

Let me be clear: Buying a firearm is not extremism; buying a Bible is not extremism; reading the news you choose and want to read is not extremism; exercising a constitutional right is not extremism.

The extreme position is using America's banks to build a permanent list to track who people worship, what they read, and what constitutional rights they happen to choose to exercise.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for privacy, freedom, and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to say because we hear over and over from our colleagues about the Constitution: If using merchant category codes violated the Fourth Amendment, where is your bill on amending this for every purchase at a pharmacy, liquor store, or casino?

This is a standard accounting tool that is used by banks. This argument, unless you are going to follow it up with legislation to essentially make it illegal to track and have the same codes, which is just a four-digit number, for pharmacies, casinos, liquor, and other things as well, the argument falls flat. Law enforcement needs to go through a legal process to access the financial records here.

Mr. Speaker, it is not a good argument. We are talking about something that doesn't track what you are buying. It doesn't track the guns you are buying. It won't tell them that, but it is just a general tool to help us stop some of the worst of the worst mass shootings.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1181, the Protecting Privacy in Purchases Act.

The Second Amendment is a constitutional right. Americans should not have their lawful purchases singled out simply because they choose to exercise that right.

This bill stops efforts to create a special system for identifying and organizing purchases made at firearm and ammunition retailers.

□ 1550

While its proponents present this as simply an administrative tool, in practice it raises serious concerns about privacy and the unjust treatment of lawful conduct.

Americans are increasingly concerned about how much information is collected, stored, and shared. Those concerns are especially valid when it comes to information being tracked that relates to the exercise of a constitutional freedom. Here is the reality: Tracking the lawful purchase of firearms and ammunition creates a framework for collecting information about law-abiding citizens who have done nothing wrong.

My home State of Florida already prohibits this type of surveillance. Flo-

ridians understand something that most Americans agree with: Your bank should process your transaction, not track your activities.

This bill prevents payment networks and financial institutions from requiring special codes for firearms retailers, while preserving existing tools used to combat fraud, protect consumers, maintain cybersecurity, and report suspicious activity.

At its core, this legislation is about privacy, fairness, and the principle that the exercise of constitutional rights should never become the basis for surveillance.

I thank the chairman and the bill's sponsor for their work on this important issue. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1181.

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

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

As I conclude, I will point out that when our committee held a hearing last year, none of the majority's witnesses said a single positive thing about this bill in their testimony. That is probably because there is nothing positive to say about this harmful bill.

Now, using merchant category codes for firearm retailers won't solve this problem, not even close. The codes themselves don't identify what is purchased, but it might have triggered a flag for unusual and suspicious purchases that get reported to law enforcement. Mr. Speaker, that might save 1 life or 10 lives or 100 lives or 1,000 lives or 10,000 lives. Even if it is a fraction of the 416,000 who have died from gun violence over the past decade, wouldn't it be worth it?

Mr. Speaker, the audacity of the opposite side of the aisle to tell States they cannot use these merchant codes, any State in the United States of America, even those who started in some way using these codes, they are now saying they want a law that would preempt your State from being able to use the merchant codes.

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

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

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this debate. I thank Mr. MOORE for writing this bill, drafting it, persuading the support that he has. I urge all Members on both sides of the aisle to support this bill in the name of privacy in the United States.

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

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1423, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Frost of FL moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1181 to the Committee on Financial Services.

The material previously referred to by Mr. FROST is as follows:

Mr. Frost moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1181 to the Committee on Financial Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. TERRORISM EXCEPTION.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent law enforcement from using merchant category codes as part of an investigation relating to an act of terrorism or suspected act of terrorism, or to prevent an act of terrorism.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. FROST. 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.

SUNSHINE PROTECTION ACT OF 2025

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1423, I call up the bill (H.R. 139) to make daylight savings time permanent, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1423, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 139

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 "Sunshine Protection Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. MAKING DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME PERMANENT.

(a) REPEAL OF TEMPORARY PERIOD FOR DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME.—Section 3 of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a) is hereby repealed.

(b) ADVANCEMENT OF STANDARD TIME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The second sentence of subsection (a) of section 1 of the Act of March 19, 1918 (commonly known as the "Calder Act") (15 U.S.C. 261), is amended—

(A) by striking "4 hours" and inserting "3 hours";

(B) by striking "5 hours" and inserting "4 hours";

(C) by striking "6 hours" and inserting "5 hours";

(D) by striking "7 hours" and inserting "6 hours";

(E) by striking "8 hours" and inserting "by 7 hours";

(F) by striking "9 hours" and inserting "8 hours";

(G) by striking “10 hours;” and inserting “9 hours;”;

(H) by striking “11 hours” and inserting “10 hours;” and

(I) by striking “10 hours.” and inserting “11 hours.”.

(2) STATE EXEMPTION.—Such section is further amended by—

(A) redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(B) inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) STANDARD TIME FOR CERTAIN STATES AND AREAS.—The standard time for a State that has exempted itself from the provisions of section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Sunshine Protection Act of 2025, pursuant to such section, or an area of a State that has exempted such area from such provisions pursuant to such section, shall be, as such State considers appropriate—

“(1) the standard time for such State or area, as the case may be, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section; or

“(2) the standard time for such State or area, as the case may be, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section as it was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Sunshine Protection Act of 2025.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Such section is further amended, in the second sentence of subsection (a), by striking “Except as provided in section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a),” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (b),”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill 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 Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 139.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1600

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Sunshine Protection Act. This important legislation will finally end the outdated practice of changing our clocks twice a year and establish permanent daylight saving time.

For decades, Mr. Speaker, Americans have been asking a simple question: Why are we forcing families, businesses, and communities to adjust their schedules every spring and fall? The twice-yearly clock change is a relic of the past that no longer reflects the way Americans live, work, and conduct business in the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN), the lead sponsor and my good friend, for working so hard on this legislation for quite a few years. It is finally coming to fru-

ition. I know it is very important that we pass this bill.

In Florida, Mr. Speaker, this issue is especially important. Our State is home to families, retirees, small businesses, and industries that depend on predictable schedules and the ability to make the most of every single day. Floridians have made it clear that they are ready to ditch the switch.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the President of the United States, Donald J. Trump, for his strong support of this bill.

Changing the clocks twice a year creates unnecessary disruption. I know you agree, Mr. Speaker. It affects sleep patterns, impacts family routines, creates confusion for businesses, and requires everyone—from parents and students to employers and employees and even our pets—to adjust their schedules for no meaningful benefit. After years of study and discussion, it is clear that Americans value consistency and certainty.

Establishing permanent daylight saving time would provide families with more usable daylight hours in the evening, giving people additional opportunities to spend time outdoors, support local businesses, participate in community activities, and enjoy the quality of life that makes our communities so special.

Mr. Speaker, I will add this: This is great for our kids. I want, and I know most parents want, kids to be outdoors now more than ever. The physical activity means so very much.

For small businesses, particularly those in tourism, hospitality, and recreation, as I said, additional evening daylight can help drive economic activity and create more opportunities to serve customers.

In a State like Florida, my home State of Florida, where tourism is a cornerstone of our economy, having more predictable daylight hours is a practical improvement that benefits workers, businesses, and visitors alike.

This legislation is also about listening to the American people. Year after year, Mr. Speaker, polls show strong support for ending the outdated clock change. Families do not want another disruption to their routines. Businesses do not want unnecessary uncertainty. Americans want a commonsense solution. That is exactly what this bill provides, and I have spoken to thousands of constituents on this particular bill, Mr. Speaker, and they agree. They want permanent daylight saving time.

I am proud that this effort has received bipartisan support because this is not about politics. It is about practicality. Again, the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. PALLONE, I know strongly supports this bill, and he will have time to say that. It is about recognizing, Mr. Speaker, that our laws should keep pace with the needs of the people who we represent.

Today, we have an opportunity to take a meaningful step toward delivering something Americans have been asking for: consistency, convenience, and a better way to manage their time.

The American people are long past ready to ditch the switch. I urge my

colleagues to join me in supporting this critical piece of legislation and sending it over to the Senate, and I know the President will sign it. I know he is a strong backer, and I appreciate his support again.

Finally, Congress needs to bring an end to the twice-yearly clock change.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Sunshine Protection Act.

This act addresses an issue on which many Americans actually agree, and that is stopping the biannual process of changing our clocks.

Only 12 percent of Americans prefer to switch their clocks twice a year. Far more Americans recognize that the practice is inconvenient and, frankly, disruptive.

Stopping the twice-yearly time change benefits the health and well-being of all Americans. The time change inevitably disrupts sleep patterns and is especially disruptive to the sleep of young children and pets.

Time change also is associated with an increase in the rate of heart attacks and strokes in the days immediately following the change. Disturbingly, studies have shown that the increase in stroke rates after the time change is even higher for some of our most vulnerable populations. For example, cancer patients' stroke rates increase by 25 percent, and people over the age of 65 are 20 percent more likely to have a stroke in the days following the time change.

The Sunshine Protection Act would implement permanent daylight saving time and stop the twice-a-year change that disrupts our sleep and our health.

Taking this action will increase the sunshine hours in the evening, allowing many Americans to leave work for more sunlight in the winter months, not darkness. The increased evening sunlight will also provide a needed boost to our tourism industry. Extra sunlight means more time at the beach, more time eating out at restaurants, and more time doing outdoor leisure activities.

In my district along the Jersey Shore, tourists can enjoy beautiful coastal areas with serene beaches, embark on fishing ventures along the Atlantic Coast, enjoy a nice outdoor concert from iconic musicians in places like Asbury Park, and so much more. Last year alone, New Jersey welcomed more than 120 million visitors to our State, and they contributed more than \$50 billion to our State's economy.

Our tourism industry needs the boost today more than ever. The Trump administration's policies, including high visa fees and the detention and harassment of legal tourists, have discouraged travelers from visiting our country because they simply do not feel welcome.

Meanwhile, Americans are facing an affordability crisis, forcing families to

make difficult tradeoffs, including forgoing summer travel. For communities like mine that rely on tourism for our local economies, an extra hour of daylight can make all the difference.

Extra daylight also helps to deter crime. Researchers at the Brookings Institution found that criminal incidents decreased during an hour of sunlight added to the evening following the springtime change. Making that extra sunlight permanent will help keep our communities safer.

All of these benefits clearly explain why 19 States have already voted to adopt permanent daylight saving time if Federal law changed because, right now, it doesn't allow them to do that. These States recognize the benefits, and it is time that Congress allows them to reap those benefits.

For States that have already chosen to follow permanent standard time due to the unique needs of their climate or location—and that includes Arizona and Hawaii—under this bill, they can continue to do so. Other States are allowed under the legislation to adopt permanent standard time prior to the bill's enactment.

Ultimately, the benefits of stopping the biannual changing of the clocks are numerous and clear. Moving to permanent daylight saving time will bring much-needed evening sunlight to communities across the United States.

It is time we finally end the process of springing forward and falling back. I urge my colleagues to support the Sunshine Protection Act, and I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), my good friend and fellow Florida Gator.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support for H.R. 139, the Sunshine Protection Act, introduced by my friend and fellow Floridian, Congressman VERN BUCHANAN.

This is one of those issues that has been highlighted here today that brings us together as Americans, regardless of party, no matter where you are. Everyone always asks the same question every year because we are all equally annoyed: Why in the heck are we still changing our clocks?

For decades, we have accepted this ritual of springing forward and falling back, even though it disrupts routines, throws off our sleep, and creates unnecessary frustration for families across the country.

I will say, Mr. Speaker, it was always a nuisance, but as a new mom with an infant child getting the baby on a sleep schedule—and all the moms and dads of infants know what I am talking about. You get your schedule going, and then you have to spring forward or fall back, and then you start cussing the dang time changes.

□ 1610

This is personal at this point. It is time we stop changing the clocks and we start using some common sense.

Mr. Speaker, there are lots of Floridians here in the Chamber supporting this bill because, as Floridians—we are The Sunshine State—we value sunshine.

It is critical that we do this because we all know very closely and firsthand that our communities thrive when our families have more daylight after work and after school. That extra hour means more Little League games, more evenings at local parks, more dinners at outdoor patios and restaurants, more customers walking through the doors of all of our mom-and-pop businesses, and more time for families to simply enjoy being together.

Again, as a Floridian, it is hot in the middle of the day in the summer. It gets nice in Florida in the afternoons and evenings. It would be nice for us to enjoy a little bit more time. I know I am making this about Florida, but I am just being honest: #MakeAmericaFlorida.

For a State like Florida that welcomes millions of visitors every single year, more daylight in the evening means more opportunities. This legislation does exactly what Americans have been asking Congress to do not just for years but decades: End outdated practices of changing our clocks twice a year by making daylight saving time permanent.

It also respects the choices of States that have already opted out of daylight saving time under current law. Let's be honest. There are very few things that everyone agrees on these days, but whether you are a parent, like me, trying to get your kids to sleep or get your kids out the door for school, or you are a small business owner, a farmer, a first responder, or someone who just wants one less thing to worry about, changing the clocks twice a year is a hassle that most Americans are ready to leave behind.

We all have heard the studies here in the debate today about the real benefits to ending these biannual clock changes. The research has suggested that eliminating the time changes improves public safety. As the wife of a first responder, I very much appreciate that. It reduces disruptions to sleep and could even provide energy savings.

This bill doesn't create any new Federal bureaucracies. It doesn't grow the size of government, and it doesn't impose costly new regulations. Instead, it simplifies life. It will be one less thing for the American people to worry about.

Sometimes the best thing in Congress that we can do is remove unnecessary burdens that no longer serve its purposes. That is exactly what we are doing here today.

Mr. Speaker, this is a practical, bipartisan solution whose time, pun intended, has come. Let's stop asking Americans to reset their clocks every

March and November. Let's provide some certainty and consistency and a little more sunshine at the end of the day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 139, the Sunshine Protection Act. I thank my friend and colleague, Congressman VERN BUCHANAN, for his efforts in advancing this and making this a real change that every American can get behind.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), a member of our committee.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start with a little history lesson. Back in 2013, this was my bill. I wrote this bill. I thought it was a pretty good name, the Sunshine Protection Act, back in the day. It was for good reason.

I had gotten to the State senate. In the State House, you can only file a certain number of bills, but once we got to the State senate, I really got jelling on coming up with ideas that would help our State. Up until that point, every idea on trying to stop the clock change was going to standard time.

No one likes standard time. It is darkness in the wintertime, and so we, as The Sunshine State—a lot of Floridians here—and coastal New Jerseyans and others here from Louisiana, we like the sunshine. It made far more sense to keep daylight saving time, which is the 8 months out of the year that we have light in the afternoons and evenings.

I filed that bill without a press release back in 2013. It became statewide news. For 4 years straight, every time this bill came up, it was the most viewed bill in the Florida Senate for 4 years straight.

I will say that I never got a chance to pass that bill out of the Florida Legislature, although I know some of my colleagues who are here today ended up doing it after I was gone. It is one of the burdens of being a Democrat in a Republican-dominated legislature.

Mr. Speaker, here we are many years later, 13 years later, and an idea that I got to write many years ago now is being led by great leaders like VERN BUCHANAN—I am a proud cosponsor of this—and GUS BILIRAKIS, a great Floridians whom I enjoy working with, and, of course, FRANK PALLONE, our ranking member.

There is a reason this bill was so popular for so long. Small businesses like it because people, after work, go out to businesses and get to have fun. Beach communities like it. With that one extra hour of sunshine, kids can go out and play after school.

We saw that people are sick of the changing of the clocks. Also, the local farmer doesn't need Big Government to tell them what time to wake up in the morning. They know what time they

want to wake up, no matter what, so that change isn't going to affect them at all.

Then I encourage schools and educational institutions around the Nation, to adjust school start times based upon what they think is best to keep kids safe.

At the end of the day, we have talked about how it is good for business, good for recreation, and good to help out with making sure that we don't have this public health issue every time we are changing the clocks back and forth. It is finally time to bring sunshine across the Nation, and I urge my colleagues to support this amazing Sunshine Protection Act.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN), the original sponsor of the bill here in the House of Representatives and my good friend. I thank the gentleman for his persistency all these years, along with the former Senator Rubio, who is now our Secretary of State. This has always been a priority for both of them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, the Sunshine Protection Act, which would make daylight saving time permanent and finally end the biannual clock switch.

Twice a year, Americans are forced to change their clocks. These changes disrupt their schedule for no good reason. The outdated practice is frustrating for families, workers, schools, and small businesses across the country.

Let me just tell you, as someone who has been in business for 30 years, this is gigantic, especially for the small business person. That additional hour a day, at least in Florida but across the country, makes a big difference in terms of doing business. Ideally, it helps not just small businesses, but small businesses create most of the jobs in Florida, as well. It is key to both.

Polling shows that two-thirds of Americans want to unlock the clock. My bill is simply a solution to make daylight saving time permanent. Allowing an extra hour of sunlight in the evening gives families more time for outside sports, activities, and school. It stimulates small business and, as I said, job creation; retail tourism; and provides more time for youth sports and outside recreation.

Let me just tell you: You see a lot of kids today. The number is 20 percent of children who are obese. They need to be out more. This will make a difference for them.

There are also significant health benefits associated with DST that would prevent over 200,000 cases of stroke per year. It would make a big difference, as well, for nearly 2 million people in terms of obesity.

Importantly, this bill allows States to opt out in favor of standard time if that is important to them. Nineteen

States have passed the deadline for this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), another member of our committee.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 139, the Sunshine Protection Act.

Twice a year, Americans lose sleep, disrupt their routines, and pay the price for a practice that has outlived its original purpose.

H.R. 139, the Sunshine Protection Act, ends that twice-yearly clock change and makes daylight saving time permanent year round.

Research shows that eliminating the biannual switch reduces the spike in heart attacks, strokes, and workplace accidents that follow the spring-forward transition. Ending the clock change also means fewer disruptions to sleep patterns tied to that adjustment period.

□ 1620

On the safety side, permanent evening daylight means more daylight during peak commuting and after-school hours, leading to fewer pedestrian and traffic fatalities in the evening.

As with many other policies, the impacts are more dramatic for our less affluent neighbors. Hourly workers, shift workers, and families relying on public transit are hit hardest by sudden schedule changes and reduced evening visibility.

More evening daylight reduces the need for artificial lighting and heating in the early evening hours, which can help lower household energy use and utility bills.

For Louisiana families, many of whom work in agriculture, fishing, and outdoor industries tied to the Gulf Coast, permanent daylight saving time would mean more usable evening daylight for safer work conditions, recreation, and valuable time with their families.

The American Farm Bureau Federation supports the Sunshine Protection Act because it would provide consistency and reduce disruptions for farmers and ranchers. A stable, year-round time system makes it easier to plan work, transportation, and market schedules. For agriculture, ending a twice-yearly change means fewer disruptions to the schedule that livestock and labor already depend on.

H.R. 139 offers a simple, permanent fix: no more clock changes, more usable evening daylight, and a system that works better for working families, rural communities, and American agriculture.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE), a fellow Florida Gator.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 139, the Sunshine Protection Act.

For me, this vote has been nearly a decade in the making. In 2018, at the Braden River Barber Shop shortly after we turned back the clocks to standard time, everyone was complaining about the change. Kids are not waking up on time. Everyone is tired. There is a rise in health-related issues. Nobody is able to enjoy activities in the evening. The list went on and on.

The question was: Why are we still changing the clocks? As a State senator in Florida at the time, everyone looked at me and asked if we could do something about it, so we did.

That one conversation led to me introducing a bill in the Florida State Senate also called the Sunshine Protection Act. I didn't know that my friend Mr. SOTO had filed it before then, so I was happy to carry on the tradition.

The idea was pretty simple. Florida is the Sunshine State. We should not be forced to change our clocks twice a year and lose an hour of usable daylight in the evening simply because of outdated Federal law.

That legislation received overwhelming bipartisan support in Tallahassee. In 2018, the Florida Legislature passed the Sunshine Protection Act, and Governor RICK SCOTT signed it into law. There was a catch. Florida could not actually implement the law until Congress acted.

The bill's success at the State level led to Congressman VERN BUCHANAN introducing the Federal version of the Sunshine Protection Act and introducing it year after year, never relenting in pushing for its passage. The Senate even passed the legislation unanimously in 2022, yet the House never gave it a vote.

When I came to Congress in 2019, I continued to fight to make permanent daylight saving time a reality. Today, Mr. Speaker, after nearly a decade of many people working on this issue, we finally have this opportunity.

Americans should never again have to participate in this outdated ritual of turning the clocks back and forth, as we can end the disruption that comes every spring and every fall when the Federal Government tells hundreds of millions of Americans to change their clocks.

Mr. Speaker, 19 States have already acted to support year-round daylight saving time once Congress allows them to do so. Florida has been waiting since 2018.

Why should we make the change? The consensus that day at the barber shop was clear for Americans. It is unhealthy and difficult on families with young children. Kids should have more daylight after school to play sports and be outside. Floridians should have more time to enjoy our beaches, our parks, and the outdoors. Small businesses, restaurants, and communities benefit when Americans have more usable daylight in the evening.

Today, we have an opportunity to finally fix it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my fellow Floridian, Congressman VERN BUCHANAN, for his leadership on H.R. 139 and for his years of work on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to lock the clock. It is time to make daylight saving time permanent. It is time for Congress to finally pass the Sunshine Protection Act. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member PALLONE for this opportunity to talk about the Sunshine Protection Act. I rise in opposition to the bill and the danger it poses to our health and safety.

This bill, sadly, is being rushed to the floor as a political bargaining chip without thorough consideration of the impacts, and we have been here before.

Permanent time is a national decision with implications for every aspect of our health and economy. It deserves a robust, thoughtful debate and an amendment process that allows Members to test each provision of the bill.

For example, we should be able to test the provision that eliminates a State's right to opt out of daylight saving time or the decision to "stop the clock" on daylight saving time in the first place.

I hear broad agreement in this Chamber and beyond that the twice-yearly time changes have acute health consequences, but I want to talk about the chronic long-term impacts of this bill's late winter sunrise.

Early morning light is an important environmental cue to set our bodies' internal clocks and promote alertness, and dim evening light tells our bodies that it is time to sleep.

We function best, scientists tell us, on a physical, mental, and social level when our bodies, the Sun, and the clock on the wall are all aligned.

Kids perform better at school. Workers are more alert. That is why we observe standard time in the winter months and why we should at least consider observing it year-round.

The American Medical Association, American Academy of Sleep Medicine, National Sleep Foundation, and dozens of other societies tell us that if we stop the clock, permanent standard time is a healthier choice—permanent standard time.

That is not the debate before us. We have been here before. In 1974, children died as a result of a permanent daylight saving time attempt or trial when they were trying to go to school in the dark for hours. In 1974, this was revoked.

More than that, we aren't voting on bills right now that would reduce the sky-high costs of food, fuel, and healthcare or address the President's war in Iran. Instead, we are considering a bill that was deadly and dangerous in the past, in the seventies, that we learned from. I hope we don't have to learn that lesson again.

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

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

I want to add that the substance of this bill was heard in the Energy and Commerce Committee recently and placed into the surface transportation bill. It does have bipartisan support. Also, if you want your standard time under this bill, you can keep your standard time.

Mr. Speaker, 19 States, again, have passed legislation for permanent daylight saving time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), my good friend.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BILIRAKIS and the Energy and Commerce Committee for bringing this bill forward.

My dear friend, the gentleman from Florida, VERN BUCHANAN, years ago began this process, understanding that it was more than just an issue that Congress would deal with. It is also an issue that is called spring forward, fall back.

You fall back as we get to October, and that means you lose the time, the light that you had all this time. Spring forward is always seen by the American people—and if you serve for ROGER WILLIAMS and the Republican congressional baseball team—as an opportunity for you to be able to see for the first time in the light what the day is going to look like to catch a fly ball.

The bottom line to this whole thing is spring forward, fall back is something that impacts every single American. It impacts people when they go to work. It impacts people as they try to find time to play with their children at night—just a little bit extra time. It helps people who have retinal or eye issues to be able to see more clearly for longer from the time they get up until the time they work their way home, perhaps after work.

It is no wonder that spring forward, fall back is something that the American people are asking Congress to please standardize and give them more light and opportunity. Spring forward, fall back is an opportunity for the American people to have more time in the light of day to not only live their lives but to accomplish those things, rather than being in the dark.

□ 1630

Mr. Speaker, I will tell you that what this does is it makes it standard across the country, and it does. I think that puts us all with the same opportunity, and that is what the American people want.

I couldn't exactly say it because I didn't want to say it wrong, but "spring forward, fall back" is a commonsense opportunity that every single person knows and understands because as we now have enjoyed our spring forward, if we pass this, we do not have to change it to fall back, to fall back to darkness, to fall back to change.

Lastly, it impacts my staff greatly and anyone on Capitol Hill because we are very acutely aware that when we get off work, like hundreds of millions of Americans, they go home in the dark. It means that people go into parking lots in the dark. It means that people go and perhaps walk home or drive in the dark at a time when it would be a safety factor.

There are, of course, those who do not want this. That really does not bother me. For us to address this with fear rather than knowing that the American people want this is the issue about what drives me to be here.

It is big in Texas because we spend a lot of time outside. I want to reiterate to the American people: We are listening. It is something we have taken up for a long time. Finally, VERN BUCHANAN and the Energy and Commerce Committee have brought this bill to us.

I am very pleased to say I will be an "aye" vote. I hope that my colleagues will be the same.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to address the issue that was mentioned that in 1974 Congress voted to move to permanent daylight savings time and then reversed that decision.

I think that 50 years later, things are different. First of all, in the 1970s, when that was the case, things have changed in the sense that schools have pushed start times later in many districts, including in my district and dramatically fewer kids walk to school. Also, remote and hybrid work has had significant impact on Americans' commuting patterns. Things are not the same today as they were in the 1970s in terms of what people did and how they worked and how they went to school.

Passing this bill now also in the peak summer months gives everyone—and that is schools, workplaces, transit systems—time to plan for this change well in advance of the darkest winter months, and I think that is important also. I am also confident that we are setting ourselves up to succeed this time around so Americans can reap the benefits of eliminating the time change.

Again, it is the time change that really is the problem. Most of us, whether you are for permanent daylight savings time or permanent standard time, don't want to see the switching back and forth.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and, again, I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), our good chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, who led this through the committee. We appreciate him so very much.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend from Florida yielding. It is fun today because I have my friend from Florida controlling time. I

have another friend from Florida (Mr. SOTO) speaking for the bill, and we have the sponsor from Florida. I will say also to the American people, Mr. Speaker, through you, that a very famous resident of Florida mentioned this to me in the Oval Office a few weeks ago, so I know there is strong support.

It is actually called the Sunshine Protection Act, and the reason is people like the longer daylight hours. They like daylight even in the winter-time. I live on the very eastern end of central time. My district is split almost down the middle. I represent people who are on the very western end of eastern time, and I live on the very eastern end of central time. It does get dark at approximately 4:30 in the afternoon where I live.

People want more time, and they want more daylight. The thing is that they just don't want to have to change their clocks. As my friend from New Jersey talked about, in 1974, we did vote to change. It was because of the energy crisis going on when I was a kid. They changed it in the middle of winter. It created all kinds of disturbance.

What we have done with this bill is let people know ahead of time, you are not going to have to change your clock. We have General Assemblies that can lock in which time they want. We all know that Arizona and Hawaii stay on standard time. They will stay on standard time if their General Assembly so chooses. Any other State has the opportunity, whether they are in session or not.

There is always a provision. I know in Kentucky they are not in session, but there is a provision that if Kentucky wants to stay on standard time, the Governor can call them into session and do so. I don't think they are going to do that. We have given States flexibility, but we have given our country consistency.

I really appreciate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) for working hard on this bill. I believe it is the right time to do it, so I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 139, the Sunshine Protection Act, and I believe it will be good for the American people.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to really stress, again, why I think that the status quo is bad. I mean, obviously, some people here—I think a majority—would like to see a permanent daylight savings time and some who I think are in the minority would like to see a permanent standard time.

However, the bottom line is we just can't continue the status quo, Mr. Speaker, because the science and research really is clear. It shows that springing forward and falling back twice a year is harmful to our health. It makes Americans less safe, and it is very unpopular.

Studies have shown increases, as I mentioned before, in heart attacks and strokes, mood and sleep disturbances,

and hospital admissions in the days after a time change. Studies have also shown that increases in stroke rates with the time change are even higher for some of our most vulnerable populations, and that includes seniors, for example.

The bottom line is, Americans' safety is put at greater risk in the days after a time change, and disrupting our sleep has been shown to lead to higher rates of fatal motor vehicle crashes, crimes like robbery and workplace injuries.

Whether or not you agree what should be permanent, the bottom line is that sticking to the status quo and continuing to change our clocks is really the worst option. I am going to stand with the 56 percent of Americans in a recent poll who prefer a shift to permanent daylight savings time to give families more sunlight in the evening hours.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

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

I just want to read off some of the 19 States that proactively passed laws to lock the clock: The great State of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Alabama, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Idaho, Louisiana, South Carolina, Utah, Wyoming, Delaware, Maine, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and of course, the great State of Florida, so it is not a Florida conspiracy.

Mr. Speaker, we want to give people an opportunity to go out in the sunshine, an extra hour a day. I am thinking, first of all, safety for our seniors, but also for our children. Our children are on these devices constantly, unfortunately. They should be given an opportunity to go out, and they should be encouraged to go out and play ball or whatever they would like to do with their friends.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong, very strong vote in favor of this bill. I will tell you that it is very, very important that we get this done as soon as possible.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 139, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1423, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-

minute vote on passage of the bill will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

The motion to recommit on H.R. 1181; and

Passage of H.R. 1181, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 308, nays 117, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 238]

YEAS—308

Adams	Feenstra	Luna
Aderholt	Figures	Luttrell
Aguilar	Fine	Lynch
Alford	Finstad	Mackenzie
Allen	Fischbach	Magaziner
Amodei (NV)	Fitzgerald	Malliotakis
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Maloy
Babin	Fleischmann	Mann
Bacon	Fletcher	Mannion
Baird	Flood	Massie
Balderson	Fong	Mast
Barrett	Foster	Matsui
Baumgartner	Fox	McBath
Bean (FL)	Franklin, Scott	McBride
Beatty	Friedman	McCaul
Begich	Fry	McClain
Bell	Fulcher	McClain Delaney
Bentz	Fuller	McClintock
Bera	Gallagher	McCormick
Bergman	Garamendi	McDowell
Bice	Garbarino	McGovern
Biggs (SC)	Garcia (CA)	McGuire
Bilirakis	Gill (TX)	McIver
Bishop	Gimenez	Meeks
Boebert	Golden (ME)	Mejia
Bost	Goldman (NY)	Menefee
Boyle (PA)	Goldman (TX)	Menendez
Brecheen	Gonzalez, V.	Messmer
Bresnahan	Gooden	Meuser
Brown	Gottheimer	Mfume
Brownley	Graves	Miller (IL)
Buchanan	Gray	Miller (OH)
Budzinski	Green, Al (TX)	Miller (WV)
Burchett	Griffith	Mills
Burlison	Guest	Min
Calvert	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Cammack	Hamadeh (AZ)	Moore (AL)
Carbajal	Harder (CA)	Moore (NC)
Carey	Haridopolos	Moore (WV)
Carson	Harris (NC)	Moran
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Moskowitz
Carter (LA)	Hern (OK)	Moulton
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Mrvan
Casten	Hinson	Mullin
Castro (TX)	Houchin	Murphy
Ciscomani	Houlahan	Neal
Cisneros	Hudson	Nehls
Clark (MA)	Huffman	Norman
Cleaver	Huizenga	Nunn (IA)
Cline	Hunt	Oberholte
Cloud	Hurd (CO)	Ogles
Clyde	Issa	Olshewski
Cohen	Jack	Onder
Cole	Jackson (TX)	Owens
Collins	Jacobs	Pallone
Comer	Johnson (GA)	Palmer
Conaway	Johnson (LA)	Panetta
Correa	Johnson (SD)	Patronis
Costa	Johnson (TX)	Pelosi
Craig	Jordan	Perez
Crane	Joyce (OH)	Perry
Crank	Joyce (PA)	Peters
Crenshaw	Kaptur	Pettersen
Crockett	Keating	Pfleger
Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Davidson	Kelly (MS)	Pou
Davis (IL)	Kelly (PA)	Randall
Davis (NC)	Kennedy (NY)	Reschenthaler
De La Cruz	Kennedy (UT)	Rivas
DelBene	Khanna	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (KY)
Diaz-Balart	Kiley (CA)	Rose
Dingell	Kim	Rouzer
Donalds	Knott	Ruiz
Downing	Kustoff	Rulli
Dunn (FL)	LaHood	Rutherford
Edwards	LaLota	Ryan
Elfreth	Landsman	Salazar
Elzey	Langworthy	Sánchez
Emmer	Latimer	Scalise
Estes	Latta	Schakowsky
Evans (CO)	Lee (FL)	Schmidt
Evans (PA)	Letlow	Schneider
Ezell	Levin	Scholten
Fallon	Loudermilk	Schrier
Fedorchak	Lucas	Schweikert

Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simon
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Soto
Spartz
Stansbury
Stauber
Steube
Strickland
Strong

Stutzman
Subramanyam
Suoizzi
Taylor
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne

Van Epps
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NAYS—117

Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beyer
Biggs (AZ)
Bonamici
Bynum
Casar
Case
Castor (FL)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Courtney
Crawford
Crow
Davids (KS)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Doggett
Escobar
Españat
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Gomez
Goodlander
Gosar
Grijalva
Grothman
Hageman

Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Hayes
Hill (AR)
Himes
Horsford
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Kamlager-Dove
Kean
Krishnamoorthi
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
Meng
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Nadler
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pappas
Pocan

Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Ross
Roy
Salinas
Scanlon
Scott (VA)
Self
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Stanton
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Sykes
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Turner (OH)
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Westerman
Williams (GA)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—6

Dexter
Fields

James
Leger Fernandez

Mace
Miller-Meeks

□ 1717

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, ANSARI, and Messrs. TONKO, BARR, GROTHMAN, and LAWLER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mr. VARGAS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING PRIVACY IN PURCHASES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 1181) to prohibit payment card networks and covered entities from requiring the use of or assigning merchant category codes that distinguish a firearms retailer from general-merchandise retailer or sporting-goods

retailer, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FROST), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 217, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 239]

YEAS—208

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Españat
Evans (PA)
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
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Mannion
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez

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

NAYS—217

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon

Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich

Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (AZ)
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Boebert

Bost
Brecht
Bresnahan
Buchanan
Burchett
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxy
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Goldman (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos

Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Langworthy
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCauley
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran

Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Lucas
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—6

Dexter
Fields

James
Kaptur

Leger Fernandez
Mace

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1725

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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