

examine the risks, find opportunities for modernization, and pursue secure updates to protect the sanctity and security of our elections.

We must make investments in research to improve cybersecurity of our voting systems. Cyber warfare is an ever-escalating program, and our right to vote is foundational and must be protected.

This bipartisan bill will initiate important research into the security of election technology, enabling us to take the necessary steps for every American to trust that their vote is counted.

Madam Speaker, I am glad to support this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON, Chairwoman SHERRILL, and Representative ANTHONY GONZALEZ for working together in a bipartisan manner to produce measured legislation that will help secure and modernize America's voting systems.

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

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, this is a practical, bipartisan piece of legislation that will work to secure our elections.

The administration committee discharged this bill in February, and I hope I can count on robust support from my colleagues there.

When the House passed the Help America Vote Act nearly 20 years ago, we recognized that our election systems need protection. That is why that landmark legislation included the provisions I already mentioned to advance research, technology, and standards development for voting systems.

We are in a new technological landscape today, and our voting systems need to be updated accordingly, and this is the first step in that direction.

NIST already has a team of experts working with the Election Assistance Commission on standards for voting technology, and they are absolutely qualified to pursue this research.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues today. Thank you to Representative GONZALEZ for his work on this bill.

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

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for H.R. 4990, the Election Technology Research Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

My return to Congress in 2019 was prompted in part by my membership in Issue One's ReFormers Caucus, a nonpartisan group of more than 200 former Members of Congress, governors, ambassadors and cabinet members. This committed Caucus, whose slogan is "fix democracy first", is focused on a range of reforms essential to returning government to the people.

Central to these reforms are much higher and broader participation in our elections and enhanced faith in the validity of our election

results. Election security is in turn the critical foundation of participation and faith. It should be and largely is a universal goal, especially given continuing, emerging and expanding threats to our election systems.

This bipartisan measure would help ensure that our elections are secured by the most advanced and best voting technology. It authorizes federal research to establish and maintain the highest standards possible, and establishes a Center of Excellence in Election Systems to regularly and thoroughly test the security and accessibility of voting systems and certify voting system technology.

This measure passed our House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology with unanimous support because the Committee recognized the critical need for federal resources and leadership on this issue. It also was endorsed by my Blue Dog Coalition because it advances our own commitment to national security and accessible democracy.

I thank Congresswoman SHERRILL for her leadership on this important issue, and urge full House passage.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4990.

Voting is the bedrock of our representative democracy. The integrity of our election infrastructure is essential to free and fair elections. Votes are cast and counted using a variety of systems, from hand-marked paper ballots to direct-recording electronic machines. There is a whole host of other technology that also supports the process, including electronic pollbooks, voter registration databases, and other components of comprehensive systems.

I support H.R. 4990, the Election Technology Research Act of 2019, because it invests in science to bolster the resilience of election technology, and commend its sponsor, Representative SHERRILL, for authoring the bill. This legislation is in keeping with other bills this House has passed in the 116th Congress to protect our democratic institutions, including H.R. 1 (the For the People Act), H.R. 2722 (the SAFE Act), and H.R. 4617 (the SHIELD Act).

Russia attacked our democracy in 2016. Special Counsel Robert Mueller's investigation confirmed that Russian GRU officers "targeted individuals and entities involved in the administration of the elections. Victims included U.S. state and local entities, such as state boards of elections (SBOEs), secretaries of state, and county governments, as well as individuals who worked for those entities. The GRU also targeted private technology firms responsible for manufacturing and administering election-related software and hardware, such as voter registration software and electronic polling stations."

In July 2020, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) published an election infrastructure risk assessment. It found that "compromises to the integrity of state-level voter registration systems, the preparation of election data (e.g., ballot programming), vote aggregation systems, and election websites present particular risk to the ability of jurisdictions to conduct elections."

Our elections remain under threat from foreign adversaries. In August 2020, the Director of the United States Counterintelligence and Security Center said that foreign states may use the 2020 elections to "seek to compromise our election infrastructure for a range of possible purposes, such as interfering with

the voting process, stealing sensitive data, or calling into question the validity of the election results."

H.R. 4990 is commonsense, bipartisan legislation that responds to these ongoing threats. It authorizes new research and standards for election infrastructure security. It directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) to carry out research that will increase the understanding of cyber and other threats to voting systems. It will lead to the development of technology, processes, and policies for more secure and accessible elections. This includes the cybersecurity of different components of voting systems, end-to-end verifiable systems, voter privacy and data protection, election auditing, interoperability of system technologies, and ballot tracking.

Importantly, the bill also amends the Help America Vote Act to expand the definition of voting systems to include electronic pollbooks, voter registration databases, systems for carrying out post-election auditing, and related technology. This will lead to improved guidance to election administrators for these systems by the Election Assistance Commission and its partners, which include NIST.

I am pleased to support H.R. 4990 and urge its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4990, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENSURING CHILDREN AND CHILD CARE WORKERS ARE SAFE ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRIST). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7909) to facilitate access to child care services safely and securely during the COVID-19 pandemic, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 387, nays 33, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

YEAS—387

Abraham	Baird	Bishop (NC)
Adams	Balderson	Bishop (UT)
Aderholt	Barr	Blumenauer
Aguilar	Barragán	Blunt Rochester
Allen	Bass	Bonamici
Allred	Beatty	Bost
Amodel	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Armstrong	Bergman	F.
Axne	Beyer	Brady
Babin	Bilirakis	Brindisi
Bacon	Bishop (GA)	Brooks (IN)

Brown (MD) Gooden
 Brownley (CA) Gottheimer
 Buchanan Granger
 Bucshon Graves (GA)
 Budd Graves (LA)
 Bustos Graves (MO)
 Butterfield Green, Al (TX)
 Byrne Grijalva
 Calvert Grothman
 Carbajal Guest
 Carson (IN) Guthrie
 Carter (GA) Haaland
 Carter (TX) Hagedorn
 Cartwright Harder (CA)
 Case Hartzler
 Casten (IL) Hastings
 Castor (FL) Hayes
 Castro (TX) Heck
 Chabot Hern, Kevin
 Chu, Judy Herrera Beutler
 Cicilline Higgins (NY)
 Cisneros Hill (AR)
 Clark (MA) Himes
 Clarke (NY) Holding
 Clay Hollingsworth
 Cleaver Horn, Kendra S.
 Clyburn Horsford
 Cohen Houlihan
 Cole Hoyer
 Collins (GA) Hudson
 Comer Huffman
 Conaway Huiזנגa
 Connolly Hurd (TX)
 Cook Jackson Lee
 Cooper Jacobs
 Correa Jayapal
 Costa Jeffries
 Courtney Johnson (GA)
 Cox (CA) Johnson (LA)
 Craig Johnson (OH)
 Crawford Johnson (SD)
 Crenshaw Johnson (TX)
 Crist Joyce (OH)
 Crow Joyce (PA)
 Cuellar Kaptur
 Cunningham Katko
 Curtis Keating
 Davids (KS) Keller
 Davis (CA) Kelly (IL)
 Davis, Danny K. Kelly (MS)
 Davis, Rodney Kelly (PA)
 Dean Kennedy
 DeGette Khanna
 DeLauro Kildee
 DelBene Kilmer
 Delgado Kim
 Demings Kind
 DeSaulnier King (NY)
 DesJarlais Kinzinger
 Deutch Kirkpatrick
 Diaz-Balart Krishnamoorthi
 Dingell Kuster (NH)
 Doggett Kustoff (TN)
 Doyle, Michael LaHood
 F. LaMalfa
 Duncan Lamb
 Dunn Langevin
 Emmer Larsen (WA)
 Engel Larson (CT)
 Escobar Latta
 Eshoo Lawrence
 Espaillat Lawson (FL)
 Estes Lee (CA)
 Evans Lee (NV)
 Ferguson Lesko
 Finkenauer Levin (CA)
 Fitzpatrick Levin (MI)
 Fleischmann Lieu, Ted
 Fletcher Lipinski
 Flores Loeb sack
 Fortenberry Lofgren
 Foster Long
 Foxx (NC) Loudermilk
 Frankel Lowenthal
 Fudge Lowey
 Fulcher Lucas
 Gabbard Luetkemeyer
 Gallagher Luján
 Gallego Luria
 Garamendi Lynch
 Garcia (CA) Malinowski
 Garcia (IL) Maloney,
 Garcia (TX) Carolyn B.
 Gianforte Maloney, Sean
 Gibbs Marchant
 Golden Marshall
 Gomez Mast
 Gonzalez (OH) Matsui
 Gonzalez (TX) McAdams

McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McKinley
 McNERney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mucarsel-Powell
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Norcross
 Nunes
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Olson
 Omar
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Roby
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose (NY)
 Rouda
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Shimkus
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spano

Speier
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Taylor
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiffany
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko

Amash
 Arrington
 Banks
 Biggs
 Brooks (AL)
 Buck
 Burchett
 Olson
 Burgess
 Cheney
 Cline
 Cloud
 Cárdenas
 DeFazio
 McHenry
 Nadler

Davidson (OH)
 Gaetz
 Gohmert
 Gosar
 Green (TN)
 Griffith
 Harris
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Jordan
 King (IA)

Davidson (OH)
 Davis, Rodney
 Delgado
 Demings
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Doggett
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Engel
 Espaillat
 Estes
 Ferguson
 Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Bost
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady
 Brindisi
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Butterfield
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carbajal
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Castor (FL)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cisneros
 Cline
 Cloud
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Connolly
 Cook
 Correa
 Costa
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cunningham
 Curtis

Torres (CA)
 Torres Small
 (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Van Drew
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Waltz

Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watkins
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yarmuth
 Young
 Zeldin

□ 1422
 AFTER RECESS
 The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MFUME) at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.

EQUITY AND INCLUSION
 ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2019
 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. 2574) to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore the right to individual civil actions in cases involving disparate impact, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx), 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 255, nays 164, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]
 YEAS—255

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bergman
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Bishop (UT)
 Bost
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady
 Brindisi
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Butterfield
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carbajal
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Castor (FL)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cisneros
 Cline
 Cloud
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Connolly
 Cook
 Correa
 Costa
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cunningham
 Curtis

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.
 Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.