

and local governments to be able to address these needs and continue to function.

I will tell you, too, that—again, I speak only for myself—the best way to help struggling families is to get them back to work. The best way to save our Main Street is to give our small and medium-sized businesses more help than we have. This bill does neither.

I don't believe—I think it is correct when the earlier speaker said this is not a stimulus; it is not. And it does nothing to help get people back to work.

I worry that, as we spend another nearly half a trillion dollars so hastily, we are not targeting this help to the very Americans who are struggling the most and need that help.

I will also point out that, as I said earlier, Congress has come together to provide a family of four with one unemployed parent, now, just a little short of \$40,000 of Federal money in their traditional State unemployment because we knew they were struggling. Now is the time to get them back to work. That is my personal objection to this bill.

I urge Congress to pause for a moment to assess the vaccinations over the next few months or year to determine where next we need to weigh in, if at all, on this recovery as we continue to work together to defeat this virus.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to be here today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

I acknowledge the good efforts of Ranking Member BRADY on the energy front in the tax package, as well. It is a series of compromised measures. He did a terrific job, I think it is fair to say, on surprise billing, and not to mention USMCA. Those were very substantial accomplishments that the Ways and Means Committee led on in the 116th Congress.

Mr. BRADY, as he was closing, mentioned that this measure he did not want to see treated as stimulus, and he is right; this is not about stimulus.

This is about stability.

This is about building a bridge for those people who are really hurting as we turn the page on this year.

This is about those who are wondering how they are going to make the next rental payment, sustenance for the American family, how they might repair that automobile that sits in the garage idle because they couldn't afford it.

That is what this is really about this evening.

I started with Charles Dickens and "A Christmas Carol" and the lessons of Jacob Marley, but let me conclude with a very simple description in "The Epic of America."

When asked what it was that set America apart from the rest of the world, it was suggested it was a habit of the heart, a kindness and a decency

and a goodness. And let me close the debate on that basis and urge passage of the CASH Act and \$2,000 for the American people.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9051.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WILLIAM M. (MAC) THORNBERRY
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 1271, the unfinished business is the further consideration of the veto message of the President on the bill (H.R. 6395) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

(For veto message, see proceedings of the House of December 24, 2020.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), the ranking member of the committee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the veto message of the President of the United States to the bill H.R. 6395.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding and once again want to commend him for his stewardship of the committee through very challenging times.

Madam Speaker, I continue to support this bill, as more than 80 percent of the House did just 20 days ago. It is the exact same bill, not a comma has changed.

It still prevents the military from having their pay cut. It still creates new tools to deal with a newly aggressive China. It still includes the important U.S.-Israel Assistance Act and provides help for Vietnam veterans.

One thing, I guess, is new in the past few days, because a devastating cyberattack by Russia has been exposed; but, fortunately, this bill has dozens of provisions to help strengthen the country's defenses in cyber.

So the President has exercised his constitutional prerogative. Now, Madam Speaker, it is up to us. Our troops, the country, indeed, the world is watching to see what we will do, whether we can tune out other differences and still come together to support the men and women of the military and American national security.

I would only ask that, as Members vote, they put the best interests of the country first. There is no other consideration that should matter. This vote is about supporting our troops and defending America. While not perfect, this bill does a good job of advancing both and should be supported once again.

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

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

I rise to strongly urge Members to uphold what we did in this Chamber just a couple weeks ago and what the Senate did, as well; and that is we passed an overwhelmingly bipartisan bill, with roughly 80 percent of the vote in both the Senate and the House.

The legislative branch made it absolutely clear that we support this piece of legislation, and as the gentleman from Texas just noted, we support it with very good reason.

It is enormously important to give our troops the support that they need to carry out the job that we all are asking them to do. That is, I think, one of our minimum obligations as Members of Congress. And this bill reflects that.

This bill is the process of a lengthy effort involving Members of both Chambers, both parties, that have come together and put together an incredibly strong piece of legislation. That is why it passed so overwhelmingly just a couple weeks ago. And nothing has changed. Nothing has changed. The bill is exactly the same and every little bit as important.

Now, the President has the right to veto it, but I think we, as Members of

the legislative body, have to look at the reason behind that. Was it because of something in the bill?

Pieces of legislation come through here all the time, and we occasionally miss something. The President finds out, and we say: Gosh, I didn't know that. That is not what happened here.

I really want Members to understand the President vetoed this because of something that isn't in the bill and was never going to be in the bill, something totally unrelated to national security and something that we were not going to do in any event.

There is literally no reason to veto this bill for the reasons that the President did and certainly no reason for us not to uphold what we did in passing this bill. This is really important that we exercise our legislative prerogative.

There are all kinds of crucial provisions in this bill, but I will just point to one, and that is the one that Mr. THORNBERRY mentioned earlier, to give you an idea of why it is important that the legislative branch do its job in exercising oversight of the Department of Defense in providing national security policy, and that is the cyber issue.

Thanks to the leadership of Chairman LANGEVIN, chairman of the subcommittee that deals with this issue, and Ranking Member STEFANIK, they have worked together to really put together an incredible package to try to better address these very cyber issues that we are now facing. That is what we do in this legislation, and it is not always exciting, but it is incredibly important to meet our obligation to our troops and to the national security of this country.

It is enormously important that we pass this bill. We did it once. Let's just do it one more time, and then we can all go home for the year. We can be done, and we can be proud of what we have accomplished.

I urge Members to vote in favor of this bill to do what we did just a couple weeks ago. Show the country that the legislative branch can still do its job.

I will close on one note, which we make a lot of times.

□ 1700

This is the most bipartisan committee in Congress. That is not an easy thing to achieve. We have a lot of things that we passionately disagree about in this body, and we should, but on the Armed Services bill, we manage to come together. It is not always easy, but we get it done.

I think it is enormously important that we let the country know that that process hasn't died. We put together a product, a bipartisan, bicameral product that has gotten an overwhelming number of votes.

Let's show the American public that the legislative process works at least a little bit better than sometimes they think it does, that we can get our job done and, in this case, get our job done for the men and women who put their lives on the line to protect this coun-

try. We owe them nothing less than that.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, I rise in strong opposition to the Administration's seemingly callous veto of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 and proudly announce my intention to vote to override this reckless veto.

I take this action because I disagree with the President that preserving monuments and memorials and naming military installations for the defenders of slavery who took up arms against the United States to achieve their aims is more important and a higher priority than providing the funding, resources, and support to the nation's military and civilian defense person, one of the nation's most respected institutions and its most diverse and representative.

Other than his pique at being on the short end of what is by his own account an Electoral College landslide and being routed by seven million votes in his failed bid for reelection, there is absolutely no basis for the erstwhile Commander-in-Chief to veto the bipartisan NDAA and deny our servicemembers a long-overdue pay raise and hazard duty pay many of whom live in or are from my congressional district.

It is cruel, shameful, and heartless for a Commander-in-Chief to deny to more than 100,000 federal employees the paid family leave child care, housing and health protections authorized by the FY2021 NDAA or to withhold from our veterans the benefits that they need and deserve.

The FY2021 NDAA Conference Report, negotiated under the careful stewardship of Chairman ADAM SMITH of Washington and Ranking Member MAC THORNBERRY in the House and Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman JAMES INHOFE of Oklahoma and Ranking Member JACK REED of Rhode Island is carefully crafted, exemplary legislation reflecting the nation's sacred commitment to those who willingly risk their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to keep our nation safe and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.

The FY21 NDAA provides a long-sought after benefit for tens of thousands of Vietnam-era veterans who are struggling with certain health complications after being exposed to Agent Orange while serving their country.

In addition, the legislation authorizes \$8.4 billion in military construction projects to fortify critical infrastructure and base realignment and closure clean up, it contains important new tools to deter adversaries China and Russia from attacking or threatening our national interests; and mandates reforms to make the Pentagon more efficient, innovative, and cost-effective.

In the legislation there are significant bipartisan provisions to strengthen our posture on artificial intelligence and cybersecurity and to fortify our alliance with NATO and our security relationship with Israel.

With the passage of the FY2021 NDAA, expectant mothers in the military could receive free loaner maternity uniforms because the legislation directs the Department of Defense to conduct a pilot program to issue maternity

uniforms and related items to pregnant military members on a temporary and as-needed basis.

Madam Speaker, this is important because women make up about 21 percent of the Air Force; 20.2 percent of the Navy; 15.4 percent of the Army; and 9 percent of the Marine Corps.

Also, the FY2021 NDAA makes needed reforms to prevent sexual assault, a matter of great importance to the public and my colleagues, particularly those of us from Texas, where Fort Hood is located and where Army Specialist Vanessa Guillén was murdered to prevent her from reporting the sexual harassment and abuse she suffered from her direct superior in the chain of command.

I am very grateful to Congressman BROWN of Maryland, himself a veteran of the Armed Services, for his leadership in ensuring the NDAA authorize and approve the renaming of military bases currently named for persons who took up arms for the Confederacy and against the United States.

I am very pleased that included in the legislation is my language directing the consideration be given to distinguished and heroic African-American and Native American servicemembers in the renaming of military bases.

Removing the stain of bases and military installations being name for confederate traitors is an act of profound reconciliation and healing.

For too long African Americans servicemembers have been forced to tolerate the hidden racism that existed under the guise of the rebel flag, knowing through oral history the brutality of those who voluntarily fought for the Confederacy.

The FY2021 NDAA ushers in a new enlightened era where the names of traitors who took up arms against the United States will have their names removed from places of honor such as military bases or installations.

These individuals will not be forgotten; instead they will have a permanent place in history and their records will be studied and examined in full by historians and scholars.

Madam Speaker, it is also fitting that FY2021 NDAA directs the Department of Defense to take concrete actions to recognize and memorialize the contributions made by African Americans and Native Americans servicemembers in defense of our nation.

The history of African Americans and Native Americans serving in the military date back to the colonial period of our nation to the present day.

In every war waged from the Battle of Lexington to the Battle for Fallujah, African Americans and Native Americans have honorably answered the call to duty, and served with great valor and distinction in America's armed forces.

At decisive moments in our nation's history, the United States military and its citizens warriors answered the call and were decisive in the nation's epic battles for freedom and liberty, including:

Revolutionary War (1776–1783); War of 1812 (1812–1814); Mexican-American War (1836); Civil War (1861–1865); Spanish-American War (1898); World War I (1914–1918); World War II (1941–1945); Korean War (1950–1953); Vietnam War (1965–1975); Gulf War (1991); and Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, as well as conflicts in other theaters of war.

The military was there doing a job no other branch of our nation's government could do—in the face of overwhelming danger—when the fate of the American Experiment was on the line.

Our thanks to the military for always answering the call of duty—whether that call comes in the dead of night or the light of day—we know that we can count on you.

The names and faces of millions of African Americans who have served our nation in uniform may fade from memory, but today we have the opportunity to remember and see them in the faces of the young men and women who preserved freedom in the world, even at a time when the blessings of liberty were denied to them at home.

The Jackson Lee provision in the FY2021 NDAA recognizes that there is no shortage of distinguished veterans, and especially African American and Native American veterans, who are worthy of the honor of naming a military facility in their honor.

Let me provide for the record some representative candidates.

UNITED STATES ARMY

General Roscoe Robinson Jr., the first black four-star general in the Army and 1951 West Point graduate who attended the service academy before the Army was desegregated and served in Korea and Vietnam, with valor decorations in both conflicts, and as a training officer as part of the U.S. military support mission in Liberia. He went on to become the first black commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, deputy chief of staff for operations in U.S. Army Europe, commander of U.S. Forces Japan, the U.S. representative on the NATO Military Committee.

William Harvey Carney was the first African American recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, which he received for his actions on July 18, 1863 at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, while a member of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War—the state's first all-black regiment.

The 54th Massachusetts was the subject of the film, "Glory," starring Denzel Washington and Morgan Freeman.

Lieutenant Colonel Charity Edna Adams was appointed to lead the African American Women's Army Corps unit designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, which became known as the "Six Triple Eight."

The "Six Triple Eight" unit was instrumental in establishing and maintaining morale because it assured that mail from the battlefield and the home-front flowed efficiently and timely.

Lt. Col. Margaret E. Bailey of the Army Nurse Corps was the first nurse to be promoted to lieutenant colonel.

UNITED STATES NAVY

Messman First Class Dorie Miller was serving in a noncombat role in the Navy, when he acted heroically to defend lives after his ship, the USS *West Virginia* was attacked at Pearl Harbor.

He was the first African American to be awarded the Navy Cross, the third highest honor awarded by the United States Navy at the time.

Admiral Michelle Howard is a four-star Admiral and one of the highest-ranking African American women ever to serve in any branch of the military. Admiral Howard is also the first African American woman to command a U.S. naval vessel, the USS *Rushmore*.

She is the Navy's second highest ranking officer and is currently serving as the commander of U.S. Naval Forces Africa, commander of U.S. Naval Forces Europe, and commander of Allied Joint Force Command Naples.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

In 2012, Lieutenant Colonel Shawna Rochelle-Kimbrell became the first female African American fighter pilot in the Air Force history and her flights in Northern Watch marked her as the first female pilot to fly combat missions for Misawa's 35th Fighter Wing and the first African American woman to employ ordinance in combat. She has logged more than 1,110 hours in the F-16, including 176 hours of combat time.

Colonel Ruth A. Lucas was the first African American woman in the Air Force to be promoted to the rank of colonel. At the time of her retirement in 1970, she was the highest-ranking African American woman in the Air Force.

In 1959 General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. became the first African American Major General in the United States Air Force. As the organizer and commander of famed 332nd Fighter Group known as the Tuskegee Airmen, his place in history will be forever remembered and revered.

General Davis received many decorations during his career, including two Distinguished Service Medals and a Silver Star and on December 9, 1998, General Davis was awarded his fourth general's star by President Bill Clinton.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Chief Petty Officer Alex Haley is best known for writing letters for his shipmates and his short stories and articles, which got him promoted to Chief Journalist of the Coast Guard in 1959.

Haley ultimately received a number of military honors, including the American Defense Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal and an honorary degree from the Coast Guard Academy but most of you know him also as the author of "Roots," the path-breaking and epic retracing of a family's history from the Gambian coast in Africa to the New World in America.

In 1957, Captain Bobby Wilks became the first African American Coast Guard aviator. He later became the first African American to reach the rank of Captain and the first to command a Coast Guard air station. He accumulated over 6,000 flight hours in 18 different types of aircrafts.

Madam Speaker, 25 percent of the today's active duty military is comprised of persons of color, of which 17.8 percent are African American.

This percentage outpaces the percentage of African Americans in the general population (13 percent) but lagging significantly is the 9% of African Americans in the commissioned officer ranks.

NATIVE AMERICANS

The Jackson Lee Amendment offered during House consideration of the NDAA was expanded to include Native Americans.

It is without doubt that the military has a storied history of Native American contributions to the securing our nation since colonial times to the present.

One famous example of their contributions occurred during World War II when the U.S.

military developed a specific policy to recruit and train Navajo speakers to become "code talkers."

Code Talker is the name given to 29 Navajo Natives who used their tribal language to send secret communications on the battlefield.

The Marines formed the Navajo Code Talkers, who created a code based on the complex, unwritten Navajo language.

The code primarily used word association by assigning a Navajo word to key phrases and military tactics.

This system enabled the Code Talkers to translate three lines of English in 20 seconds, not 30 minutes as was common with existing codebreaking machines.

The Code Talkers participated in every major Marine operation in the Pacific theater, giving the Marines a critical advantage throughout the war.

During the nearly month-long battle for Iwo Jima, for example, six Navajo Code Talker Marines successfully transmitted more than 800 messages without error.

Marine leadership noted after the battle that the Code Talkers were critical to the victory at Iwo Jima.

The Navajo Code was never broken.

Our Native American brothers and sisters are more than worthy to be so honored by having their names considered for military bases and installations.

BOOGALOO AND PROUD BOYS

Another Jackson Lee Amendment included in the House version of the NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress the extent, if any, of the threat to national security posed by domestic terrorist groups and organizations motivated by a belief system of white supremacy, such as extremist groups like the Boogaloo Boys and the Proud Boys, is reflected in the Conference bill.

The concern is that in the aftermath of a historic national election, the activity of violence influencers like Boogaloo Boys or Proud Boys will increase and lead to attacks becoming more frequent.

We have witnessed too many instances of violent extremists searching for opportunities to sow violence and disrupt democratic processes and Boogaloo and Proud Boys are targeting constitutionally protected activity to coopt or to provide cover for attacks.

Jackson Lee Amendment 179 implements a recommendation made by the Cyberspace Solarium Commission to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to implement Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance (DMARC) standard across U.S.-based email providers to increase the security of email.

The security of email has grown in importance as it has become in many ways the primary way that businesses, consumers, government communicate.

The Senate bill also addressed this important issue and the language of the final Conference concurs.

For all these reasons, I urge all Members to join me in voting to override the President's unwise and ill-considered veto of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections

of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, the vote must be by the yeas and nays.

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

CARING FOR AMERICANS WITH SUPPLEMENTAL HELP ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 9051) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase recovery rebate amounts to \$2,000 for individuals, and for other purposes, 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 gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 275, nays 134, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—275

Adams	Davis (CA)	Jackson Lee
Aderholt	Davis, Danny K.	Jacobs
Aguilar	Davis, Rodney	Jayapal
Allred	Dean	Jeffries
Axne	DeFazio	Johnson (GA)
Baird	DeGette	Johnson (OH)
Barragán	DeLauro	Johnson (TX)
Bass	DelBene	Joyce (OH)
Beatty	Delgado	Kaptur
Bera	Demings	Katko
Bergman	DeSaulnier	Keating
Beyer	Deutch	Kelly (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Kennedy
Blumenauer	Dingell	Khanna
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Kildee
Bonamici	Doyle, Michael	Kilmer
Boyle, Brendan	F.	Kim
F.	Engel	Kind
Brindisi	Escobar	King (NY)
Brooks (IN)	Eshoo	Kinzinger
Brown (MD)	Espallat	Kirkpatrick
Brownley (CA)	Evans	Krishnamoorthi
Burgess	Finkenauer	Kuster (NH)
Bustos	Fitzpatrick	Lamb
Butterfield	Fletcher	Langevin
Calvert	Flores	Larsen (WA)
Carbajal	Foster	Larson (CT)
Cárdenas	Frankel	Lawrence
Carson (IN)	Fudge	Lawson (FL)
Cartwright	Gabbard	Lee (CA)
Case	Gallego	Lee (NV)
Casten (IL)	Garamendi	Levin (CA)
Castor (FL)	Garcia (CA)	Levin (MI)
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Lieu, Ted
Chu, Judy	Garcia (TX)	Loebsack
Cicilline	Golden	Lofgren
Cisneros	Gomez	Lowenthal
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez (TX)	Lowe
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Lucas
Clay	Granger	Lujan
Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	Luria
Clyburn	Grijalva	Lynch
Cohen	Haaland	Malinowski
Cole	Hall	Maloney,
Comer	Harder (CA)	Carolyn B.
Connolly	Hastings	Maloney, Sean
Cooper	Hayes	Matsui
Correa	Heck	McAdams
Costa	Herrera Beutler	McBath
Courtney	Higgins (LA)	McCaul
Cox (CA)	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Craig	Himes	McEachin
Crawford	Horn, Kendra S.	McGovern
Crist	Horsford	McKinley
Crow	Houlihan	McNerney
Cuellar	Hoyer	Meeks
Cunningham	Huffman	Meng
Davids (KS)	Hurd (TX)	Mfume

Moore	Rogers (KY)
Morelle	Rooney (FL)
Moulton	Rose (NY)
Mucarsel-Powell	Rouda
Murphy (FL)	Roybal-Allard
Nadler	Ruiz
Napolitano	Ruppersberger
Neal	Rush
Neguse	Rutherford
Norcross	Ryan
O'Halleran	Sánchez
Ocasio-Cortez	Sarbanes
Olson	Scanlon
Omar	Schakowsky
Pallone	Schiff
Panetta	Schneider
Pappas	Schrier
Pascrell	Scott (VA)
Payne	Scott, David
Pelosi	Serrano
Pence	Sewell (AL)
Perlmutter	Shalala
Peters	Sherman
Peterson	Sherrill
Phillips	Sires
Pingree	Slotkin
Pocan	Smith (MO)
Porter	Smith (NJ)
Pressley	Smith (WA)
Price (NC)	Soto
Quigley	Spanberger
Raskin	Speier
Reed	Stanton
Rice (NY)	Stauber
Richmond	Stefanik
Riggleman	Stevens

Suoizzi	Swalwell (CA)
Takano	Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)	Titus
Tlaib	Tonko
Torres (CA)	Torres Small
(NM)	Trahan
Trone	Underwood
Upton	Van Drew
Vargas	Veasey
Vela	Velázquez
Visclosky	Wagner
Walden	Walorski
Wasserman	Schultz
Waters	Watson Coleman
Welch	Wexton
Wilson (FL)	Wild
Yarmuth	Wilson (FL)
Zeldin	Yarmuth

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))	Fudge (Kaptur (Gabbard (Correa)	Neguse (Perlmutter)
Aguilar (Gallego (Sherman)	Garamendi (Taib)	Ocasio-Cortez (Taib)
Allred (Wexton)	Gianforte (Suoizzi)	Pascrell (Pallone)
Axne (Davids (KS))	Gomez (Gallego)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Barragán (Beyer)	Gonzalez (TX (Gallego)	Peters (Beyer)
Bera (Connolly)	Gottheimer (Panetta)	Peterson (McCollum)
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Phillips (Torres Small (NM))
(Butterfield)	Haaland (Davids (KS))	Pingree (Cicilline)
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Pocan (Raskin)
Bonamici (Clark (MA))	Heck (Kildee)	Porter (Wexton)
Brownley (CA (Clark (MA))	Himes (Courtney)	Pressley (Clark (MA))
Bustos (Kuster (NH))	Horsford (Kildee)	Price (NC)
Cárdenas (Carbajal)	Houlihan (Wild)	(Butterfield)
Carson (IN)	Huffman (Butterfield)	Richmond (Butterfield)
(Butterfield)	(Raskin)	Rooney (FL (Beyer)
Case (Cartwright)	Jayapal (Raskin)	Roybal-Allard (Courtney)
Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX (Jeffries)	Ruiz (Dingell)
(Demings)	Kennedy (McGovern)	Rush (Underwood)
Castro (TX)	Kilmer (Kildee)	Sánchez (Higgins (NY))
(Garcia (TX))	Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Schakowsky (Underwood)
Chu, Judy (Takano)	Langevin (Lynch)	Schneider (Casten (IL))
Clay (Butterfield)	Larsen (WA (Smith (WA))	Schrier (Spanberger)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Lawrence (Kildee)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Clyburn (Butterfield)	Lawson (FL (Demings)	Sewell (AL (Cicilline)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lee (CA)	Sherrill (Norcross)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	Lee (NV) (Wild)	Shimkus (Pallone)
Costa (Harder (CA))	Levin (MI)	Sires (Pallone)
Crow (Perlmutter)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Stanton (Gallego)
Davis, Danny K. (Underwood)	Lipinski (Schrader)	Swalwell (CA (Moulton)
Davis (CA (Scanlon)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Thompson (CA (Panetta)
DeFazio (Davids (KS))	Lowe (Jeffries)	Titus (Connolly)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)	Luján (Gallego)	Tonko (Blunt Rochester)
DeLauro (Courtney)	Malinowski (Torres Small (NM))	Torres (CA (Correa)
DelBene (Cicilline)	McEachin (Wexton)	Trone (Spanberger)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	McNerney (Raskin)	Vargas (Correa)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Veasey (Beyer)
Doggett (Raskin)	Mitchell (Spanberger)	Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Doyle, Michael (Cartwright)	Moore (Beyer)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Escobar (Garcia (TX))	Mucarsel-Powell (Wasserman Schultz)	Welch (McGovern)
Eshoo (Panetta)	Nadler (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL (Hayes)
Finkenauer (Underwood)	Napolitano (Correa)	
Fletcher (Raskin)		
Foster (Wexton)		
Frankel (Clark (MA))		

NAYS—134

Allen	Graves (LA)	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Amodei	Green (TN)	Perry
Armstrong	Griffith	Posey
Arrington	Grothman	Reschenthaler
Babin	Rice	Rice (SC)
Bacon	Guthrie	Roby
Balderson	Harris	Rodgers (WA)
Banks	Hartzler	Rogers (AL)
Biggs	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Bishop (NC)	Hill (AR)	Rouzer
Bost	Holding	Roy
Brady	Hudson	Scalise
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga	Schrader
Buchanan	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Buck	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Bucshon	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Budd	Joyce (PA)	Shimkus
Burchett	Keller	Simpson
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Kelly (PA)	Smucker
Chabot	Kustoff (TN)	Spano
Cheney	LaHood	Steil
Cline	LaMalfa	Steube
Cloud	Lamborn	Stewart
Conaway	Latta	Stivers
Crenshaw	Lesko	Taylor
Curtis	Lipinski	Thompson (PA)
Davidson (OH)	Long	Thornberry
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Duncan	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Emmer	Marshall	Turner
Estes	Massie	Walberg
Ferguson	Mast	Waltz
Fleischmann	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Foxx (NC)	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Fulcher	Meuser	Wenstrup
Gaetz	Miller	Westerman
Gallagher	Mitchell	Williams
Gianforte	Moolenaar	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Wittman
Gohmert	Murphy (NC)	Womack
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	Woodall
Gooden	Norman	
Gosar	Nunes	

NOT VOTING—21

Abraham	Fortenberry	Mullin
Barr	Hagedorn	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Hice (GA)	Walker
Bishop (UT)	Hollingsworth	Watkins
Carter (TX)	King (IA)	Wright
Collins (GA)	Marchant	Yoho
Dunn	McCarthy	Young

□ 1755

Mr. WALBERG changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

WILLIAM M. (MAC) THORNBERRY NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question whether the House, on reconsideration, will