

bill. I am befuddled as to understanding why the ranking member doesn't.

In any event, it is a good bill, it merits the support of Members on both sides of the aisle, and I am hoping that the ranking member may see the light when the vote comes up.

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

Madam Speaker, I would just add I have talked a lot about my concerns with the DOJ in light of what we have seen from that agency, and I think that is the main reason why this bill is so wrong and it should not be supported.

But the FTC is also engaged in all kinds of things that I just think are interesting.

One commissioner said that she supports prioritizing FTC investigations related to "systemic racism and rule-making for racist practices." A senior FTC adviser who called Kay James, the former head of the Heritage Foundation, she called her a bigot and criticized viewpoint diversity. She is the one who developed FTC policy on AI and discrimination.

Republican Commissioner Wilson described Democrat goals as "rooted in unified world view that draws heavily on Marxism."

This is an agency controlled by people who have a radical belief system, radical opinions, and radical political views. Again, not only is the Department of Justice getting \$140 million more a year, so is the FTC which is run by people with those kinds of positions.

So, again, I think we don't want to be giving more money to agencies with this kind of track record, particularly, I think, now when the American people are about to speak on whom they want to control their Congress. That is why I think we should vote "no" on this legislation, hopefully it goes down, and do the oversight that needs to be done of these two agencies so we can point out the facts and the truth and get that to the American people.

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

□ 1330

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, this bicameral and bipartisan legislation is supported by a broad coalition of labor, consumer, and public interest groups.

As the Biden-Harris administration noted in its Statement of Administration Policy on this bill, H.R. 3843 would advance its "critical mission" to "combat the excessive concentration of industry, the abuses of market power, and the harmful effects of monopoly and monopsony."

Every single United States Senator—every Democrat, every Republican—agrees with this. It is only in this House that there are some people who, for unfathomable reasons, disagree.

Madam Speaker, this bill is squarely in the tradition of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Celler-Kefauver Act, and it should be passed.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE, Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3843, the "Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act of 2021," a bill to ensure fair treatment of small- and medium-sized businesses that are engaged in a merger.

This bill enhances fairness by incentivizing mergers between small and medium-sized enterprises while simultaneously disincentivizing monopolization from larger corporations.

Small and medium-sized enterprises, also known as SMEs, are integral to the U.S. economy. According to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, over the past decade, SMEs have created approximately two-thirds of new private sector jobs, greatly expanding the job market and providing new financial opportunities for hardworking families and individuals.

However, current merger filing fees have impeded businesses that are looking to merge because steep fees may be unaffordable for these SMEs.

Meanwhile, large corporations benefit from disproportionately smaller merging fees that enable them to dominate marketplaces by absorbing smaller companies.

This bill intends to modify and expand the schedule by establishing graduated merger filing fees and requiring that such fees are adjusted each year based on the Consumer Price Index.

To ensure a fair market for the public, the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act of 2021 adjusts the fees made during the merger process based on the aggregate total amount of the merger, considering the adjusted price at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act of 2021 intends to directly solve this issue by amending the aggregate total brackets utilized to determine the filing fee of the merger, where larger aggregate totals incur greater fees.

This legislation would amend the merger fees by decreasing them from \$45,000 to \$30,000 for the first bracket. The criteria to qualify for this bracket are also adjusted. The bracket qualification has been increased to include aggregate total amounts of up to \$161,500,000 from the previous value of \$100,000,000.

Similar adjustments are made to the next two brackets, decreasing the merger fee for companies in the second bracket from \$125,000 to \$100,000 and decreasing the fee of the third, and formerly highest, bracket from \$280,000 to \$250,000.

Finally, the bill will add a fourth, fifth, and sixth bracket for the largest companies which have aggregate total amounts that exceed \$1,000,000,000, \$2,000,000,000, and \$5,000,000,000 respectively. In this way, larger mergers are less incentivized as they must pay a larger fee than before.

According to Texas Economic Development, the state of Texas is home to 3 million small businesses. Texas is home to diverse and numerous small businesses committed to technological discovery and economic stimulation, ranging from scientific development to agriculture and forestry.

Allowing SMEs to thrive without the extra pressures of merger fees is integral to safeguarding the economic freedoms these busi-

nesses need in order to grow and compete against large corporations who seek to dominate and monopolize the marketplace.

Overall, these changes accomplish two goals in promoting a fair marketplace for small- and medium-sized companies.

First, the adjusted merger fee has been decreased for smaller firms, and the qualifying aggregate total has been increased, which encourages mergers among medium-sized companies. By decreasing the fees required for mergers, medium-sized businesses will have more financial resources to reallocate towards developing their workforce, acquiring needed materials, and reinvesting.

Second, this bill hopes to discourage mergers between larger businesses by establishing larger brackets such that businesses whose aggregate total accounting for more than \$1,000,000,000, \$2,000,000,000, and \$5,000,000,000 will not be grouped together. These businesses will be required to pay a larger fee, ideally discouraging monopoly formations.

Additionally, this bill seeks to provide oversight of foreign transactions that may potentially influence the U.S. market. Merging companies must disclose any subsidies received from foreign economic competitors.

The Merger Filing Fee Act of 2021 promotes mergers between medium-sized businesses by adjusting the fee for merging based on the 2022 fiscal year, while also disincentivizing larger-sized businesses from forming monopolies by creating higher brackets with greater fees.

A fair marketplace can be fostered through the implementation of this bill, encouraging small and medium-sized businesses to look for growth opportunities and mitigate extra pressures added by foreign economic imbalances.

Madam Speaker, I urge my fellow Congressmembers to support this bill dedicated to ensuring a fair marketplace for ambitious and innovative American companies by eliminating cost hurdles and establishing fairness in relation to large corporations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired. Pursuant to House Resolution 1396, 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.

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

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

Mr. JORDAN. Madam 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.

BULK INFANT FORMULA TO RETAIL SHELVES ACT

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8982) to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United

States to suspend temporarily rates of duty on imports of certain infant formula base powder used in the manufacturing of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H. 8982

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 “Bulk Infant Formula to Retail Shelves Act”.

SEC. 2. TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS FOR INFANT FORMULA BASE POWDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (in the section referred to as the “HTS”) is amended by inserting the following new subheading in numerical sequence:

“	Infant formula base powder to be used in manufacturing infant formula in the United States, exported on or before November 14, 2022, by a party that has been determined by the Food and Drug Administration to be authorized to lawfully market infant formula in the United States or has received a letter of enforcement discretion from the Food and Drug Administration relating to the marketing of its infant formula in the United States:	Free	No change	No change	”.
	9903.19.23 Provided for in subheading 1901.90.62				

(b) DEFINITION AND APPLICABILITY.—The U.S. Notes to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS are amended by adding at the end following:

“21.(a) For purposes of subheading 9903.19.23, the term ‘infant formula base powder’ means a dry mixture of protein, fat, and carbohydrates that requires only the addition of vitamins and minerals in order to meet the definition of the term ‘infant formula’ in section 201(z) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(z)).

“(b) The necessary proof that an import is a qualifying infant formula base powder under subheading 9903.19.23 shall be established by a written notice from the Food and Drug Administration that the base powder shipment qualifies for importation under such subheading.

“(c) The duty-free treatment of infant formula base powder set forth in subheading 9903.19.23 shall apply only with respect to the importation of an aggregate quantity not exceeding 2,600 metric tons of such infant formula base powder.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during the period beginning on the third day after the date of enactment of this Act and ending at the close of December 31, 2022.

(d) WAIVER OF OTHER DUTIES OR SAFEGUARDS.— Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the period described in subsection (c), articles of infant formula base powder that are classifiable under subheading 9903.19.23 of the HTS, as added by the amendment made by subsection (a), shall not be subject to any additional safeguard duties that may be imposed under subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the ongoing baby formula crisis and urge my colleagues to support the Bulk Infant Formula to Retail Shelves Act.

I raised two kids, and I know the first months of parenthood are tiring and stressful, even in the best of circumstances. But families across the country remain in a challenging position as they try to find formula that they need to feed their babies.

Nationally, 61 percent of formula shelves are still empty. In my home State of Washington, it has been hit harder, with 67 percent of formula shelves empty. While that is an improvement from the May nationwide high of 86 percent, we in Congress have an obligation to do more.

Part of the improvement we have seen over the last few months can be attributed to legislation that I led with Chairman BLUMENAUER, Ranking Member ADRIAN SMITH, and my Ways and Means colleagues back in July that lifted tariffs on imported baby formula. This Chamber and the Senate passed the legislation with overwhelming bipartisan support.

There are still more actions, though, that Congress can take to support families, and that is what this legislation that we will vote on today will do.

Consider what this legislation would mean to parents. Jessie is a mom in my district who has been struggling to find formula for her 7-month-old daughter, Amara. She is not one to ask for help often, but when she was running low on her last can, Jessie joined a local social media group where other parents would post where they saw formula on the shelves. She downloaded an app that would notify her when more cans were available and made backup plans for donated breast milk if it came to that.

Jessie was able to find formula in the end but realizes that she is one of the lucky parents who had the means and the network to support her daughter. Not all parents have these resources.

The Bulk Infant Formula to Retail Shelves Act would boost domestic baby formula production and get more product on our shelves. It would do so by lifting tariffs through the end of the year on safe imported base powder. This is a key component filled with essential proteins, fats, and carbohydrates that are mixed with other nutrients and ingredients to make the formula that parents buy on store shelves or online.

Lifting these tariffs and getting more formula on physical shelves would be especially helpful for families participating in the WIC program, the Women, Infants, and Children program.

For the WIC program, parents must use those resources in brick-and-mortar retail stores, and they can't be used for online purchases currently. About half of the baby formula purchased in the United States is purchased through WIC.

This legislation has strong bipartisan support from the leadership of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, Chair BLUMENAUER, Ranking Member ADRIAN SMITH, and my subcommittee colleagues, Representatives JOHN LARSON, DAN KILDEE, and DREW FERGUSON. In the Senate, we are supported by Senators MIKE LEE, BOB MENENDEZ, TODD YOUNG, and MIKE BRAUN.

Families need our help, and they need it now. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill with the same speed and bipartisan force as they did 2 months ago. We worked hand in hand with our Senate partners to ensure that this measure would pass immediately. We can't delay while parents are struggling to feed their children.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Bulk Infant Formula to Retail Shelves Act. I appreciate my colleague, SUZAN DELBENE, for working together to help lead this bipartisan effort to further address our Nation's ongoing infant formula shortage.

It is very disappointing that the administration knew of this looming shortage for months, actually, before they developed a strategy. So here we are, 9 months into the crisis, and as yet, as of August, 30 percent of our Nation's baby formula was out of stock nationally for 6 weeks in a row. This is simply unacceptable.

I am glad that we can work together to correct this. We must use every tool available to increase domestic manufacturing, including responsibly importing FDA-approved base powder used to manufacture formula when needed.

The Bulk Infant Formula to Retail Shelves Act builds on the bipartisan work done in the Formula Act and supports domestic manufacturing by allowing formula base powder to be imported duty-free through the end of the year.

I will continue to work with my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to use trade tools to strengthen critical supply chains like infant formula.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), who has been a leader on this issue and who is an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues EARL BLUMENAUER, ADRIAN SMITH, DAN KILDEE, and Drew Ferguson for their work on this bill. I especially thank Congresswoman DELBENE for her tireless leadership in advocating for this issue and bringing Members together in a bipartisan manner.

For our listeners out there, that isn't as rare a thing as one might think. But when you have exceptional leadership, and when you have the grandmother-to-be of an infant on the way, you have a sense of urgency that this Congress and this Nation desperately needs.

I can't thank her enough for her leadership on this, as well as my colleagues across the aisle, because we all know that increasing access and lowering costs for importing base powder is especially important, as Congresswoman DELBENE described, for WIC families because we know that means lower costs for working families.

This is a prime example of what can happen when we all work together for the common good. Nothing could be more important than making sure that SUZAN DELBENE's future grandchild has appropriate baby formula.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade who has been an incredible leader on this issue and on the Formula Act that we passed in July.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, is she declaring a conflict of interest on this legislation? Tongue-in-cheek. Excuse me.

We are all excited, awaiting the good news in terms of her family, and I think it is appropriate that we have this legislation on the floor today to help families all across the country.

The complexity that we found out in terms of the infant formula supply leaves us all scratching our heads in terms of all these elements.

I appreciate Congresswoman DELBENE early zeroing in on this, mobilizing support, helping refine legislation, and enabling us to act very quickly.

This is an area that I hope that we will be able to have further conversations because I think there are issues in terms of healthcare supply chain and industrial policy.

It isn't, I think, quite so easy to snap our fingers and make sure that we are

protecting this because it is a complicated matter. I know that at times, there are differences in terms of how much we should be interfering with the private sector and what they do.

I think this might be an area that we can work together to figure out ways that we can hit the appropriate balance, meet the need, not be too intrusive, but make sure we are not behind the curve.

The administration and Congress has made significant progress in this crisis, invoking the Defense Production Act, increasing the flexibility of WIC as was referenced, easing restrictions on imports to supply chain shortages, and enacting our Formula Act to temporarily suspend tariffs on infant formula.

We are expanding that work today to include formula base powder imports. Like finish formula, infant formula base powder imports face a substantial tariff when imported at a time when families need all the help they can get.

I don't want to take undue time, but I just want to commend our team working together, sending the appropriate signal, and hope it provides a foundation for other areas where we might be able to look for ways to thread that needle to be able to have partnerships with the private sector and with government to be able to make sure that we deal with these fragile supply chains.

One of the things the pandemic has demonstrated is how fragile our supply chains are. The notion, with so many industries dealing with just in time, puts them in a situation where the supply chain is so brittle that it produces results that horrify us all, like dumping milk on the ground because we couldn't get it to producers.

So I hope it leads to a broader conversation about things we can do to ease the pressures on supply chains and that this is an area where we can continue to work together and make a difference.

□ 1345

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity that we can work together to remove barriers to getting nutrition to especially young children. As a father of pretty young kids, I can appreciate the fact that it is pretty scary for families not being able to find formula when they previously could.

I think that when we talk about supply chains, as was discussed as well, we have got a lot of work to do ahead of us, and that we can hopefully bring about more affordable results for the American people.

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

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for all of his support on this legislation. It is something that will impact families across the country right away. It not only will help to make baby formula more available, but also to reduce the

cost of that formula, and, in particular, help the families who are using WIC across the country.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the strong bipartisan support in the House and the Senate, and it is important for us to move quickly. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8982, which amends the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to suspend tariffs on the imports of formula base powders that are used to manufacture infant formula in the United States.

The reason why this bill is so important can best be demonstrated by conversations that I had at the height of the baby formula shortage earlier this year.

This past spring, 40 percent of baby formula stock that is normally available nationwide was not available in stores.

Practically the entire country was alarmed at this because so many American families rely on baby formula, and even among those who don't, virtually every American knows some family with a young child.

As the founder and Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, the needs of women, families, and children are my consistent priority, and the unavailability of baby formula amounted to a crisis.

To address the shortage, in May, I hosted a baby formula give-away event in my TX-18th district of Houston.

At the event, I witnessed first-hand the struggles faced by mothers in need. Constituents came to me with open arms and gratitude for the opportunity to receive baby formula that they couldn't find in stores.

Many families described the stress and anxiety of not being able to properly nourish their infant children since baby formula was nowhere to be found locally or online.

Infants are put at risk of physical and mental impairment without proper nourishment.

The legislation we are voting on today will dramatically increase the availability of formula so that children are no longer at risk of these problems.

By suspending tariffs on base powders for infant formula this bill would enable us to boost the domestic production that is necessary to get infant formula back on our shelves in sufficient quantity nationwide.

The renewed, consistent output and distribution of baby formula would ameliorate the nationwide short supply of these essential products that was amplified by pandemic-related supply chain issues.

In response to these shortages, the Food and Drug Administration exercised selective enforcement of base formula regulations to amend the importation of safe infant formula from other countries.

Earlier this year, Congress passed the Formula Act, which lifted steep tariffs on baby formula until the end of this year.

While this alleviated the immediate shortage and parents began to find baby formula in stores, the Formula Act only suspended tariffs on infant formula itself and not the ingredients necessary to make it.

There are still high tariffs on infant formula base powders, a key foundational component necessary for making baby formula products.

This is an issue that needs to be addressed now because if we do not have the key components that are needed to make infant formula, then the current tariff suspensions we have are of no use in the long run.

It is imperative that we eliminate any obstacles in the way of getting formula back onto the shelves and in the hands of parents everywhere.

Tariffs are set in place to protect our trade but with the health of our country's infants at risk, ensuring that baby formula is easily and consistently available in stores must always remain a priority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8982.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- Motion to recommit on H.R. 7780;
- Passage of H.R. 7780, if ordered;
- Passage of H.R. 3843;
- Motions to suspend the rules and pass:
 - S. 4900;
 - S. 1198;
 - H.R. 8466;
 - S. 3470;
 - S. 2551;
 - S. 958;
 - H.R. 6965;
 - H.R. 7321;
 - S. 3662;
 - H.R. 8888;
 - S. 2794;
 - H.R. 8446; and
 - H.R. 8463; and

An en bloc motion to suspend the rules.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

MENTAL HEALTH MATTERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 7780) to support the behavioral needs of students and youth, invest in the school-based behavioral health workforce, and ensure access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits, offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN), 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 220, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 458]

YEAS—208

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| Aderholt | Garbarino | Miller (IL) |
| Allen | Garcia (CA) | Miller (WV) |
| Amodei | Gibbs | Miller-Meeks |
| Armstrong | Gimenez | Moolenaar |
| Arrington | Gohmert | Mooney |
| Babin | Gonzales, Tony | Moore (AL) |
| Bacon | Gonzalez (OH) | Moore (UT) |
| Baird | Good (VA) | Mullin |
| Balderson | Gooden (TX) | Murphy (NC) |
| Banks | Gosar | Nehls |
| Barr | Granger | Newhouse |
| Bentz | Graves (LA) | Norman |
| Bergman | Graves (MO) | Obermanolte |
| Bice (OK) | Green (TN) | Owens |
| Biggs | Greene (GA) | Palazzo |
| Bilirakis | Griffith | Palmer |
| Bishop (NC) | Grothman | Pence |
| Boebert | Guest | Perry |
| Bost | Guthrie | Pfluger |
| Brady | Harris | Posey |
| Brooks | Harshbarger | Reschenthaler |
| Buchanan | Hartzler | Rice (SC) |
| Buck | Hern | Rodgers (WA) |
| Bucshon | Herrell | Rogers (AL) |
| Budd | Herrera Beutler | Rogers (KY) |
| Burchett | Hice (GA) | Rose |
| Burgess | Higgins (LA) | Rosendale |
| Calvert | Hill | Rouzer |
| Cammack | Hinson | Roy |
| Carey | Hudson | Rutherford |
| Carl | Huizenga | Salazar |
| Carter (GA) | Issa | Scalise |
| Carter (TX) | Jackson | Schweikert |
| Cawthorn | Jacobs (NY) | Scott, Austin |
| Chabot | Johnson (LA) | Sempolinski |
| Cline | Johnson (OH) | Sessions |
| Cloud | Johnson (SD) | Simpson |
| Clyde | Jordan | Smith (MO) |
| Cole | Joyce (OH) | Smith (NE) |
| Comer | Joyce (PA) | Smith (NJ) |
| Conway | Katko | Smucker |
| Crawford | Keller | Spartz |
| Crenshaw | Kelly (MS) | Staubert |
| Curtis | Kelly (PA) | Steel |
| Davidson | Kim (CA) | Stefanik |
| Davis, Rodney | Kustoff | Steil |
| DesJarlais | LaHood | Steube |
| Diaz-Balart | LaMalfa | Stewart |
| Donalds | Lamborn | Taylor |
| Duncan | Latta | Tenney |
| Dunn | LaTurner | Thompson (PA) |
| Ellzey | Lesko | Tiffany |
| Emmer | Letlow | Timmons |
| Estes | Long | Turner |
| Fallon | Loudermillk | Upton |
| Feenstra | Lucas | Valadao |
| Ferguson | Luetkemeyer | Van Drew |
| Finstad | Mace | Van Duyne |
| Fischbach | Malliotakis | Wagner |
| Fitzgerald | Mann | Walberg |
| Fitzpatrick | Massie | Waltz |
| Fleischmann | Mast | Weber (TX) |
| Flood | McCarthy | Webster (FL) |
| Flores | McCaul | Wenstrup |
| Foxx | McClain | Westerman |
| Franklin, C. | McClintock | Williams (TX) |
| Scott | McHenry | Wilson (SC) |
| Fulcher | McKinley | Wittman |
| Gaetz | Meijer | Womack |
| Gallagher | Meuser | |

NAYS—220

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Brownley | Clyburn |
| Aguilar | Bush | Cohen |
| Allred | Bustos | Connolly |
| Auchincloss | Butterfield | Cooper |
| Axne | Carbajal | Correa |
| Barragán | Cárdenas | Costa |
| Bass | Carson | Courtney |
| Beatty | Carter (LA) | Craig |
| Bera | Cartwright | Crow |
| Beyer | Case | Cuellar |
| Bishop (GA) | Casten | David (KS) |
| Blumenauer | Castor (FL) | Davis, Danny K. |
| Blunt Rochester | Castro (TX) | Dean |
| Bonamici | Cherfilus- | DeFazio |
| Bourdeaux | McCormick | DeGette |
| Bowman | Chu | DeLauro |
| Boyle, Brendan | Cicilline | DelBene |
| F. | Clark (MA) | Demings |
| Brown (MD) | Clarke (NY) | DeSaulnier |
| Brown (OH) | Cleaver | Deutch |

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|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Dingell | Lee (NV) | Ruiz |
| Doggett | Leger Fernandez | Ruppersberger |
| Doyle, Michael | Levin (CA) | Rush |
| F. | Levin (MI) | Ryan (NY) |
| Escobar | Lieu | Ryan (OH) |
| Eshoo | Lofgren | Sánchez |
| Espallat | Lowenthal | Sarbanes |
| Evans | Luria | Scanlon |
| Fletcher | Lynch | Schakowsky |
| Foster | Malinowski | Schiff |
| Frankel, Lois | Maloney, | Schneider |
| Gallego | Carolyn B. | Schrader |
| Garamendi | Maloney, Sean | Schrier |
| Garcia (IL) | Manning | Scott (VA) |
| Garcia (TX) | Matsui | Scott, David |
| Golden | McBath | Sewell |
| Gomez | McCollum | Sherman |
| Gonzalez, | McEachin | Sherrill |
| Vicente | McGovern | McNerney |
| Gottheimer | McNerney | Meeks |
| Green, Al (TX) | Meeks | Meng |
| Grijalva | Meng | Mfume |
| Harder (CA) | Moore (WI) | Morelle |
| Hayes | Morelle | Moulton |
| Higgins (NY) | Moulton | Mirman |
| Himes | Murphy (FL) | Murphy (FL) |
| Horsford | Nadler | Napolitano |
| Houlahan | Nadler | Neal |
| Hoyer | Napolitano | Neguse |
| Huffman | Neal | Newman |
| Jackson Lee | Neguse | Norcross |
| Jacobs (CA) | Newman | O'Halleran |
| Jayapal | Norcross | Ocasio-Cortez |
| Jeffries | O'Halleran | Omar |
| Johnson (GA) | Ocasio-Cortez | Pallone |
| Johnson (TX) | Omar | Panetta |
| Jones | Pallone | Pappas |
| Kahele | Panetta | Pascrell |
| Kaptur | Pappas | Payne |
| Keating | Pascrell | Peltola |
| Kelly (IL) | Payne | Perlmutter |
| Khanna | Peltola | Peters |
| Kildee | Perlmutter | Phillips |
| Kilmer | Peters | Pingree |
| Kim (NJ) | Phillips | Pocan |
| Kind | Pingree | Porter |
| Kirkpatrick | Pocan | Pressley |
| Krishnamoorthi | Porter | Price (NC) |
| Kuster | Pressley | Quigley |
| Lamb | Price (NC) | Raskin |
| Langevin | Quigley | Rice (NY) |
| Larsen (WA) | Raskin | Ross |
| Larson (CT) | Rice (NY) | Roybal-Allard |
| Lawrence | Ross | |
| Lawson (FL) | Roybal-Allard | |
| Lee (CA) | | |

NOT VOTING—4

□ 1442

Mses. BLUNT ROCHESTER, STANSBURY, BROWNLEY, BROWN of Ohio, MCCOLLUM, Messrs. TAKANO, RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LOFGREN, Messrs. JOHNSON of Georgia, MCNERNEY, Ms. WILD, Messrs. MORELLE, YARMUTH, POCAN, Mrs. PELTOLA, Messrs. GALLEGO, ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Messrs. FOSTER, CORREA, VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and RYAN of Ohio changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. COLE, MCKINLEY, HILL, Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. MCHENRY and MOORE of Alabama changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Bacon (Hartzler) | Carter (TX) | Conway |
| Beatty (Cicilline) | (Weber (TX)) | (LaMalfa) |
| Bilirakis | Cawthorn | DeFazio |
| (Fleischmann) | (Gohmert) | (Pallone) |
| Brooks | Cherfilus- | Demings (Dean) |
| (Fleischmann) | McCormick | Diaz-Balart |
| Buchanan | (Neguse) | (Reschenthaler) |
| (Bucshon) | Chu (Beyer) | |