

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 208, not voting 0, as follows:

[Roll No. 58]

YEAS—223

Adams	Gomez	Norcross
Aguilar	Gonzalez,	O'Halleran
Allred	Vicente	Ocasio-Cortez
Auchincloss	Gottheimer	Omar
Axne	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Barragan	Grijalva	Panetta
Bass	Haaland	Pappas
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Pascrell
Bera	Hastings	Payne
Beyer	Hayes	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Blumenauer	Himes	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Pingree
Bonamici	Houlihan	Pocan
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Porter
Bowman	Huffman	Pressley
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
F.	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Brown	Jayapal	Raskin
Brownley	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Bush	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bustos	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Jones	Ruiz
Carbajal	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Cardenas	Kaptur	Rush
Carson	Katko	Ryan
Cartwright	Keating	Sánchez
Case	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Casten	Khanna	Scanlon
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Schiff
Chu	Kim (NJ)	Schneider
Ciulline	Kind	Schradler
Clark (MA)	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Kuster	Scott, David
Clyburn	Lamb	Sewell
Cohen	Langevin	Sherman
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sires
Correa	Lawrence	Slotkin
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Soto
Craig	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Crist	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Crow	Levin (CA)	Stanton
Cuellar	Levin (MI)	Stevens
Davids (KS)	Lieu	Strickland
Davis, Danny K.	Lofgren	Suozi
Dean	Lowenthal	Swalwell
DeFazio	Luria	Takano
DeGette	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Maloney,	Titus
Delgado	Carolyn B.	Tlaib
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Manning	Torres (CA)
Deutch	Matsui	Torres (NY)
Dingell	McBath	Trahan
Doggett	McCollum	Trone
Doyle, Michael	McEachin	Underwood
F.	McGovern	Upton
Escobar	McNerney	Vargas
Eshoo	Meeks	Veasey
Espallat	Meng	Vela
Evans	Mfume	Velázquez
Fitzpatrick	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Fletcher	Morelle	Schultz
Foster	Moulton	Waters
Frankel, Lois	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Fudge	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Galleo	Nadler	Wexton
Garamendi	Napolitano	Wild
Garcia (IL)	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garcia (TX)	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Golden	Newman	Yarmuth

NAYS—208

Aderholt	Bacon	Bergman
Allen	Baird	Bice (OK)
Amodi	Balderson	Biggs
Armstrong	Banks	Bilirakis
Arrington	Barr	Bishop (NC)
Babin	Bentz	Boebert

Bost	Guest	Newhouse
Brady	Guthrie	Norman
Brooks	Hagedorn	Nunes
Buchanan	Harris	Obernoite
Buck	Harshbarger	Owens
Bucshon	Hartzler	Palazzo
Budd	Hern	Palmer
Burchett	Herrell	Pence
Burgess	Herrera Beutler	Perry
Calvert	Hice (GA)	Pfluger
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Carl	Hill	Reed
Carter (GA)	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Carter (TX)	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Cawthorn	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)
Chabot	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Cheney	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Cline	Jackson	Rose
Cloud	Jacobs (NY)	Rosendale
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Cole	Johnson (OH)	Roy
Comer	Johnson (SD)	Rutherford
Crawford	Jordan	Salazar
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Scalise
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Davidson	Keller	Scott, Austin
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
DesJarlais	Kelly (PA)	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Kim (CA)	Smith (MO)
Donalds	Kinzinger	Smith (NE)
Duncan	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Dunn	LaHood	Smucker
Emmer	LaMalfa	Spartz
Estes	Lamborn	Stauber
Fallon	Latta	Steele
Feenstra	LaTurner	Stefanik
Ferguson	Lesko	Steil
Fischbach	Long	Steube
Fitzgerald	Loudermilk	Stewart
Fleischmann	Lucas	Stivers
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Taylor
Foxx	Mace	Tenney
Franklin, C.	Malliotakis	Thompson (PA)
Scott	Mann	Tiffany
Fulcher	Massie	Timmons
Gaetz	Mast	Turner
Gallagher	McCarthy	Valadao
Garbarino	McCaul	Van Drew
Garcia (CA)	McClain	Van Duyn
Gibbs	McClintock	Wagner
Jimenez	McHenry	Walberg
Gohmert	McKinley	Walorski
Gonzales, Tony	Meijer	Waltz
Gonzalez (OH)	Meuser	Weber (TX)
Good (VA)	Miller (IL)	Webster (FL)
Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)	Wenstrup
Gosar	Miller-Meeks	Westerman
Granger	Moolenaar	Williams (TX)
Graves (LA)	Mooney	Wilson (SC)
Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)	Wittman
Green (TN)	Moore (UT)	Womack
Greene (GA)	Mullin	Young
Griffith	Murphy (NC)	Zeldin
Grothman	Nehls	

□ 1349

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

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 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Boyle, Brendan	Kelly (IL)	Neguse
F. (Jeffries)	(Kuster)	(Perlmutter)
Buchanan	Kirkpatrick	Palazzo
(LaHood)	(Stanton)	(Fleischmann)
Cardenas	Langevin	Payne
(Gomez)	(Lynch)	(Wasserman)
DeSaulnier	Lawson (FL)	Schultz
(Matsui)	(Evans)	Pingree (Kuster)
Deutch (Rice	Lieu (Beyer)	Rodgers (WA)
(NY))	Lowenthal	(Joyce (PA))
Frankel, Lois	(Beyer)	Roybal-Allard
(Clark (MA))	Meng (Clark	(Escobar)
Gaetz	(MA))	Ruiz (Aguilar)
(McHenry)	Moore (WI)	Rush
Grijalva (Garcia	(Beyer)	(Underwood)
(IL))	Moulton	Speier (Scanlon)
Hastings	(McGovern)	Vargas (Correa)
(Wasserman	Nadler (Jeffries)	Watson Coleman
Schultz)	Napolitano	(Pallone)
Huffman	(Correa)	Wilson (FL)
(McNerney)		(Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan). 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. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1 is postponed.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ZIMBABWE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-20)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2021.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa has not made the necessary political and economic reforms that would warrant terminating the existing targeted sanctions program. Throughout the last year, government security services routinely intimidated and violently repressed citizens, including members of opposition political parties, union members, and journalists. The absence of progress on the most fundamental reforms needed to ensure the rule of law, democratic governance, and the protection of human rights leaves Zimbabweans vulnerable to ongoing repression and presents a continuing threat to peace and security in the region.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, as amended, with respect to

Zimbabwe and to maintain in force the sanctions to respond to this threat.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 2021.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO UKRAINE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-21)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, with respect to Ukraine is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2021.

The actions and policies of persons that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets, and the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation, including its purported annexation of Crimea and its use of force in Ukraine, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 with respect to Ukraine.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 2021.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO VENEZUELA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-22)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes

in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, with respect to the situation in Venezuela is to continue in effect beyond March 8, 2021.

The situation in Venezuela continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 with respect to the situation in Venezuela.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 2021.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1815

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT) at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. 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. Rodney Davis of Illinois moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1 to the Committee on House Administration.

The material previously referred to by Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois is as follows:

Strike subtitle B of title V.
Strike section 5218.

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. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1 is postponed.

GEORGE FLOYD JUSTICE IN POLICING ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 179, I call up the bill (H.R. 1280) to hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 179, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1280

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

Subtitle A—Holding Police Accountable in the Courts

Sec. 101. Deprivation of rights under color of law.
Sec. 102. Qualified immunity reform.
Sec. 103. Pattern and practice investigations.
Sec. 104. Independent investigations.

Subtitle B—Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act

Sec. 111. Short title.
Sec. 112. Definitions.
Sec. 113. Accreditation of law enforcement agencies.
Sec. 114. Law enforcement grants.
Sec. 115. Attorney General to conduct study.
Sec. 116. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 117. National task force on law enforcement oversight.

Sec. 118. Federal data collection on law enforcement practices.

TITLE II—POLICING TRANSPARENCY THROUGH DATA

Subtitle A—National Police Misconduct Registry

Sec. 201. Establishment of National Police Misconduct Registry.
Sec. 202. Certification requirements for hiring of law enforcement officers.

Subtitle B—PRIDE Act

Sec. 221. Short title.
Sec. 222. Definitions.
Sec. 223. Use of force reporting.
Sec. 224. Use of force data reporting.
Sec. 225. Compliance with reporting requirements.
Sec. 226. Federal law enforcement reporting.
Sec. 227. Authorization of appropriations.