

NOT VOTING—2

Murphy

Perry

□ 1253

Messrs. CARSON and SCHNEIDER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

Stated for:

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 61.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 215, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

AYES—216

Aderholt	Fine	LaLota
Alford	Finstad	Langworthy
Allen	Fischbach	Latta
Amodi (NV)	Fitzgerald	Lawler
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Lee (FL)
Babin	Fleischmann	Letlow
Bacon	Flood	Loudermilk
Baird	Fong	Lucas
Balderson	Fox	Luna
Barr	Franklin, Scott	Luttrell
Barrett	Fry	Mace
Baumgartner	Fulcher	Mackenzie
Bean (FL)	Garbarino	Malliotakis
Begich	Gill (TX)	Maloy
Bentz	Jimenez	Mann
Bergman	Goldman (TX)	Mast
Bice	Gonzales, Tony	McCaul
Biggs (AZ)	Gooden	McClain
Biggs (SC)	Gosar	McClintock
Bilirakis	Graves	McCormick
Boebert	Griffith	McDowell
Bost	Grothman	McGuire
Brecheen	Guest	Messmer
Bresnahan	Guthrie	Meuser
Buchanan	Hageman	Miller (IL)
Burchett	Hamadeh (AZ)	Miller (OH)
Burlison	Haridopolos	Miller (WV)
Calvert	Harrigan	Miller-Meeks
Cammack	Harris (MD)	Mills
Carey	Harris (NC)	Moolenaar
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Moore (AL)
Carter (TX)	Hern (OK)	Moore (NC)
Ciscomani	Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)
Cline	Hill (AR)	Moore (WV)
Cloud	Hinson	Moran
Clyde	Houchin	Nehls
Cole	Hudson	Newhouse
Collins	Huizenga	Norman
Comer	Hunt	Nunn (IA)
Crane	Hurd (CO)	Oberholte
Crank	Issa	Ogles
Crawford	Jack	Onder
Crenshaw	Jackson (TX)	Owens
Davidson	James	Palmer
De La Cruz	Johnson (LA)	Patronis
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Perry
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Pfluger
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Reschenthaler
Downing	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (AL)
Dunn (FL)	Kean	Rogers (KY)
Edwards	Kelly (MS)	Rose
Ellzey	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Emmer	Kennedy (UT)	Roy
Estes	Kiggans (VA)	Rulli
Evans (CO)	Kiley (CA)	Rutherford
Ezell	Kim	Salazar
Fallon	Knott	Scalise
Fedorchak	Kustoff	Schmidt
Feenstra	LaHood	Schweikert

Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil

Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenny
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Epps

Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

□ 1302

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS ACCESSIBILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT OF 2025

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1057, I call up the bill (S. 1383) to establish the Veterans Advisory Committee on Equal Access, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas). Pursuant to House Resolution 1057, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119–19, modified by the amendment printed in House Report 119–493 (modified by the amendment specified in section 6 of H. Res. 1057), is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

S. 1383

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act” or the “SAVE America Act”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING ONLY CITIZENS ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE IN ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION OF DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.—Section 3 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20502) is amended—

(1) by striking “As used” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—As used”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.—As used in this Act, the term ‘documentary proof of United States citizenship’ means, with respect to an applicant for voter registration, any of the following:

“(1) A form of identification issued consistent with the requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005 that indicates the applicant is a citizen of the United States.

“(2) A valid United States passport.

“(3) The applicant’s official United States military identification card, together with a United States military record of service showing that the applicant’s place of birth was in the United States.

“(4) A valid government-issued photo identification card issued by a Federal, State or Tribal government showing that the applicant’s place of birth was in the United States.

“(5) A valid government-issued photo identification card issued by a Federal, State or Tribal government other than an identification described in paragraphs (1) through (4), but only if presented together with one or more of the following:

“(A) A certified birth certificate issued by a State, a unit of local government in a State, or a Tribal government which—

“(i) was issued by the State, unit of local government, or Tribal government in which the applicant was born;

“(ii) was filed with the office responsible for keeping vital records in the State;

“(iii) includes the full name, date of birth, and place of birth of the applicant;

NOES—215

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Flood
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuevas
Dauels (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (PA)
Fields
Figures
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Golden (ME)

Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Mannion
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez

Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Gray
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Petterson
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sanchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velazquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Whitesides
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—1

Murphy

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

“(iv) lists the full names of one or both of the parents of the applicant;

“(v) has the signature of an individual who is authorized to sign birth certificates on behalf of the State, unit of local government, or Tribal government in which the applicant was born;

“(vi) includes the date that the certificate was filed with the office responsible for keeping vital records in the State; and

“(vii) has the seal of the State, unit of local government, or Tribal government that issued the birth certificate.

“(B) An extract from a United States hospital Record of Birth created at the time of the applicant’s birth which indicates that the applicant’s place of birth was in the United States.

“(C) A final adoption decree showing the applicant’s name and that the applicant’s place of birth was in the United States.

“(D) A Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a citizen of the United States or a certification of the applicant’s Report of Birth of a United States citizen issued by the Secretary of State.

“(E) A Naturalization Certificate or Certificate of Citizenship issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security or any other document or method of proof of United States citizenship issued by the Federal government pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

“(F) An American Indian Card issued by the Department of Homeland Security with the classification ‘KIC’.”

(b) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20503) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) REQUIRING APPLICANTS TO PRESENT DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.—Under any method of voter registration in a State, the State shall not accept and process an application to register to vote in an election for Federal office unless the applicant presents documentary proof of United States citizenship with the application.”

(c) REGISTRATION WITH APPLICATION FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER’S LICENSE.—Section 5 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20504) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “Each State motor vehicle driver’s license application” and inserting “Subject to the requirements under section 8(j), each State motor vehicle driver’s license application”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “Each State shall include” and inserting “Subject to the requirements under section 8(j), each State shall include”;

(3) in subsection (c)(2)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by adding “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) verify that the applicant is a citizen of the United States;”;

(4) in subsection (c)(2)(C)(i), by striking “(including citizenship)” and inserting “, including the requirement that the applicant provides documentary proof of United States citizenship”;

(5) in subsection (c)(2)(D)(iii), by striking “; and” and inserting the following: “, other than as evidence in a criminal proceeding or immigration proceeding brought against an applicant who knowingly attempts to register to vote and knowingly makes a false declaration under penalty of perjury that the applicant meets the eligibility requirements to register to vote in an election for Federal office; and”.

(d) REQUIRING DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP WITH NATIONAL MAIL VOTER REGISTRATION FORM.—Section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20505) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “Each State shall accept and use” and inserting “Subject to the requirements under section 8(j), each State shall accept and use”; and

(B) by striking “Federal Election Commission” and inserting “Election Assistance Commission”;

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The chief State election official of a State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that residents of the State are aware of the requirement to provide documentary proof of United States citizenship to register to vote in elections for Federal office in the State.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) the person did not provide documentary proof of United States citizenship when registering to vote.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) ENSURING PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.—

“(1) PRESENTING PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP TO ELECTION OFFICIAL.—An applicant who submits the mail voter registration application form prescribed by the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to section 9(a)(2) or a form described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) shall not be registered to vote in an election for Federal office unless—

“(A) the applicant presents documentary proof of United States citizenship in person to the office of the appropriate election official not later than the deadline provided by State law for the receipt of a completed voter registration application for the election; or

“(B) in the case of a State which permits an individual to register to vote in an election for Federal office at a polling place on the day of the election and on any day when voting, including early voting, is permitted for the election, the applicant presents documentary proof of United States citizenship to the appropriate election official at the polling place not later than the date of the election.

“(2) NOTIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT.—Upon receiving an otherwise completed mail voter registration application form prescribed by the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to section 9(a)(2) or a form described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), the appropriate election official shall transmit a notice to the applicant of the requirement to present documentary proof of United States citizenship under this subsection, and shall include in the notice instructions to enable the applicant to meet the requirement.

“(3) ACCESSIBILITY.—Each State shall, in consultation with the Election Assistance Commission, ensure that reasonable accommodations are made to allow an individual with a disability who submits the mail voter registration application form prescribed by the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to section 9(a)(2) or a form described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) to present documentary proof of United States citizenship to the appropriate election official.”

(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTER REGISTRATION AGENCIES.—Section 7 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20506) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (4)(A), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) Receipt of documentary proof of United States citizenship of each applicant to register to vote in elections for Federal office in the State.”; and

(B) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i)(I), by striking “(including citizenship)” and inserting “, including the requirement that the applicant provides documentary proof of United States citizenship”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) ask the applicant the question, ‘Are you a citizen of the United States?’ and if the applicant answers in the affirmative require documentary proof of United States citizenship prior to providing the form under subparagraph (C);”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting “who are citizens of the United States” after “for persons”.

(f) REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO ADMINISTRATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION.—Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20507) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “In the administration of voter registration” and inserting “Subject to the requirements of subsection (j), in the administration of voter registration”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(D) based on documentary proof or verified information that the registrant is not a United States citizen; or

“(E) the registration otherwise fails to comply with applicable State law;”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (l); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (i) the following new subsections:

“(j) ENSURING ONLY CITIZENS ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a State may not register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office held in the State unless, at the time the individual applies to register to vote, the individual provides documentary proof of United States citizenship.

“(2) REQUIREMENT IN CASES OF NAME DISCREPANCIES IN DOCUMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State shall accept and process an application to register to vote in an election for Federal office if the applicant—

“(A) presents with the application documentation that would constitute documentary proof of United States citizenship, except that the name on the documentation is not the name of the applicant; and

“(B) provides, through a process established by the State (which shall be subject to any relevant guidance adopted by the Election Assistance Commission)—

“(i) additional documentation as necessary to establish that the name on the documentation is a previous name of the applicant; or

“(ii) an affidavit signed by the applicant attesting that the name on the documentation is a previous name of the applicant.

“(3) ADDITIONAL PROCESSES IN CERTAIN CASES.—

“(A) PROCESS FOR THOSE WITHOUT DOCUMENTARY PROOF.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to any relevant guidance adopted by the Election Assistance Commission, each State shall establish a process under which an applicant who cannot provide documentary proof of United States citizenship under paragraph (1) may, if the applicant signs an attestation under penalty of perjury that the applicant is a citizen of the United States and eligible to vote in elections for Federal office, submit such other evidence to the appropriate State or local official demonstrating that the applicant is a citizen of the United States and such official shall make a determination as to whether the applicant has sufficiently established United States citizenship for purposes of registering to vote in elections for Federal office in the State.

“(ii) AFFIDAVIT REQUIREMENT.—If a State or local official makes a determination under clause (i) that an applicant has sufficiently established United States citizenship for purposes

of registering to vote in elections for Federal office in the State, such determination shall be accompanied by an affidavit developed under clause (iii) signed by the official swearing or affirming the applicant sufficiently established United States citizenship for purposes of registering to vote.

“(iii) DEVELOPMENT OF AFFIDAVIT BY THE ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION.—The Election Assistance Commission shall develop a uniform affidavit for use by State and local officials under clause (ii), which shall—

“(I) include an explanation of the minimum standards required for a State or local official to register an applicant who cannot provide documentary proof of United States citizenship to vote in elections for Federal office in the State; and

“(II) require the official to explain the basis for registering such applicant to vote in such elections.

“(B) PROCESS IN CASE OF CERTAIN DISCREPANCIES IN DOCUMENTATION.—Subject to any relevant guidance adopted by the Election Assistance Commission, each State shall establish a process under which an applicant can provide such additional documentation to the appropriate election official of the State as may be necessary to establish that the applicant is a citizen of the United States in the event of a discrepancy with respect to the applicant’s documentary proof of United States citizenship.

“(4) STATE REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection:

“(A) Each State shall take affirmative steps, on an ongoing basis, to ensure that only United States citizens are registered to vote under the provisions of this Act, and such affirmative steps shall include the establishment of a program described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

“(B) Each State shall submit the complete, official list of individuals registered as eligible voters for Federal office in the State to the Department of Homeland Security for comparison through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (“SAVE”) system for the purposes of identifying individuals who are not citizens of the United States and taking the necessary steps to remove such individuals who are not citizens from the official list, after notice is given to such individuals and such individuals are given the opportunity to provide documentary proof of United States citizenship, but a State with a memorandum of agreement for such purposes with the Department of Homeland Security on the date of the enactment of this subsection may comply with this subparagraph by carrying out such purposes under the memorandum.

“(C) Each State may utilize such other sources of data available to the State for the purposes of identifying individuals who are not citizens of the United States and removing such individuals from the official list of eligible voters for Federal office in the State, including (but not limited to) the following:

“(i) State agencies that supply State identification cards or driver’s licenses where the agency confirms the United States citizenship status of applicants.

“(ii) Other sources, including databases and information provided pursuant to an agreement with the Commissioner of Social Security under section 205(r)(9) of the Social Security Act, which can be used to confirm United States citizenship status, except that any such information provided by the Commissioner may not be the sole grounds for the removal of an individual from the official list of eligible voters for elections for Federal office in a State.

“(5) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a State election official (including a request related to a process established by a State under paragraph (3)(A) or (3)(B)), any head of a Federal department or agency possessing information relevant to determining the eligibility of an individual to vote in elections for Federal office shall, not

later than 24 hours after receipt of such request, provide the official with such information as may be necessary to enable the official to verify that an applicant for voter registration in elections for Federal office held in the State or a registrant on the official list of eligible voters in elections for Federal office held in the State is a citizen of the United States, which shall include providing the official with such batched information as may be requested by the official.

“(B) USE OF SAVE SYSTEM.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may respond to a request received under paragraph (1) by using the system for the verification of immigration status under the applicable provisions of section 1137 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–7), as established pursuant to section 121(c) of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–603).

“(C) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—The heads of Federal departments and agencies shall share information with each other with respect to an individual who is the subject of a request received under paragraph (A) in order to enable them to respond to the request.

“(D) INVESTIGATION FOR PURPOSES OF REMOVAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct an investigation to determine whether to initiate removal proceedings under section 239 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229) if it is determined pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) that an alien (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)) is unlawfully registered to vote in elections for Federal office.

“(E) PROHIBITING FEES.—The head of a Federal department or agency may not charge a fee for responding to a State’s request under paragraph (A).

“(k) REMOVAL OF NONCITIZENS FROM REGISTRATION ROLLS.—A State shall remove an individual who is not a citizen of the United States from the official list of eligible voters for elections for Federal office held in the State at any time upon receipt of documentation or verified information that a registrant is not a United States citizen.”

(g) CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF STATE TO REMOVE NONCITIZENS FROM OFFICIAL LIST OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8(a)(4) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (A);

(B) by adding “or” at the end of subparagraph (B); and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) documentary proof or verified information that the registrant is not a United States citizen.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8(c)(2)(B)(i) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20507(c)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “(4)(A)” and inserting “(4)(A) or (C)”.

(h) REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL MAIL VOTER REGISTRATION FORM.—

(1) CONTENTS OF MAIL VOTER REGISTRATION FORM.—Section 9(b) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20508(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “(including citizenship)” and inserting “(including an explanation of what is required to present documentary proof of United States citizenship)”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) shall include a section, for use only by a State or local election official, to record the type of document the applicant presented as documentary proof of United States citizenship, including the date of issuance, the date of expiration (if any), the office which issued the docu-

ment, and any unique identification number associated with the document.”

(2) INFORMATION ON MAIL VOTER REGISTRATION FORM.—Section 9(b)(4) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20508(b)(4)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iii) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively; and

(B) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated and as amended by paragraph (1)(C)), by striking “; and” and inserting the following: “, other than as evidence in a criminal proceeding or immigration proceeding brought against an applicant who attempts to register to vote and makes a false declaration under penalty of perjury that the applicant meets the eligibility requirements to register to vote in an election for Federal office; and”.

(i) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Section 11(b)(1) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20510(b)(1)) is amended by striking “a violation of this Act” and inserting “a violation of this Act, including the act of an election official who registers an applicant to vote in an election for Federal office who fails to present documentary proof of United States citizenship.”

(j) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Section 12(2) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20511(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (A);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraphs:

“(B) in the case of an officer or employee of the executive branch, providing material assistance to a noncitizen in attempting to register to vote or vote in an election for Federal office;

“(C) registering an applicant to vote in an election for Federal office who fails to present documentary proof of United States citizenship; or”.

(k) SPECIAL RULE FOR STATES NOT REQUIRING VOTER REGISTRATION.—Section 4 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20503), as amended by subsection (b), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR STATES NOT REQUIRING VOTER REGISTRATION.—In the case of a State or jurisdiction that does not require voter registration as a requirement to vote in an election for Federal office on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the State or jurisdiction shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this Act if the State or jurisdiction establishes a system for confirming the citizenship of individuals voting in an election for Federal office prior to the first day for voting with respect to such election and provides such confirmation of citizenship status for each eligible voter to election officials at the polling places during the voting period.”

(l) ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—Not later than 10 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Election Assistance Commission shall adopt and transmit to the chief State election official of each State guidance with respect to the implementation of the requirements under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.), as amended by this section.

(m) INAPPLICABILITY OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44 (commonly referred to as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”) shall not apply with respect to the development or modification of voter registration materials under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.), as amended by this section, including the development or modification of any voter registration application forms.

(n) DUTY OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY TO NOTIFY ELECTION OFFICIALS OF NATURALIZATION.—Upon receiving information that an individual has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall promptly provide notice of such

information to the appropriate chief election official of the State in which such individual is domiciled.

(o) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING PROVISIONAL BALLOTS.**—Nothing in this section or in any amendment made by this section may be construed to supercede, restrict, or otherwise affect the ability of an individual to cast a provisional ballot in an election for Federal office or to have the ballot counted in the election if the individual is verified as a citizen of the United States pursuant to section 3(j) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (as added by subsection (f)).

(p) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING EFFECT ON STATE EXEMPTIONS FROM OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.**—Nothing in this section or in any amendment made by this section may be construed to affect the exemption of a State from any requirement of any Federal law other than the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.).

(q) **EXCEPTION FOR ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS.**—The requirements in this section shall not apply with respect to an applicant who is an absent uniformed services voter, as defined in section 107(1) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20310(1)).

(r) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this section, and shall apply with respect to applications for voter registration which are submitted on or after such date.

SEC. 3. REQUIRING VOTERS TO PROVIDE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION.

(a) **REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION AS CONDITION OF CASTING BALLOT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 303 the following new section:

“SEC. 303A. PHOTO IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) **PROVISION OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED AS CONDITION OF CASTING BALLOT.**—

“(1) **INDIVIDUALS VOTING IN PERSON.**—

“(A) **REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE IDENTIFICATION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the appropriate State or local election official may not provide a ballot for an election for Federal office to an individual who desires to vote in person unless the individual presents to the official a valid physical photo identification.

“(B) **AVAILABILITY OF PROVISIONAL BALLOT.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If an individual does not present the identification required under subparagraph (A), the individual shall be permitted to cast a provisional ballot with respect to the election under section 302(a), except that the appropriate State or local election official may not make a determination under section 302(a)(4) that the individual is eligible under State law to vote in the election unless, not later than 3 days after casting the provisional ballot, the individual presents to the official—

“(I) the identification required under subparagraph (A); or

“(II) an affidavit developed and made available to the individual by the State attesting that the individual does not possess the identification required under subparagraph (A) because the individual has a religious objection to being photographed.

“(ii) **NO EFFECT ON OTHER PROVISIONAL BALLOTING RULES.**—Nothing in clause (i) may be construed to apply to the casting of a provisional ballot pursuant to section 302(a) or any State law for reasons other than the failure to present the identification required under subparagraph (A).

“(2) **INDIVIDUALS VOTING OTHER THAN IN PERSON.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in sub-

paragraph (B), the appropriate State or local election official may not accept any ballot for an election for Federal office provided by an individual who votes other than in person unless the individual submits with the ballot—

“(i) a copy of a valid photo identification; or

“(ii) the last four digits of the individual’s Social Security number and an affidavit developed and made available to the individual by the State attesting that the individual is unable to obtain a copy of a valid photo identification after making reasonable efforts to obtain such a copy.

“(B) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Subparagraph (A) does not apply with respect to a ballot provided by—

“(i) an absent uniformed services voter, as defined in section 107(1) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20310(1)); or

“(ii) an individual provided the right to vote otherwise than in person under section 3(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (52 U.S.C. 20102(b)(2)(B)(ii)).”.

“(b) **PROVIDING PUBLIC ACCESS TO DIGITAL IMAGING DEVICES.**—With respect to each State, the appropriate State or local government official of the State shall ensure, to the extent practicable, public access to a digital imaging device, which shall include a printer, copier, image scanner, or multifunction machine, at State and local government buildings in the State, including courts, libraries, and police stations, for the purpose of allowing individuals to use such a device at no cost to the individual to make a copy of a valid photo identification.

“(c) **VALID PHOTO IDENTIFICATIONS DESCRIBED.**—For purposes of this section, a ‘valid photo identification’ means, with respect to an individual who seeks to vote in a State, any of the following:

“(1) A valid State-issued motor vehicle driver’s license that includes a photo of the individual and an expiration date.

“(2) A valid State-issued identification card that includes a photo of the individual and an expiration date issued by a State motor vehicle authority.

“(3) A valid United States passport for the individual.

“(4) A valid military identification for the individual.

“(5) A valid identification document issued by a Tribal government that includes a photo of the individual and an expiration date.

“(d) **NOTIFICATION OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT TO APPLICANTS FOR VOTER REGISTRATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each State shall ensure that, at the time an individual applies to register to vote in elections for Federal office in the State, the appropriate State or local election official notifies the individual of the photo identification requirements of this section.

“(2) **SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIVIDUALS APPLYING TO REGISTER TO VOTE ONLINE.**—Each State shall ensure that, in the case of an individual who applies to register to vote in elections for Federal office in the State online, the online voter registration system notifies the individual of the photo identification requirements of this section before the individual completes the online registration process.

“(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this section, and shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office held on or after such date.”.

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 303 the following new item:

“Sec. 303A. Photo identification requirements.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO VOLUNTARY GUIDANCE BY ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION.**—Section 311(b) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21101(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) in the case of the recommendations with respect to section 303A, October 1, 2025.”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT.**—Section 401 of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21111) is amended by striking “sections 301, 302, 303, and 304” and inserting “subtitle A of title III”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this section, and shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office held on or after such date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include additional material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1383, the SAVE America Act. I thank my colleague, CHIP ROY, for his work on this bill, as well as my colleagues on the Committee on House Administration.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we have an opportunity to move forward with election integrity and to regain the trust of the American people in the way that we operate our elections.

The SAVE America Act has two key principles, both of which are common sense. The individuals who want to vote in U.S. elections should be U.S. citizens, and we should have a proof of citizenship when individuals register to vote. The second principle is that individuals when they vote show voter ID. Both of these are commonsense principles.

We know there are some on the other side of the aisle who want noncitizens to vote in our elections. In fact, we could just look at our Nation’s Capital, which allows noncitizens to vote under current law in municipal elections.

I am of the view that U.S. elections should be for U.S. citizens only and that we should be proving that citizenship at the point in time that an individual registers to vote.

We should also be showing voter ID when we go to vote. This is a commonsense principle. The American people know that they need to show photo identification when they board an airplane, open a bank account, or buy a six-pack of beer.

I am often reminded of a debate we had at committee, and then I flew home to my home State of Wisconsin. I went to go buy a six-pack of beer. The clerk recognized me and said: Hi, BRYAN. I said: How are you doing? She said: I need to see your ID. I handed over my ID. She confirmed it and allowed me to buy the beer.

I think it is nuts that we protect our beer in this country more than our ballots in jurisdictions. This is our opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to change that, to instill significant election integrity.

Before I close, let me say that during this debate today, we are likely to hear all sorts of comments from my colleagues on the left. They will make arguments about disenfranchisement. They will use terms like “Jim Crow 2.0.” I remind everyone watching to reflect back on the same language that was used when Georgia instituted election integrity provisions in 2021.

We can actually look, because the State of Georgia has operated two significant elections since then, and voter participation remained high. The University of Georgia conducted a significant survey to determine how people experienced the election in the State of Georgia. What they found was that people had a positive experience in how that election was conducted across all key demographic groups. The survey found statistically zero percent of Blacks had a poor or negative voting experience in the State of Georgia.

Making sure that it is easy to vote and hard to cheat is a core principle. As we instill election integrity in our system, we will see more people participating because they will have faith in our elections.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 1383, the SAVE America Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1310

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

I stand here not just in strong opposition to this bill but in strong opposition to recent efforts by this administration to take over, literally take over American elections—but not just any American election, this American election, the one that is happening now. Ballots have already been mailed overseas to military voters for several State primaries.

I am opposed to this bill and any effort by the President of the United States to nationalize a Federal election for partisan purposes because I believe in this country. I ardently, fiercely believe that the United States, the shining city on a hill, represents the best humanity has to offer.

I believe the United States should, it must, stand in defense of and on behalf of every single American. Our Republic was founded on the simple yet revolutionary idea that our American government derives its power from the consent of the governed, from the votes of the people. Yet achieving that idea has

required struggle over generations and generations.

With the Reconstruction Amendments, since the 19th Amendment, America expanded its right to vote. Americans have defended this right against efforts to restrict access to the ballot, to pull back from history’s progress.

Congress has repeatedly affirmed and defended the ability for every American to participate in our elections, including through the passage of the historic Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The principle of government with the consent of the governed is why we are all here today. The principle is what we swore an oath to defend, but this Republican majority has made a sharp turn away from that sacred principle.

This bill which we are considering today represents a betrayal of every representative principle of this country. Passage of this bill, support for it from within this Chamber would be a tacit endorsement of a broader ominous, dangerous agenda.

The SAVE America Act is not an isolated piece of policy. It is part of a concerted effort by the Republican Party’s leadership and this administration, this President, to centralize partisan power over American elections, to diminish the authority of American States, to once again stoke fear and mistrust of immigrants and in our electoral system, all for the partisan gain of Speaker JOHNSON and the White House this November.

Just days ago, President Trump publicly called on Republicans to take over, to nationalize voting across the country. This is not hyperbole. This is not hysteria. These are his words.

It should not surprise anyone that the SAVE America Act would require States to provide sensitive personal voter data to Kristi Noem’s Department of Homeland Security, to send your personal data directly to the Federal Government, to directly invade your privacy, your family’s privacy.

Why does the President want to send your information to DHS? Why does he want to take over this election? Why would he advocate for Republican control of Federal elections, a direct affront to the United States’ Constitution?

Because he knows that without such drastic action, Republicans will lose the midterm elections in 9 months.

Just look at recent election results in Virginia. I know the President has. Look at them in New Jersey. Look at them in Texas.

Americans know that everything in this country has gotten more expensive under this administration, so it should be no surprise that this bill would make voting more expensive. Passports, which millions of Americans don’t have but would need to register to vote, cost \$130.

But beyond the cost, these Republican efforts to nationalize how we vote have nothing to do with safeguarding our elections. Instead, they threaten

the very fabric of American self-government.

Now, ensuring the integrity of elections is not only legitimate, it is American. But integrity is achieved through the rule of law, through adherence to our constitution, through trust in the American people, of the electorate.

The security of our elections is not advanced, however, by a Department of Justice under Attorney General Bondi that sends an extraordinarily extortionate letter to Minnesota officials.

She suggested violence by Federal agents in the Twin Cities would only end if Minnesota just turned over sensitive voter data to the Federal Government, violating your privacy, demanding your information at the barrel of a Border Patrol rifle, the same data the SAVE America Act would force every State in this Nation to surrender.

This letter, the President’s rhetoric, their push for Americans’ personal voter data, none of this can be divorced from the legislative push we see here today. We all know why.

The SAVE America Act is part of a comprehensive Republican strategy to cement power this year. Speaker JOHNSON wants to make it harder for Americans to vote and easier for Washington Republicans to control how elections are run.

Let us not forget that elections in this country are administered by clerks, by secretaries of State, and by commissions and bipartisan boards chosen by citizens in every single community in America. They are not run out of the oval office. They are not dictated by partisan interests.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the SAVE America Act. I implore them to reject efforts that would centralize control in the hands of Donald Trump, Pam Bondi, or Kristi Noem over how Americans vote, over who is allowed to vote.

Most of all, I urge this Chamber to reaffirm its commitment to the fundamental democratic principles that all eligible citizens should have the opportunity to participate in free, fair, and secure elections without unnecessary burdens and without partisan interference.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge defeat of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), a leader on this legislation and a member of the Committee on House Administration.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the SAVE America Act ensures that only American citizens vote in American elections. This should be the easiest “yes” vote this year.

The American people want the SAVE America Act. Mr. Speaker, 83 percent of adults support requiring a photo ID to vote, as do 73 percent of Democrat voters.

Democrat politicians standing here today oppose it, just as they have opposed every election integrity measure.

Democrats cannot win on their ideas because their agenda has made life harder for American families.

The Democratic Party knows that cheating is their only path to victory. Their goal is to replace the votes of American citizens with those of illegal aliens.

House Republicans are standing up for the American people here today.

Congress has a responsibility to protect the integrity of our elections. The SAVE America Act upholds that duty.

I urge my colleagues to listen to the American people and vote "yes." America is watching.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I would ask Mrs. MILLER: Do 80 percent of Americans want the Department of Homeland Security and ICE to have your personal, private information and data? I think not.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), a member of the House Administration Committee.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to Trump's voter suppression bill. In recent months, President Trump's attempts to interfere in the midterm elections have become more brazen and alarming day by day.

We have seen State legislators redraw maps to benefit Republicans. We have seen the FBI raid an election office and seize ballots in Georgia. Most recently, President Trump threatened a Federal takeover of our election in clear violation of the Constitution.

This week, Trump's efforts to rig the elections have made their way to Congress where Republicans are pushing this piece of legislation, which will block millions of voters from casting their ballots.

Let us be clear. This is not a voter ID bill. It is a voter suppression bill, plain and simple.

This bill is so extreme that even your driver's license would be insufficient to register to vote. Instead, Americans would be required to present their birth certificate or their passport.

The reality is that half of Americans do not have a passport. Get this: This bill also requires States to turn over personal identifiable information to the Department of Homeland Security, the same Department whose rogue agents are responsible for the deaths of two American citizens in Minnesota.

□ 1320

Here is the truth: Under this bill, tens of millions of eligible American voters will be blocked from casting their ballots. It is simply unacceptable and un-American.

The ability of voters to choose their leaders is foundational to our democracy. It is a freedom that generations of Americans have fought, bled, and marched for, many in my hometown of Selma, Alabama.

We know that it is so important that we safeguard these important truths. Our freedom is under assault. Make no

mistake, Republicans know that their policies are failing, that prices are going up, that jobs are going away, that healthcare is being slashed, and that the American people are struggling to make ends meet.

Republicans know that they cannot win on the merits, so rather than changing their policies, they are seeking to change the rules.

John Lewis was not bludgeoned on a bridge in my hometown for the Republicans and Donald Trump to take these freedoms away from us. This is a blatant power grab, and Democrats will not stand for it.

Vote "no" on this disastrous legislation.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) to speak on the bill.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, the SAVE America Act will block illegal immigrants and noncitizens from voting.

Unfortunately, there is a lot of misinformation out there being spread by the media and my friends across the aisle. House Republicans and President Trump want to protect the ballot box and ensure integrity in our elections across this great country.

Only U.S. citizens should participate in the election process. The laws we create in Congress affect all Americans, and Americans should be the ones who select their leaders.

This SAVE America Act puts in place safeguards, Mr. Speaker, to prevent noncitizens from abusing our democratic process. United States citizens should be the people choosing our elected leaders, not illegal immigrants.

I am not a drinker. Everybody knows that. But I know if I go to Weigel's in Knoxville, Tennessee, down on the corner of Emory Road and Tazewell Pike, and I go in there to buy a six-pack or a can of Skoal or a scratch-off, then I have to produce an ID.

Mr. Speaker, when you purchase a firearm, when you board a plane, and when you open a bank account, if I put \$100 in the bank and right then ask for \$20 of it back, I have to show a dadgum ID.

Why can't you vote for an elected official without one, Mr. Speaker?

This legislation codifies President Trump's executive action to secure our voter registration process, which has been a key platform of President Trump this term.

Democrats are lying, Mr. Speaker, saying this bill prevents minorities from registering to vote. It protects their vote. It protects every American citizen's vote. It disgusts me, and, frankly, I find it racist to assume that minorities cannot obtain an ID.

We need to have the guts to stand up and protect our dadgum election, Mr. Speaker, and that means we need to pass the SAVE America Act.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for the gentleman from Tennessee, but I do want to inform him

that actually current Federal law prevents noncitizens from voting in Federal elections, so he may want to look that up.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), who is a member of the Committee on House Administration.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, let's stop pretending the SAVE America Act is about election security because it is not. This bill is about power and silencing Americans. Republicans don't want voting. Thousands of Americans are protesting, demonstrating against the policies of this administration.

Republicans know that they will lose the midterms.

The President asked them to cancel the election, and guess what, Mr. Speaker, this bill is the next best thing to that. This is a show-your-papers mandate to disqualify Americans who oppose their evil agenda. Americans would have to appear in person and present a passport or birth certificate just to register, and again, every single time they update their registration, every time they move, if they get married, if they get divorced, blah, blah, blah.

Here is whom it will hurt: the more than 140 million Americans who don't have a passport, including Republicans, by the way.

As many as 69 million women who follow the traditional practice of changing their name after marriage do not have a birth certificate that matches their legal name. Republicans know this and want to use that misinformation to block them from voting.

This bill would eliminate the voter registration methods that over 90 percent of Americans rely on, including online, mail-in, and DMV registration.

In rural areas, Americans would be forced to drive 7 or 8 hours round trip just to show documents, and they would have to do it every single time they move.

When Kansas tried a similar law, 32,000 eligible citizens were blocked from registering. Zero noncitizens were found because election officials had already verified their eligibility.

Republicans call this voter ID. This is voter suppression. When they can't win on ideas, they try to win by blocking the ballot and taxing our right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this attack on our democracy.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA).

Mrs. LUNA. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues are spending a lot of time lecturing the American people on how this is going to require them to show their papers. Last time I checked, during COVID they demanded that if you simply wanted to go to a funeral, be with your loved one while they are dying, or get married, then you have to show your papers. In fact, in New York

City, Mr. Speaker, they were literally asking you for your COVID passport.

Yet the SAVE America Act, a commonsense piece of legislation that requires two things, voter ID, plus proof of citizenship, is being labeled by people in the Senate and people in this very Chamber as Jim Crow-era laws.

Let me remind the American people of history. It was the Democratic Party who championed the Jim Crow-era laws. And this is the farthest thing from it. In fact, Mr. Speaker, if you are doing that, then you are insulting over 70 percent of your voters, Democrats, who believe that voter ID is the best way to secure an election.

Then we have the argument that we have from BlueAnons saying that Trump is trying to steal the election, and orange man bad, and this is somehow going to fix the midterms. However, the fact is that if we are going to play that game, then you would want voter ID and you would want to secure the elections.

So please support this legislation.

I do not believe that Barack Obama in showing his voter ID was engaging in Jim Crow-era law or pushing that type of perspective. And for the same people who are advocating saying that Kristi Noem and ICE will demand your personal information and you will be under surveillance, might I remind them that they actually all authorized the reauthorization of FISA, unreformed, that violated our constitutional rights.

This is pretty simple. If you are not an American, Mr. Speaker, then you do not get to vote in our elections. This not a free-for-all country. A majority of Americans support this. A majority of the world has voter ID in place. It is not racist.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues and the House Administration Committee for doing this. I support all of my colleagues, and I urge them to vote for this piece of legislation.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), who is a fellow member of the House Administration Committee.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues have said that this bill, the SAVE America Act, and the constant attempts by Republicans to clamp down on voter fraud solves a problem that doesn't exist. I couldn't disagree more.

The problem is that Republicans are losing at the ballot box. They are losing young voters, voters of color, and women. So there is a problem, that no one is buying into Republican ideas and policies and the only solution is for Republicans to engage in a coordinated effort to silence the American people.

They want to stop people from exercising their most fundamental constitutional right, the right to vote. The SAVE America Act doesn't save anything. Instead, it continues to restrict access to the ballot box, imposing a modern-day poll tax and a dangerous show-your-papers mandate.

Under this bill, Americans would be required to appear in person or by mail, just hoping that the elections clerk accepts their documentation, and present either a passport or a birth certificate to register to vote, and every single time they want to cast a ballot. A passport costs \$150, and a copy of a birth certificate could cost up to \$60. Many Americans simply can't afford to purchase these documents. Those requirements constitute a poll tax.

The reality is that one-half of Americans, more than 140 million citizens, don't have a valid passport, and as many as 69 million women who have taken their spouse's name do not have a birth certificate matching their legal name. Because this legislation has a requirement to show documents, this legislation would eliminate online voter registration.

I want to be very clear. This is how people give up. They quit trying to register to vote, and that results in them not voting, and their voices not being heard. That is the intent of what is going on here. None of this is about election integrity or protecting the ballot box.

When Republicans come to this floor to talk in front of the cameras, they say it is about this, but it is blatantly lying to the American people.

Our job in Congress is to make it easy for people to participate in our democracy, to make it easy for people to vote and not make it harder.

The bottom line is simple. The SAVE America Act and the countless number of other efforts Republicans are pushing will deny millions of Americans their right to vote.

□ 1330

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), the founder and chair of the Election Integrity Caucus.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to first address a comment by the ranking member, Mr. MORELLE. We both hail from New York. He is a dear friend, but I just want to point out something.

New York City Democrats actually put up a bill to allow noncitizens to vote in their elections. Our far-left leaning—and I think you can argue that very easily—Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, actually turned that down and said: No, only citizens can vote in our elections. That is New York State law, and that is our national law.

I just want to make sure that that was your response to Mr. BURCHETT to make sure you understood that we have addressed this in New York, and we have established that only citizens can vote. We want to make sure we secure the ballot and know that citizenship in this country has value.

There is nothing more profound or important for the preservation of our constitutional Republic and to keep the power in "we the people" than the sacred right to vote.

Democrats have continuously undermined election integrity, sowing the

seeds of mistrust with mail-in ballots, failing to provide ID, not proving that there is, indeed, one citizen, one vote.

This bill merely requires that you prove that you are a citizen and that we secure the ballot by knowing that there is one citizen, one vote.

As the cofounder and the chair of the Election Integrity Caucus, I would love to see every legal citizen vote in every election. I know I have as a proud American citizen.

Consider this situation: If you discovered that you had won the lottery, only to find out that a cartel member had perfectly replicated your winning lottery ticket and it was worth, let's just say, \$200 million, maybe even \$50 million, and you went to go turn in your ticket, but somebody else without a valid ID stole your identity and took your money, you would probably argue that we should have a valid voter ID.

I only wish that Americans would value their right to vote, as simple as it is, and to recognize that important act of voting as important to preserving our country, our Republic, and keeping power, again, in "we the people."

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, a secure valid ID system is the only way to ensure one citizen/one vote.

I urge all of my colleagues to join the Election Integrity Caucus and stand for election integrity and make sure that every citizen eligible to vote votes in every election.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Donald Trump lost the 2020 election. He is aggrieved about that, and so now he is peddling claims of fraud as a pretext to take over our elections and disenfranchise millions.

He tried to extort Minnesota into handing over their voter files. Fulton County was raided. He has sued Wisconsin and other States for their voter data. This bill would provide Kristi Noem access to all the voter files in every State and upend the authority and the independence of States and counties.

Why? It is so they can rig the elections and save Republicans. We have to reject the so-called SAVE America Act and save our free and fair elections and save our democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FINE).

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, sometimes in this room I feel like I am in the twilight zone. We are hearing that the world is going to end, but Americans

need to understand that this bill does two and only two things. By the way, these are things that we already do in Florida today, and we don't have issues with our elections.

Number one, it says you have to show a photo ID in order to vote. This is something that people overwhelmingly support because we have to do it in every aspect of our lives.

Second, it says you should have to prove you are a citizen in order to register.

Now, the argument that is made against these things is it is somehow racist to require them. What I find repulsive about that argument is it is racist to imply that minority communities somehow don't have the ability to go and get a photo ID, somehow don't have documentation to prove that they are an American. I have talked to my constituents about this, and they are aghast at the idea that anyone would make this claim.

Now, look, this is a real issue. In Florida, I worked on a bill when I was in the legislature where people would call who had been accidentally put on jury duty and say: Hey, I don't know how I got registered to vote, but I am not an American. We had to take them off jury duty. Democrats opposed our efforts even there to clean up the rolls.

There is nothing we have more important to do here than to make sure that Americans are confident in our elections and the results that they achieve, particularly with the kind of heated rhetoric that we say here.

Why do they oppose it? There is one simple reason: It is because they want to cheat. We pass this bill, we clean up our elections, and we make sure that Americans can have confidence in not only what we do here but in the elections that we are going to have this November.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do want to say my distinguished colleague from Florida conveniently left out one part of what this bill does, which is to share your personal, private data with the Department of Homeland Security.

From this point forward, if this bill were to become law, every single person, when they register to vote, all their data will be sent to the Department of Homeland Security—not the department of elections, not some other department that has control over the election process—the Department of Homeland Security, which includes ICE, whose people have now killed American citizens on American streets.

If that is what Americans want—I am pretty sure Americans do not want that. Somehow the gentleman forgot to mention that that is what this bill does.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, in California when you register to vote, you do so under penalty of perjury. Then

they cross-check your information to make sure that you are eligible. Then we have a very active district attorney in Orange County that says if you violated this under penalty of perjury, we are going down on you.

Instead, I would ask my friends, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: Let's do everything we can to make sure that every eligible American actually votes.

Why would you take away the right of a veteran to vote, of a senior to vote, of somebody in the military to vote? Let's go the other way.

Democracy is stronger when we have stronger participation. Vote "no," and let's move on with democracy.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the SAVE America Act because nothing matters more than securing our elections. Our Republic depends on it.

Free, fair, and honest elections unmoored by fraud or suspicion are fundamental to our constitutional Republic. The right of citizens to have their votes properly counted without illegal dilution is vital to determining the rightful winner.

This legislation is straightforward. It requires proof of citizenship for voter registration and voter ID for Federal elections. It ensures only American citizens participate in American elections and provides States with tools to determine and verify the citizenship and maintain accurate voter rolls.

There is only one reason not to pass this, and we all know what that is. Some in this Chamber oppose anything that interferes with their effort to control elections and consolidate power.

Congressional Democrats sat silent as the Biden administration allowed millions of illegal immigrants into the United States. I fear the intention was to garner votes. However, my colleagues across the aisle now have an opportunity to prove me wrong by supporting this widely popular legislation.

The SAVE America Act reinforces that voting is a right only of citizens, not just anyone within our borders. Opposition to this act makes sense in that context, but that is precisely why we must pass it.

We have a duty to the American people to preserve their voice, protect their vote, and secure their sovereignty, and we must save the Republic from forces that would undermine our most sacred democratic institution. I urge my colleagues to pass the SAVE America Act.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do think the only people in America who are confused about American citizens being the only people voting in Federal elections are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. I think most Americans get that, which is why we see no evidence of the widespread fraud that they keep talk-

ing about, talking about a solution desperately in search of a problem.

I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

□ 1340

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the SAVE America Act is back before the House today, and right along with it is yet another attempt at voter suppression. It is no coincidence that this is happening right before the midterm elections.

In January, the FBI raided the Fulton County election office, my home county, where I am a voter. That raid was a bold attempt to intimidate voters in the Fighting Fifth.

The SAVE America Act is just another part of a scheme by House Republicans and the Trump administration to take over our elections.

Atlanta's civil rights leaders, like my predecessor, the late Congressman John Lewis, faced one of the bloodiest battles over our right to vote.

The SAVE America Act will make it harder for millions of Americans to get registered to vote by requiring in-person registration at election offices—government offices with government hours. This is a burden for caregivers and any hardworking American with a 9-to-5 job.

The SAVE America Act is an unfunded mandate to silence voters. The goal of this bill is voter suppression, plain and simple.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this terrible bill.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the House majority leader, to speak on the bill.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, "let the good times roll"; "laissez les bons temps rouler."

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Wisconsin for yielding, and I thank CHIP ROY for bringing the SAVE America Act to the House floor.

This is a bill that is critically important to one of the most precious franchises in America, and that is the sacred right to vote, the right that so many gave their lives to preserve, to allow to pass on to our next generation.

The importance of that vote is even more underscored when you recognize that, yes, there have been times where people have stolen your vote, Mr. Speaker. That veteran who was talked about deserves the right to vote. If somebody votes illegally, Mr. Speaker, they are stealing that veteran's vote. They are stealing your vote. They are stealing everybody's votes if we allow people who aren't legally eligible to vote to participate in elections.

How can you best preserve that? One way is that, when you are registering to vote, you have to prove citizenship. It is in this bill. Another way is when you go to vote, you just have to show your ID.

This is not some convoluted idea, Mr. Speaker. You hear the other side talking about it as the end of the world.

Their own leaders have referred to it as “Jim Crow.”

It is not the first time that they have used that phrase. They used that when the State of Georgia put an ID requirement on voting. They said it was going to be horrible and take away people’s rights. It was going to disenfranchise minority voters, Mr. Speaker. That is what they said, but then what happened? We have actually got history to go look at.

After Georgia passed that law that was called every ridiculous name in the book, what we saw was record participation in elections. You actually had the University of Georgia that went and asked voters after that election, and a whopping zero percent, Mr. Speaker, of Black voters said they had a poor experience going to the ballot. Over 72 percent said they had an excellent experience at the ballot. Then, you could go further.

By the way, the American people get this. They understand that there are examples of voter fraud. I come from a State where our elections commissioner went to jail—yes, went to Federal prison—for stealing elections. We cleaned up our election system in our State. We have seen an increase in voter participation.

Why? Again, they would tell you if you actually increased the integrity of elections by requiring picture ID that somehow it is going to suppress votes, but the opposite happens, Mr. Speaker. What really does happen is that voters now have confidence in the sanctity of elections. More people will participate because they know that somebody is not going to be stealing their vote by showing up when they are not supposed to be there, just by requiring a picture ID.

Americans have been asked about this. An overwhelming 83 percent of Americans are in favor of requiring a photo ID to vote. That is not Republicans. That is all across the spectrum. Over 70 percent of Democrats support picture ID, 82 percent of Hispanic Americans support picture ID to vote, and 76 percent of Black Americans support a picture ID to vote.

If they still want to lie to people on the other side, Mr. Speaker, if they still want to try to scare people and talk about Jim Crow, then you might want to ask those same people why the Democratic Party at their convention just in 2024 required photo ID to get in. You couldn’t get into the Democratic convention without showing a photo ID. If they want to call it Jim Crow, they need to look in the mirror, Mr. Speaker.

If you want to ensure the sanctity of the vote, the SAVE America Act does that. You will see higher participation because Americans across all spectrums—Black, White, Hispanic, Republican, Democrat, Independent—will know that there is a higher likelihood that nobody there is showing up illegally to steal your vote if you have the right to vote.

One person, one vote—that is the mantra that we all ought to embrace. The SAVE America Act gets us back to that great franchise of American democracy, and that is the right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everybody to pass this bill over to the Senate and then the Senate to get it to President Trump’s desk so we can strengthen American democracy.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 12¾ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will comment that we have heard repeatedly that one person who is a non-U.S. citizen voting is too many. I agree. We have laws to prevent it. How many people is it okay to deny, U.S. citizens, who want to participate in the right to vote? To me, that would be the greater evil.

We have 80 million Americans—voter-eligible U.S. citizens—who didn’t vote in the last Presidential election. Isn’t that astonishing? It is a big number, so it is hard to get your head around it. Eighty million Americans didn’t participate.

I am not saying that is anyone’s fault, but I am saying this: Our committee and our House should be focused on how we increase voter participation. How do we make it so that more people feel as though they should engage?

That is the only way we will get to the true promise of American democracy, when all 244 million Americans who are U.S. citizens participate in our elections. We should be doing everything we can to make it easy for those people. It is their God-given right, an inalienable right, as we often say.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, as I hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, what I hear is the same racist, misogynistic trash, different decade.

Republicans are invoking historical policies intended, let’s be clear, to disenfranchise Americans, especially working people, women, students, indigenous people, and anyone who can’t afford the burden of a new bill.

The SAVE America Act is yet another Republican attempt to intimidate and suppress the votes of anyone who threatens their extremist, white supremacist agenda.

Don’t take my word for it. Just look for the threats that surround the polls, the gun-wielding masked men. It will become clear to you that Trump and Republicans want to control who votes so they can remain in power.

That is not democracy. That is destroying free, fair elections. It is just another page from the authoritarian playbook, and we must have the moral clarity in this place to stand against it, just like our ancestors did.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this bill and to vote with moral clarity.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 14¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

□ 1350

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong and unapologetic support of the SAVE America Act, legislation that defends the integrity of our elections and makes one principle perfectly clear: U.S. elections are for U.S. citizens only.

This is not extreme. It is common sense. Citizenship matters. Sovereignty matters. Americans alone must decide America’s future.

Yet radical Democrats have abandoned the standard. New York City has allowed noncitizens to vote in local elections. Washington, D.C., has done the same, granting political power to foreign nationals in the Capital of our Nation.

Georgia’s own Senator JOHN OSSOFF, who once said that voter ID was right and appropriate, now supports his party reframing it as voter suppression.

The law didn’t change. Public opinion didn’t change. What changed was he and other Democrat politicians like him realized that illegal immigrants could no longer vote to keep Democrats in office.

They oppose this bill because it chips away at their voting base, plain and simple. For years, conservatives warned that this was the radical left’s goal, and we were mocked for it.

That is exactly what Democrats are doing right now, fighting to allow illegal aliens to vote. This is not only grotesquely unjust, but it waters down the meaning of American citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, by passing this bill, we reaffirm a simple but sacred truth. American elections belong to Americans, no loopholes, no exceptions, no apologies.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BELL).

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, we are debating this bill because Donald Trump is still trying to overturn an election that he lost 6 years ago. Some in this body are helping him do it.

The SAVE America Act is built on the lie that the 2020 election was stolen. That lie has been investigated, litigated, audited, and debunked over and over again. Instead of accepting reality, the authors of this bill are using that lie as an excuse to take control of our elections. This is not on the level.

Let’s be honest about where this is coming from. It is coming from the President himself. We are being asked to trust Donald Trump and his allies about elections while he is actively trying to subvert them. That is dangerous, and Congress should not be a willing partner in it.

Mr. Speaker, our democracy does not need a takeover. It needs truth, and this bill has none of it.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, what do airplanes, Costco, alcohol, tobacco, entering a nightclub, and opening a checking account all have in common? We have to show our ID.

We require identification for everyday activities. Why on Earth would we not require it for something as sacred as determining the future of this Republic?

When the SAVE America Act becomes the law of the land, three simple things will be true:

Number one, everyone who shows up to vote in a Federal election will have to show their photo ID.

Number two, States will only register American citizens to vote in Federal elections.

Number three, States will actually have to remove noncitizens from the voter rolls.

Every American—Republican, Democrat, or unaffiliated—wants to know that their vote counts and is not canceled out by someone who is here illegally. This bill ensures just that.

The right to vote is precious, and the SAVE Act restores confidence, strengthens integrity, and protects the voice of every lawful American citizen. I am confident my colleagues in the House will do the right thing and vote to secure our elections.

I now address my colleagues in the Senate.

Save America. Bring this bill to the Senate floor to debate. They should own their position in front of the American people. They must use every tool at their disposal, including the talking filibuster, to ensure that this bill makes it to the President Trump's desk.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot delay securing our elections and defending our Republic.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, one other thing States are required to do is States would be forced to give our personal information to the Department of Homeland Security and ICE. Mr. Speaker, that creates great, great concern for Members on this side of the aisle and I think the vast majority of American citizens.

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

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the so-called SAVE America Act.

The supporters of this bill claim that undocumented immigrants are overrunning our elections and voting in droves, but I will give an example of the reality.

We actually did a study in Virginia of all the election irregularities over 20 years. How many instances of noncitizens voting do my colleagues think we

found? We found zero. Another study found it was pretty much nonexistent between 1999 and 2023 in the United States. They are solving a problem that does not exist.

What this bill does do is it creates other problems that make it harder to vote. It undermines our democracy. It makes it harder for military voters who move a lot. It makes it harder for families impacted by natural disasters who lose documents. It makes it harder for the nearly 70 million women who have changed their name after marriage and have a birth certificate that no longer matches their voter IDs. It also makes it harder for the half of Americans who don't have passports.

The President claims that this is just an attempt to secure our elections. But let's be real. This is just another attempt to tilt the electoral deck in his favor.

If we want to make elections safer, we should stop threatening to nationalize elections. Stop threatening to have ICE at voting locations. Why don't we save America from this bill and vote "no."

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), the chairman of the Budget Committee.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Wisconsin for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a better example of political expediency than my Democrat colleagues opposing a voter ID law on the grounds of States' rights.

First, the Constitution is clear. Rules for running elections have been delegated to the States. But in that same provision, the Constitution says Congress may at any time alter the process. I certainly think our Founding Fathers would support strengthening the integrity of our elections.

Democrats know this, Mr. Speaker. They must think the American people, though, have forgotten about their for the politicians act in the 117th Congress, where they basically codified a COVID-era and fraud-ridden election law. They included, ironically, prohibiting voter ID essentially. It also included ballot harvesting, promoting mass voting by mail, and taking taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns.

Let's be clear. Democrats believe Congress has the power to ban voter ID but not the power to require it. This shouldn't be controversial. Requiring proof of citizenship to register and a valid voter ID is as common sense as it gets.

Mr. Speaker, American elections are for American citizens. I urge a "yes" vote on the SAVE America Act.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 8½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do want to just correct one thing. We certainly care about States' rights. We understand what the Constitution says. What I am really concerned about is people's rights.

Every American should understand this. I am going to say this again. The SAVE America Act requires States to surrender to DHS every American's entire information on the voter rolls. This is their private and personal voter information.

The SAVE America Act is a clear attempt to nationalize elections by involving Kristi Noem and the Department of Homeland Security, the rogue department, into our elections.

I would ask people to go up and down their streets. Knock on doors. Ask how many of their neighbors think that is a good idea.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the Democratic whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, let's be clear here. Republicans aren't worried about noncitizens voting. They are afraid of actual American citizens voting. Why? It is because they are losing.

Among women they are losing by 10 points in the upcoming midterms because losing is what happens when my colleagues tell people they are going to tackle the high cost of living, and they turn around and hike their healthcare premiums. They hike grocery costs. Also, billionaires can weasel out of paying their fair share.

They are trying to say this is a voter ID bill. That is not what is happening here.

Let's just look at a typical mom. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle must know some working mothers.

The ones I hear from across my district and across this country are struggling to put food on the table for their kids. They work two jobs to try and make ends meet. They are trying to juggle getting their kids to school and maybe catch an occasional game. They fear they will never find childcare they can afford. They pray nobody in the family gets sick because they can't afford a doctor either.

□ 1400

Mr. Speaker, Republicans are going to say to those women that because they got married and changed their names, they have to go down to a clerk and prove that they are citizens, sign affidavits, and do this in person.

This is a minefield of red tape that the majority has put in front of women and American citizens and their right to vote.

Thanks to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE), the so-called champion of women and safe places, this bill will now go into effect immediately, which means that primaries that are weeks from now, all of these people are going to be met with the fact that they didn't have time or know that they had to prove their citizenship.

Good luck voting, ladies.

As a kicker, the bill mandates that every State turn over their voter rolls to DHS and Kristi Noem.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is an outrage. This is election rigging. This is voter suppression.

The American people aren't going to stand for it, and nobody should vote for it.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 1383, the SAVE America Act, which I am proud to cosponsor and hope will pass the House floor today.

I also note that I think it is shockingly racist and sexist for my colleagues on the other side to believe that we are not smart enough to figure out how to get IDs. I can assure my colleagues that we are, even if we get married.

The SAVE America Act requires individuals to provide documented proof of U.S. citizenship along with a valid photo ID when registering to vote. This commonsense legislation strengthens election integrity through practical measures, including voter ID requirements and safeguards to prevent non-citizens from voting.

The SAVE America Act is particularly important as we continue to address the consequences of the Biden-Harris border crisis, which led to millions of individuals entering the country unlawfully.

Secure elections are fundamental to maintaining public confidence in our democratic process. The State of Wyoming has already taken steps to implement many of the reforms outlined in this bill, demonstrating that securing our elections must be a national priority.

I thank the bill's sponsors, Representative ROY and Senator LEE, as well as Chairman STEIL, for their leadership on this critical issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of the SAVE America Act.

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN), but I guarantee that American women are smart, and we believe that. They will be smart enough to see that the legal hurdles and burdens being put in place in front of them by this legislation are not only unnecessary but incredibly burdensome and are an attempt to make their lives so much more difficult.

Mr. Speaker, I do just make a comment. Late last night, the Republicans offered a manager's amendment that would move up several of the effective dates in this bill, which was supposed to take effect in 2027. I think it bears noting that if this bill becomes law, it will now be effective immediately. This amendment was offered initially by our colleague, the gentlewoman from

South Carolina (Ms. MACE). Chairman STEIL took the mantle of it.

I am sure that the members of this committee know that Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Mississippi, and North Carolina all have March primaries. In fact, many of the UOCAVA ballots for these primaries have already been mailed to Americans overseas. How are election administrators in these States even supposed to begin to comply with a new Federal law that takes effect in the middle of voting? This is, quite frankly, election malpractice. It shouldn't be before us.

Yesterday, the Committee on House Administration heard from a former executive director of North Carolina's voting who called this effective date unworkable. I think that sums it up well.

This is a mistake. It is a mistake in so many different ways.

Mr. Speaker, I just say one other thing because I have heard a lot about this now. There is not one person on this side of the aisle who thinks that non-U.S. citizens should be participating in American elections. Not one. Not one has said it, despite the repeated allegations that that is the case.

I do ask: Are congressional Republicans okay with masked Federal agents hiding their faces and hiding their badge numbers from the American public while forcing American citizens to turn over their addresses to Kristi Noem's Department of Homeland Security?

I suspect not.

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FINE). The gentleman from Wisconsin has 8¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) to speak on the bill.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, how is this even a serious debate? Think about what my colleagues on the other side are saying today.

They are saying that American minorities are not capable of showing an ID to vote. It is an insult. It is abusive. In reality, 76 percent of Black Americans support voter ID in poll after poll, and 82 percent of Latino Americans support voter ID in poll after poll.

What the left is saying is that they don't trust the American people to prove who they really are. Americans show an ID to board a plane. Americans show an ID to drive a car. Americans show an ID to open a bank account. Americans show an ID to enter Federal buildings and for a host of other reasons.

Of course we should expect it for American elections. It doesn't silence voters. It empowers voters. It only ensures that Americans are voting in American elections. For God's sake,

why would anybody be opposed to that? Think about it.

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BEAN) to speak on the bill.

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the SAVE America Act, to show an ID before you cast your ballot.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard on the other side of the aisle in this very debate that it is already illegal to cast a ballot when you are not eligible to vote. It is already illegal. We don't need another law.

Mr. Speaker, it is already illegal for a minor to purchase alcohol. Yet the clerk says: Please show me your ID.

America is hungry for fair elections. I don't think it is too much to ask that we show an ID to restore election integrity. Let's give America what they want.

For all those who say that it is too much to ask to show an ID, I say that it is nonsense. One citizen, one vote is the foundation of our Republic.

Mr. Speaker, let me go ahead and do the math for you and everybody in this room. One illegal vote is one too many. Let's pass the SAVE America Act now, and let's save voter integrity and voter elections right now.

Let's do it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I note that it has been a vigorous debate, and I continue to argue that this bill, in the strongest terms, should not be passed.

I just note, particularly for Members who spoke here today, for instance, in my dear friend Chairman STEIL's district, 165,000 women in his district have a different name on their birth certificate than on their current photo ID, and 346,000 residents of Wisconsin's First District lack a passport. It would cost them nearly \$45 million for those people to purchase a passport.

For the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), 150,000 women in her district have a different name on their birth certificate, and 414,000 residents in her district lack a passport. It would cost them \$53 million.

For Mr. BURCHETT's district, 176,000 women have a different name on their birth certificate, and 390,000 residents don't have a passport, which would cost them \$50.8 million.

Mrs. LUNA has 170,000 women in her district who have different names on their birth certificates than on their photo IDs, and 319,000 of her residents lack a passport. It would cost \$41 million to purchase that for all of them.

Ms. TENNEY has 145,000 women in her district who have a different name on their birth certificate and 420,000 residents without a passport. It would cost them \$54 million.

Mr. Speaker, you have an estimated 170,000 women with a different name on

their birth certificate, and 397,000 residents lack a passport.

The list goes on and on. That is the impact of this.

□ 1410

Here is the truth, Mr. Speaker: President Trump wants to take over American elections this November to maintain his tenuous grip on power.

Republicans have a singular purpose in supporting the SAVE America Act: helping the President get what he wants. That is what they are always about: helping the President get what he wants, not the American people. Republicans are falling over each other to help Donald Trump nationalize the 2026 midterm elections.

Don't take my word for it. This is what the President is trying to do. He says it. He always says the quiet part out loud. He said: "We"—meaning the Republicans—"We want to take over. We should take over the voting in at least 15 places. The Republicans ought to nationalize the voting." That is what the President said.

That is why this bill forces States to surrender your personal, private information to the Department of Homeland Security, to the Department that has unleashed ICE brutality on the streets of America against American citizens.

The bill is so extreme that even a Republican Senator said this week that she opposes it, calling it Federal overreach.

In response, in just a moment, I will offer a motion to commit. This motion to commit would send this bill to committee with an instruction to strip the provision that gives your address, your personal information, to the Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the text of my amendment to the motion to commit.

Mr. Morelle of New York moves to commit the bill S. 1383 to the Committee on House Administration with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 15, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 16, line 9.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I warn Republicans that a vote against this motion to commit is a vote to send American citizens' data to the Department of Homeland Security. A vote against this MTC is a vote to put Kristi Noem and Donald Trump and ICE and the Department of Justice in charge of the midterm elections this fall.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all to vote "yes" on the motion to commit because Kristi Noem should not control our elections. Donald Trump should not control our elections. We, the American people, the people of the United States, control our elections.

Mr. Speaker, I urge defeat of the main motion and support of the motion to commit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 6¼ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, let's bring this debate to its close. The questions before Members of the House of Representatives are very clear. One, do you think individuals should be U.S. citizens and prove that when they register to vote? Yes or no? Two, should individuals going to vote need to present voter ID upon arrival at the polls? Yes or no?

If you believe, like I do, in a commonsense proposal to make sure that only U.S. citizens are registering to vote and that people are who they say they are when they go to the polls, you should vote "yes."

The answer to this is easy. It is commonsense. It is why it is popular. Let's make sure we reinstall integrity in our elections.

For the record, let me just clear up a few misconceptions that our colleagues on the left have tried time and time again to bring.

First, are noncitizens voting in U.S. elections? We know what the Democratic playbook is. We only have to look here in our Nation's Capital, where noncitizens under current law are allowed to vote in municipal elections. We know our Democratic colleagues want noncitizens to vote in U.S. elections. It is why making sure that we are ensuring individuals who are registering to vote, in particular for Federal elections, are U.S. citizens.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle bring up the married woman argument. As you may know, Mr. Speaker, I am engaged and going to be married in a few weeks from now. My fiancée is planning to change her name, move to the great State of Wisconsin, and register to vote. She and countless other individuals will have no problem registering under this bill. You can bring forward your identification. You can sign an attestation if you don't have the documentation.

We want to make sure that it is easy to vote and hard to cheat. We could look at our committee hearing that we had just this week where we brought in the secretary of state of Wyoming, which has strong election integrity provisions. We asked the gentleman on the record, the secretary of state. Wyoming has delivered and shown the American people that you can implement citizenship verification and photo identification without the problems, without the hyperbole that we continue to hear on the left.

We heard hyperbole as it relates to information being shared with DHS' SAVE database. They only offer the first part, that it goes to DHS. Why? Read the bill. It is actually to check if individuals who are on the voter rolls in States across the country are citizens of the United States. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle don't want to check the voter rolls to determine if an individual is a citizen of the United States. It should leave you with a great question as to why they are concerned.

We should be checking and cleaning up the voter rolls and removing individuals who are not eligible to vote. Every citizen deserves the right to vote. One individual who is ineligible to vote is one too many because it casts out the vote of a legal United States citizen.

Finally, we hear arguments against voter ID. This is a core, commonsense principle. My colleague, Mr. BEAN, brought up the example that it is illegal for an underage individual to purchase a beer, but as you go to buy a beer, you get asked for your ID. As I said earlier, I think it is absolutely nuts that we protect our beer more than our ballots in jurisdictions across this country.

If you are like me and think that we should have voter ID, vote "yes" on the SAVE America Act. This is our opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to take a major step forward in election integrity, making sure that U.S. elections are for U.S. citizens only and making sure that people are who they say they are by checking voter ID when individuals go to vote. It is a commonsense proposal.

The American people will get to see where their Member stands, and I encourage every Member of this Chamber to vote "yes" on the SAVE America Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1057, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to commit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Morelle of New York moves to commit the bill S. 1383 to the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

The question is on the motion to commit.

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1100

SECURING AMERICA'S CRITICAL
MINERALS SUPPLY ACT

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1057, I call up the bill (H.R. 3617) to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to secure the supply of critical energy resources, including critical minerals and other materials, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1057, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3617

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT.

The Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2, by adding at the end the following:

"(d) As used in sections 102(20) and 203(a)(12), the term 'critical energy resource' means any energy resource—

"(1) that is essential to the energy sector and energy systems of the United States; and

"(2) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption.";

(2) in section 102, by adding at the end the following:

"(20) To ensure there is an adequate and reliable supply of critical energy resources that are essential to the energy security of the United States."; and

(3) in section 203(a), by adding at the end the following:

"(12) Functions that relate to securing the supply of critical energy resources, including identifying and mitigating the effects of a disruption of such supply on—

"(A) the development and use of energy technologies; and

"(B) the operation of energy systems.".

SEC. 3. SECURING CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE SUPPLY CHAINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the requirements of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, representatives of the energy sector, States, and other stakeholders, shall—

(1) conduct ongoing assessments of—

(A) energy resource criticality, based on the importance of critical energy resources to the development of energy technologies and the supply of energy;

(B) the critical energy resource supply chain of the United States;

(C) the vulnerability of such supply chain;

(D) the diversity of domestic critical energy resource supply chains in the United States, including the extent to which such diversity is sufficient to prevent monopolistic behavior, a single point of failure, or market manipulation;

(E) capacity constraints on the domestic production of critical energy resources, including any such constraint caused by a shortage of material or labor;

(F) Federal regulations affecting the domestic production or importation of critical energy resources;

(G) how the energy security of the United States is affected by the reliance of the United States on importation of critical energy resources; and

(H) how adversarial nations seek to exploit critical energy resource markets to undermine investment in the United States, which may include the extent to which adversarial nations employ anti-competitive practices, price manipulation, or human rights abuses in critical energy resource production and exportation;

(2) facilitate development of strategies to strengthen critical energy resource supply chains in the United States, including by—

(A) diversifying the sources of the supply of critical energy resources; and

(B) increasing domestic production, separation, and processing of critical energy resources;

(3) develop substitutes and alternatives to critical energy resources; and

(4) improve technology that reuses and recycles critical energy resources.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the status of the assessments under subsection (a)(1), including a description of any regulation prescribed, guidance issued, or other action taken as a result of such an assessment.

(c) CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "critical energy resource" has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 3617.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3617, the Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act, introduced by Representative JOHN JAMES, my colleague and member of the Energy and Commerce Committee from Michigan's 10th Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enhances the Department of Energy's ability to assess, to identify, as well as address vulnerabilities in the supply chain for energy resources that are absolutely essential to the economic and national security of these United States of America.

When the Department of Energy was organized in 1977, Mr. Speaker, the American people were suffering from

the energy security fallout of OPEC's oil embargoes. You may remember prices went up, gas lines formed, and our Nation's economy was threatened because adversarial nations took advantage of U.S. reliance on energy imports for their own interests, Mr. Speaker.

Ultimately, the answer to energy security concerns was advancing United States' production and unleashing American energy dominance. Now the United States is the premier oil-producing nation on this planet.

Today, we find ourselves, Mr. Speaker, in a similar disadvantaged position. An adversarial nation controls the access to key resources, as well as retains the ability to restrict American imports at will, threatening to bring the American economy to its knees. Instead of oil, it is critical minerals. It is rare earth elements, and it is energy resources that are essential to the daily lives of the hardworking Americans as well as a linchpin to the next-generation economy.

These resources, Mr. Speaker, are absolutely required in virtually everything we need to compete as well as defend our country from foreign threats: semiconductors, nuclear reactors, oil and gas infrastructure, the transmission system, and military weaponry, just to name a few.

Make no mistake about it, Communist China knows this and is taking advantage of it. The numbers are absolutely staggering. Communist China produces 60 percent of the world's rare earths and 90 percent of the respective processing capacity, along with 80 percent of the processing capacity for critical minerals, and the vast majority, the production, for at least 50 more critical minerals.

The Chinese wield this authority through export controls to disrupt supply chains as well as market manipulation tactics to ensure no investments flow into these job-creating industries.

Almost 50 years later, the answer to this problem lies in our ability to reshore essential energy production as well as refining facilities that can absolutely compete with our adversaries.

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, the Trump administration has prioritized opportunities to combat undue influence from those same adversaries. For instance, last week, the United States and the United Kingdom signed a memorandum of understanding on strengthening cooperation between the countries on critical minerals, supply chains, and working to develop their critical mineral accessibility away from China.

In addition, the Department of Energy's recent organizational realignment established the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation to fortify American supply chains that are essential to a reliable, affordable, and resilient energy industry.

H.R. 3617, Mr. Speaker, will absolutely enhance the work being done by the Trump Administration by