, the highest rate since 1982. We have empty shelves, and we have unfilled jobs due to the labor shortages across the country. Schools are shutting down again, crime is soaring in our cities, and faith in our institutions is in rapid decline.

What are Washington Democrats focused on? They want to blow up the rules of Congress so they can pass their extremist agenda to federalize local elections, legalize ballot harvesting,

ban voter ID requirements, and fund their own campaigns with precious taxpayer dollars. It is truly unbelievable to the people back home.

CHUCK SCHUMER says this is a response to the 2020 election and the State election laws passed in 2021. That is obviously not a true statement, because the bill they are peddling was first introduced in 2019.

Joe Biden says it is to stave off the reemergence of a second Jim Crow era in States like Texas and Georgia which passed election integrity measures this year. But that is a ridiculous charge. Literally, it is the opposite of the facts that any person can verify with a single internet search.

The truth is, Georgia's law has more days of early, in-person voting than Joe Biden's own home State of Delaware.

The 2020 election saw the highest turnout of voters in 120 years, and according to the Pew Research Center, 94 percent of Americans agree it is "easy to vote."

There is no widespread voter suppression in this country, and everybody knows it. In fact, voter registration disparities between minority and non-minority voters in States like Texas, Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana are below the national average and lower than Democrat-run States like New York, California, and Delaware. Those are the facts.

For Democrats, the only problem they are seeking to solve is the problem of how to secure for themselves more votes.

We have heard in New York, Democrats recently voted to allow foreign citizens to vote in American elections. You heard it right. It is a blatantly unconstitutional scheme that defies the most basic rule of our system. Seventh grade civics: American elections should be decided by American citizens. New York's ridiculous new law has been challenged in court. We don't know what the outcome of that is going to be, but we can all take a stand here tonight to reaffirm to the people of this great Nation that their legally cast votes will not be watered down and negated by the ballots of noncitizens.

Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, Republicans will amend the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that acknowledges this simple truth: Allowing illegal immigrants and noncitizens the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens.

We all have an opportunity to go on record right here tonight to make our positions on that issue clear. I urge my colleagues to reaffirm the rights of U.S. citizens and vote "no" on the previous question.

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

Let me remind everybody: If you vote "no" on the previous question like my Republican colleagues would like you

to do, you get to pass a meaningless, nonbinding resolution. Wow, what a courageous thing my friends are doing today.

Let me just say to my colleague from Minnesota, Mrs. FISCHBACH, whom I have a lot of respect for, yes, some of us raised objections in 2016 because we were concerned about Russian interference in our election. I think the Mueller report actually proved that we were right on that.

But let me ask her: How many votes did we have? None. Of all the people that objected, how much time did it take? Less than 8 minutes. How many Capitol Police, Mrs. FISCHBACH, were wounded that day? None. How much violence occurred in this Capitol that day? There was none. How much property was destroyed that day? None.

Compare that to what happened here, when many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, after a violent insurrection, after an attack on this democracy, came here, with absolutely no basis of fact or evidence, and voted to nullify the results of a free and fair election in the United States of America.

So when people in this country express concern—not just Democrats, but Independents and Republicans—when people express concern about the future of our democracy, that is what they are talking about.

Voting rights are under attack in State after State after State. We see what State legislatures are doing. But the right to vote is also being attacked when we have Members of this Chamber who actively try to subvert the will of the American people.

So you may think it is no big deal. Maybe you think that is what you have to do to try to maintain power. But the bottom line is, as John Lewis said, the right to vote is precious; it is almost sacred. We all have to come together, Democrats and Republicans, and we have to stand up and we have to protect it. That is what this is about.

So talk about whatever you want to talk about, but the bottom line is, we need to do this. This is the right thing to do. And by proceeding in this way, we will at least ensure that there is a debate in the United States Senate, and hopefully there will be a vote to actually make this into the law of the land.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I just want to remind everyone that the issue here is the Federal takeover of elections. The statement that was made was about someone objecting to the certification and how that was somehow wrong. I just wanted to simply remind my colleague that he himself had voted that way and many of the Democrats have, over the years, voted to object to certification.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, once again, we find ourselves on the floor of the House of Representatives debating legislation to enact the great takeover of elections by partisan Federal bureaucrats and their friends across the aisle and prohibit the most basic voting rights and security measures entrusted to the States and the American people.

The so-called Freedom to Vote Act: John R. Lewis Act, which Democrats hope to attach as a rider to non-germane legislation, will undermine the very integrity of our elections, not improve and increase access to voting, a mission we all share.

The right to vote is sacred and represents the most important expression of self-governance as American citizens. This legislation will further erode the confidence of the voters who have already lost faith in our ability to ensure free and fair elections.

President Biden and his allies in Congress are yet again pushing unconstitutional legislation to ban popular voter ID laws and mandate ballot harvesting. This includes States that have already passed these commonsense laws to bolster election integrity and guarantee that each citizen is guaranteed one vote in each election, not more than one.

This legislation also burdens the American taxpayer with the obligation to fund political campaigns, even for those whom they don't support. Worse, this pair of bills will open the door for noncitizens to vote, thus undermining and diluting the power of sworn citizens to control their government.

In my home State, Democrats—one-party rule in New York City; one-party rule in Albany—are already enacting these radical policies that drive a dagger into the heart of self-governance. This deliberate act to erode our democracy and to weaken the voting power of American citizens is not only wrong; it is unconstitutional.

Article II of the New York State Constitution explicitly states that: "Every citizen shall be entitled to vote at every election . . ." Section 5-102 of New York Election Law states: "No person shall be qualified to register for and vote at any election unless he" or she "is a citizen of the United States . . ." Finally, the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution also protects the right of all eligible citizens to vote.

Subversive legislation, such as the law allowing noncitizens to vote signed recently into law in New York City, and most of the provisions that we are debating today, will, if passed, undermine the core principles of freedom and individual rights that are enshrined and protected by our constitutional Republic.

In fact, a recent ABC News/Ipsos poll found that a mere 20 percent of the public was very confident in the integrity of our election system.

Our democratic principles and the belief in the idea of "one person, one

vote'' are under attack. When our citizens lose faith in the integrity of our elections, this is what happens.

We are at a crossroads.

□ 2220

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 20 seconds.

Ms. TENNEY. Too many precious American souls have sacrificed life and limb to protect our sacred right to vote. Now is the time to choose self-governance by, of, and for the people, not a takeover and surrender to partisan bureaucrats.

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

Just a few quick things. One is, you know, I got a little whiplash here because, on the one hand, I am hearing my friends say they don't want Federal interference in local elections, yet that is what they are proposing here. Except I guess they are not because this is nonbinding and doesn't mean anything. I just point that out for the record.

Secondly, I know my colleague from Minnesota. I may have misheard her when she said that I voted to nullify the election in 2016. There were no votes on any of the State electoral college results. I am a stickler for accuracy on things like that.

Thirdly, let me remind people why we are here today. We are here to pass the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which would expand automatic voter registration and same-day registration. It would expand early voting. It would enhance protections for individuals with disabilities. It would make election day a national holiday. It would improve election security. It would protect elections from foreign interference.

It will do things that, quite frankly, I think most reasonable people—I don't care what their politics may be—would think is the right thing to do.

Unfortunately, what is reasonable amongst the American people is not always reasonable here in the Congress. I think the effort that my Republican colleagues are engaged in really is about nullifying results that they don't like.

Well, do you know what? We all want to win elections, but sometimes we lose. It is not pleasant. But if that is what the people want, then the people should get what they want.

Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to support what we are doing here today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I have not heard any compelling arguments for pushing either of these bills forward because the flaws are clear. We cannot create a one-size-fits-all election system imposed from Washington that requires States to

provide automatic same-day voter registration, prevents States from removing dormant voters from rolls, and overrides State ID laws.

The Freedom to Vote Act would also guarantee public dollars would go into certain candidates' coffers. This is all nothing more than a partisan play for the Democrats to federalize all of America's elections. They are pushing it because they think it will help them stay in power. Historically, States have had oversight of their own elections.

While there is always room for improvement, let's keep the Federal Government out of it and leave the States to handle their own elections, as has been done in the past.

I oppose the rule and the underlying bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Minnesota for her service in this Congress and her service on the Rules Committee.

She said that she hasn't heard any compelling arguments why we should pass these bills. Maybe she wasn't listening to me because I think I made a lot of compelling arguments here today about why these bills are incredibly important.

Something is badly, badly broken, and we must have the courage to fix it, even if that means fixing it alone. That is what it means to do the right thing, politics be damned.

This is about more than petty partisanship. This is about whether we defend democracy or we sit back and watch its demise. I could never live with myself if I did nothing, and I think I speak for a lot of my colleagues on this side of the aisle. I wish there were more colleagues on the other side of the aisle who felt that way.

Working with my colleagues, I am going to try to do everything possible to stem the insidious tide of voter suppression in this country and the attempts to nullify the will of the American people because there is no guarantee that America will forever be a democracy. It isn't planted in our soil. It isn't floating through our air. It is us. We are the only ones who can guarantee democracy prevails, and this vote is about nothing less.

I strongly urge a 'yes' vote on the rule and the underlying measure.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 868

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H.Res. 866) recognizing that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens. All points of order against consideration of the resolution are

waived. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.Res. 866.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 201, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—220

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Adams | Doggett | Lofgren |
| Aguilar | Doyle, Michael | Lowenthal |
| Allred | F. | Luria |
| Auchincloss | Escobar | Lynch |
| Axne | Eshoo | Malinowski |
| Barragán | Espallat | Maloney, |
| Bass | Evans | Carolyn B. |
| Beatty | Fletcher | Maloney, Sean |
| Bera | Foster | Manning |
| Beyer | Frankel, Lois | Matsui |
| Bishop (GA) | Gallego | McBath |
| Blumenauer | Garamendi | McCollum |
| Blunt Rochester | Garcia (IL) | McEachin |
| Bonamici | Garcia (TX) | McGovern |
| Bourdeaux | Golden | McNerney |
| Bowman | Gomez | Meeks |
| Boyle, Brendan | Gonzalez, | Meng |
| F. | Vicente | Mfume |
| Brown (MD) | Gottheimer | Moore (WI) |
| Brown (OH) | Green, Al (TX) | Morelle |
| Brownley | Grijalva | Moulton |
| Bush | Harder (CA) | Mrvan |
| Bustos | Hayes | Murphy (FL) |
| Butterfield | Higgins (NY) | Nadler |
| Carbajal | Himes | Napolitano |
| Cárdenas | Horsford | Neal |
| Carson | Houlahan | Neguse |
| Carter (LA) | Hoyer | Newman |
| Case | Huffman | Norcross |
| Casten | Jackson Lee | O'Halleran |
| Castor (FL) | Jacobs (CA) | Ocasio-Cortez |
| Castro (TX) | Jayapal | Omar |
| Chu | Jeffries | Pallone |
| Cicilline | Johnson (GA) | Panetta |
| Clark (MA) | Johnson (TX) | Pappas |
| Clarke (NY) | Jones | Pascrell |
| Cleaver | Kahele | Payne |
| Clyburn | Kaptur | Pelosi |
| Cohen | Keating | Perlmutter |
| Connolly | Kelly (IL) | Peters |
| Cooper | Khanna | Phillips |
| Correa | Kildee | Pingree |
| Costa | Kilmer | Pocan |
| Courtney | Kim (NJ) | Porter |
| Craig | Kind | Pressley |
| Crist | Kirkpatrick | Price (NC) |
| Crow | Krishnamoorthi | Quigley |
| Cuellar | Kuster | Raskin |
| Davids (KS) | Lamb | Rice (NY) |
| Davis, Danny K. | Langevin | Ross |
| Dean | Larsen (WA) | Roybal-Allard |
| DeFazio | Larson (CT) | Ruiz |
| DeGette | Lawrence | Ruppersberger |
| DeLauro | Lawson (FL) | Rush |
| DelBene | Lee (CA) | Ryan |
| Delgado | Lee (NV) | Sánchez |
| Demings | Leger Fernandez | Sarbanes |
| DeSaulnier | Levin (CA) | Scanlon |
| Deutch | Levin (MI) | Schakowsky |
| Dingell | Lieu | Schiff |

Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury

Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone

Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino

NOT VOTING—12

Cartwright
Cline
Harris
Higgins (LA)

McClintock
Palmer
Rogers (AL)
Rouzer

□ 2302

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. TORRES of California changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Auchincloss
(Clark (MA))
Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Cicilline)
Bera (Kilmer)
Blumenauer
(Beyer)
Bonamici
(Kuster)
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Gallego)
Brooks (Moore)
(AL)
Brownley
(Kuster)
Bush (Bowman)
Butterfield
(Kildee)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten
(Underwood)
Castor (Soto)
Chu (Clark (MA))
Cleaver (Davids
(KS))
Cohen (Beyer)
Cooper (Clark
(MA))
Crawford
(Stewart)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Jackson
Lee)
DeFazio (Brown
(MD))
DeGette (Blunt
Rochester)
DelBene (Kilmer)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Connolly)
Evans (Mfume)
Frankel, Lois
(Wasserman
(Clark (MA))
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi
(Sherman)
Gohmert (Weber
(TX))
Gomez (Gallego)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
(Correa)
Granger (Carter
(TX))

Grijalva (Garcia
(IL))
Grothman
(Fitzgerald)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Herrera Beutler
(Moore (UT))
Hudson
(McHenry)
Jacobs (NY)
(Garbarino)
Jayapal (Raskin)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Joyce (PA)
(Keller)
Kahele (Case)
Katko (Meijer)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kim (NJ)
(Pallone)
Kind (Connolly)
Kinzinger
(Meijer)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamborn
(McHenry)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
(Khanna)
Leger Fernandez
(Clark (MA))
Lesko (Miller
(WV))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Mace (Timmons)
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
(Schultz)
Maloney, Sean
Patrick
(Jeffries)
Matsui
(Thompson
(CA))
McCaul (Ellzey)
McCollum
(Craig)
McEachin
(Wexton)

Meng (Kuster)
Moore (WI)
(Beyer)
Moulton (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Bowman)
Panetta (Kildee)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree
(Cicilline)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Garcia
(IL))
Price (NC)
(Connolly)
Reed (McHenry)
Reschenthaler
(Armstrong)
Roybal-Allard
(Correa)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger
(Trone)
Rush (Kaptur)
Salazar
(Gimenez)
Schrier
(Spanberger)
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Keller)
Speier (Escobar)
Stansbury
(Jacobs (CA))
Stanton (Levin
(CA))
Suozi (Raskin)
Swalwell
(Gallego)
Titus (Connolly)
Tlaib (Khanna)
Torres (NY)
(Cicilline)
Vargas (Correa)
Vela (Correa)
Waltz (Mast)
Waters (Takano)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch
(McGovern)
Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)
Wilson (SC)
(Rice (SC))

Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer

Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter

NAYS—202

Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Jordan
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert

Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Kuster
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 202, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici

Bourdeaux
Bowman
Budd, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)

Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney

Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Jordan
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert

Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Keller | Moolenaar | Smith (NE) | Schrier | Swalwell | Watson Coleman |
| Kelly (MS) | Mooney | Smith (NJ) | (Spanberger) | (Gallego) | (Pallone) |
| Kelly (PA) | Moore (AL) | Smucker | Sires (Pallone) | Titus (Connolly) | Welch |
| Kim (CA) | Moore (UT) | Spartz | Smucker (Keller) | Tlaib (Khanna) | (McGovern) |
| Kinzing | Mullin | Stauber | Speier (Escobar) | Torres (NY) | Wilson (FL) |
| Kustoff | Murphy (NC) | Steel | Stansbury | (Cicilline) | (Cicilline) |
| LaHood | Nehls | Stefanik | (Jacobs (CA)) | Vargas (Correa) | Wilson (SC) |
| LaMalfa | Newhouse | Steil | Stanton (Levin | Vela (Correa) | (Rice (SC)) |
| Lamborn | Norman | Steube | (CA)) | Waltz (Mast) | |
| Latta | Obernolte | Stewart | Suoizzi (Raskin) | Waters (Takano) | |
| LaTurner | Owens | Taylor | | | |
| Lesko | Palazzo | Tenney | | | |
| Letlow | Pence | Thompson (PA) | | | |
| Long | Perry | Tiffany | | | |
| Loudermilk | Pfluger | Timmons | | | |
| Lucas | Posey | Turner | | | |
| Luetkemeyer | Reed | Upton | | | |
| Mace | Reschenthaler | Valadao | | | |
| Malliotakis | Rice (SC) | Van Drew | | | |
| Mann | Rodgers (WA) | Van Dyne | | | |
| Massie | Rogers (KY) | Wagner | | | |
| Mast | Rose | Walberg | | | |
| McCarthy | Rosendale | Walorski | | | |
| McCauley | Rouzer | Waltz | | | |
| McClain | Roy | Weber (TX) | | | |
| McHenry | Salazar | Wenstrup | | | |
| McKinley | Scalise | Westerman | | | |
| Meijer | Schweikert | Wilson (SC) | | | |
| Meuser | Scott, Austin | Womack | | | |
| Miller (IL) | Sessions | Young | | | |
| Miller (WV) | Simpson | Zeldin | | | |
| Miller-Meeks | Smith (MO) | | | | |

NOT VOTING—11

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Cartwright | McClintock | Webster (FL) |
| Cline | Palmer | Williams (TX) |
| Harris | Rogers (AL) | Wittman |
| Higgins (LA) | Rutherford | |

□ 2325

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.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Adams (Ross) | Garamendi | Lofgren (Jeffries) |
| Auchincloss | (Sherman) | Lowenthal |
| (Clark (MA)) | Gohmert (Weber | (Beyer) |
| Barragan (Beyer) | (TX)) | Mace (Timmons) |
| Bass (Cicilline) | Gomez (Gallego) | Maloney |
| Bera (Kilmer) | Gonzalez, | Carolyn B. |
| Blumenauer | Vicente | (Wasserman |
| (Beyer) | (Correa) | Schultz) |
| Bonamici | Granger (Carter | Maloney, Sean |
| (Kuster) | (TX)) | Patrick |
| Boyle, Brendan | Grijalva (Garcia | (Jeffries) |
| F. (Gallego) | (IL)) | Matsui |
| Brooks (Moore | Grothman | (Thompson |
| (AL)) | (Fitzgerald) | (CA)) |
| Brownley | Hagedorn (Carl) | McCaul (Ellzey) |
| (Kuster) | Herrera Beutler | McCollum |
| Bush (Bowman) | (Moore (UT)) | (Craig) |
| Butterfield | Hudson | McEachin |
| (Kildee) | (McHenry) | (Wexton) |
| Cárdenas (Soto) | Jacobs (NY) | Meng (Kuster) |
| Casten | (Garbarino) | Moore (WI) |
| (Underwood) | Jayapal (Raskin) | (Beyer) |
| Castor (Soto) | Johnson (TX) | Moulton (Beyer) |
| Chu (Clark (MA)) | (Jeffries) | Nadler (Pallone) |
| Cleaver (Davids | Joyce (PA) | Napolitano |
| (KS)) | (Keller) | (Correa) |
| Cohen (Beyer) | Kahele (Case) | Ocasio-Cortez |
| Cooper (Clark | Katko (Meijer) | (Bowman) |
| (MA)) | Kim (CA) (Steel) | Panetta (Kildee) |
| Crawford | Kim (NJ) | Payne (Pallone) |
| (Stewart) | (Pallone) | Pingree |
| Crist (Soto) | Kind (Connolly) | (Cicilline) |
| Cuellar (Jackson | Kinzing | Pocan (Raskin) |
| Lee) | (Meijer) | Porter (Wexton) |
| DeFazio (Brown | Kirkpatrick | Pressley (Garcia |
| (MD)) | (Pallone) | (IL)) |
| DeGette (Blunt | Lamborn | Price (NC) |
| Rochester) | (McHenry) | (Connolly) |
| DelBene (Kilmer) | Langevin | Reed (McHenry) |
| DeSaulnier | (Lynch) | Reschenthaler |
| (Beyer) | Lawson (FL) | (Armstrong) |
| Doggett (Raskin) | (Soto) | Roybal-Allard |
| Doyle, Michael | Lee (CA) | (Correa) |
| F. (Connolly) | (Khanna) | Ruiz (Agullar) |
| Evans (Mfume) | Leger Fernandez | Ruppersberger |
| Frankel, Lois | (Clark (MA)) | (Trone) |
| (Clark (MA)) | Lesko (Miller | Rush (Kaptur) |
| Gaetz (Boebert) | (WV)) | Salazar |
| | Lieu (Beyer) | (Gimenez) |

THE SENATE SHOULD PASS
VOTING RIGHTS LEGISLATION

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the Senate to protect our fundamental right to vote.

Communities of color are disproportionately targeted by the wave of voter suppression laws we have seen across America. These attacks are just the latest battle in the centuries-long, racially fueled war on voting rights in our country.

But the right to vote is foundational to our democracy. Without it, we would cease to be a government of, by, and for the people.

This is a life-and-death issue for America itself. The late Congressman John Lewis wrote that “Democracy is not a state. It is an act.”

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to act, to prioritize democracy and ensure access to the ballot box is not undermined. I urge them to send voting rights legislation to President Biden’s desk to be signed into law.

□ 2330

CELEBRATING NATIONAL
PHARMACISTS DAY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a very important day we are celebrating today, National Pharmacists Day.

Today we take time to recognize and appreciate all of our communities’ pharmacists and everything that they do for their patients.

During the pandemic, pharmacists joined with the frontline workers to help alleviate the pandemic by distributing lifesaving medicines to their patients.

Pharmacists are an integral part of each and every community. They keep people safe and healthy.

As a pharmacist, I am proud to take time today to recognize and honor my colleagues nationwide. In a world where our frontline workers are heroes, we must not forget those who bond with their patients and ensure lifesaving and correct dosages are being distributed properly.

I am proud of my time spent as a pharmacist, and I am very grateful for my colleagues and what they do to better their communities.

Take time today to thank your local pharmacist and appreciate all that they do. Thank you all for your service to our towns, our cities, and our States.

MOVING THE ECONOMY FORWARD

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reflect on the remarkable progress of our Nation’s economy over the previous 12 months in what I suspect history will label the Biden boom.

The progress achieved in 2021, helped along by the American Rescue Plan, is unmatched in American history. Our economy is growing at its fastest rate in 40 years. The Nation added 6.4 million new jobs, and unemployment is now at 3.9 percent, representing the sharpest ever 1-year decline.

J.P. Morgan CEO Jamie Dimon recently said: “The consumer balance sheet has never been in better shape,” predicting continued extraordinary growth.

A Bloomberg analysis found that President Biden’s first year is ranked either first or second among Presidents for, among other things, GDP growth, S&P 500 performance, nonfarm payrolls, manufacturing jobs, and business productivity.

I recognize we still have real challenges, including worker shortages, supply chain disruptions, and inflation. But working together, Congress and President Biden are positioned to move our economy forward and get us through this pandemic stronger than when we went in.

Whether Republican, Democrat, Independent, or anything else, every American should be celebrating the resilience of the American spirit.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LOU
GALLIKER

(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 honor the life of Lou Galliker, the longtime president of Galliker Dairy Company, who passed away in December surrounded by his family. He was 87 years old.

The Galliker Dairy Company is a third-generation, family-owned, regional dairy company headquartered in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, since 1914. Lou was chairman and president for more than half a century. He turned his family’s dairy business into one of the largest enterprises in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the mid-Atlantic region.

Galliker Dairy distributes ice cream, milk, iced tea, and other beverages throughout several States.

Mr. Speaker, Lou was a giant of the dairy world who served as a board