



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2019

No. 28

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 13, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ADRIANO ESPAILLAT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

STAND BESIDE ISRAEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call upon all Members of Congress to stand beside Israel and confront anti-Semitism, ethnic hatred, and prejudice-driven boycotts, whether at home, abroad, and certainly for Members of this Chamber.

We, as a country, cannot tolerate this behavior, and certainly this Chamber has no room for bigotry. Furthermore, I must warn the general public

that despite the warranted outcry we saw in response to the Representative from Minnesota's irresponsible comments, this is the new normal for the liberal base in America.

To be clear, anti-Semitism has become an all-too-common occurrence in politics among the Democrat base and the far left who see Israel as nothing more than an extension of phantom corruption and colonialism.

Politicians who appeal to this type of ignorance are simply shoring up a new Democratic constituency. That is the ethos that primed the Minnesota Representative's ludicrous and insulting accusation of "bought-and-paid-for" politicians who stand with Israel.

It is that type of loose, cheap, anti-Semitic rhetoric that led to the rise of the Third Reich. It is clear to all of us, there are a couple of our new colleagues across the aisle that need to be reminded. In fact, they need to admit that the brutal regime of Iran continues to be the chief obstacle to peace and security in the Middle East, and thus, the root of most all terrorism that threatens our homeland.

For decades, Iran's funding of terrorism and extremist groups in the region has fueled violence, civil war, and bloodshed. The Iranian Parliament literally burned the U.S. flag on their parliament floor and chants, "death to Israel," and "death to America" in their streets.

At home, all Americans must oppose the radical and xenophobic boycott, divestment, and sanctions movement which are promulgated by the left. This BDS campaign is peddled by intellectually dishonest anti-Semites whose sole purpose is to attack Israel, attempting to delegitimize and isolate it from the rest of the world.

Any Member of this congressional body with ties to the BDS movement should renounce them immediately. We must hold our elected officials accountable. Whether on Twitter or in

the Halls of Congress, disgusting insinuations and bigotry must be condemned in all forms. Those who continue the use of anti-Semitic rhetoric should be held accountable for their actions.

The Democrats should follow the high standards and the high bar that the Republican leader has taken when it comes to committee assignments to those who make bigoted remarks.

America must continue to stand together in support of Israel and in support of peace in the Middle East and the world. We must build upon our unbreakable alliance with Israel and overcome the challenges that come with building a better, safer world.

THE TIME IS ALWAYS RIGHT TO DO THAT WHICH IS RIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, still I rise, and I rise because I love my country. I rise because it is Black History Month, and I am always, during Black History Month, amazed at what Dr. King called to our attention in his letter from the Birmingham jail. It is one of the great masterpieces of written word in the history of our country. I encourage all people to read his letter from the Birmingham jail.

But I think that as important as it is, it is equally as important to read the letter that Dr. King was responding to, because if you don't read the letter he is responding to in his letter, then you cannot totally appreciate the letter from the Birmingham jail.

I am not going to read the letter in its entirety. I will just tell you a little bit about it. This letter—I hold a copy of it in my hand—was signed by eight of the leading citizens in the area, members of the clergy, all. These leading citizens were admonishing persons to proceed with caution.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H1527

Dr. King reminds us, however, that the time is always right to do what is right.

They said in their letter, “But we are convinced that these demonstrations are unwise and untimely.” The time is always right to do what is right.

And I would also add—this is not in Dr. King’s retort, but that we should not allow political expediency to trump the moral imperative to do what is right. The time is always right to do what is right.

People are saying today: We should wait. We don’t have to move now. Let’s wait. Let’s let something else happen before we take any position.

They go on to say in their letter, “We agree rather with certain local Negro leadership, which has called for honest and open negotiation of racial issues in our area.” To the many who say, let’s have a dialogue, let’s have a discussion about the race question; we need to talk about the race question.

I say to my dear brothers and sisters, dear friends, and dear Members, this was written April 12, 1963. We have been talking about the race question long before this and since this. The time is always right to do that which is right.

Dr. King reminded us that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. He said that in his letter. That means that if we allow injustice to exist in the White House as it relates to bigotry, and xenophobia, and homophobia, and Islamophobia, if we allow it to exist in the White House, I say to my dear brothers and sisters, it is a threat to every house in this country. Injustice anywhere is still a threat to justice everywhere.

So I happen to be one who is willing to accept all of the criticisms, and all of the slings and arrows. Send them my way. I will do what is right.

The Constitution allows it, in fact, my constituents demand it. It is time for us to take the issue up again. It is going to happen, I say to my dear brothers and sisters. I believe that we cannot allow bigotry and policy emanating from the Presidency to go unchecked.

So I can only say to you, impeachment is the solution, and the place for that solution to be properly addressed is the United States House of Representatives. Right here in this well. Impeachment is not dead.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, February is Career and Technical Education Month. As co-chair of the bipartisan Career and

Technical Education Caucus, and a senior member of the Education and Labor Committee, I have long been aware of the importance of CTE programs that provides learners of all ages with career-ready skills.

From agriculture to the arts, from marketing to manufacturing, CTE programs work to develop America’s most valuable resource: its people.

Together with my friend and colleague, Congressman JIM LANGEVIN, co-chairman of the Career and Technical Education Caucus, we introduced a resolution officially designating February as CTE month. I encourage all of my colleagues to sign on as cosponsors because CTE truly benefits all Americans.

CTE is taught in a range of settings: from high school and area technical centers, to technical and 2-year community colleges. Millions of high school and college students are enrolled in CTE programs across the Nation, bringing CTE to every community in the country.

Fortunately, in July 2018, President Trump signed into law the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act. I authored this bill with Representative RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY and it aims to close the skills gap by modernizing Federal investment in CTE programs, and connecting educators with industry stakeholders.

It marks the first major overhaul to the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act since 2006. The Perkins Act is important for educational institutions as well as local businesses. Small business owners rely upon Perkins programs to increase the number of skilled candidates in emerging sectors. Future workers in fields such as manufacturing, information technology, healthcare, and agriculture also rely on career and technical education programs to obtain the skills necessary for high-skill, high-wage, family-sustaining jobs and careers.

Essentially, Mr. Speaker, we are providing the education and tools to equip a 21st century workforce for this Nation. For students who pursue a career in technical education, it isn’t some kind of plan B option. CTE has established itself as a path that many high-achieving students choose in pursuit of industry certification and hands-on skills that they can use right away out of high school in skills-based education programs or in college.

By modernizing the Federal investment in CTE programs, we can connect more educators with industry stakeholders and close the skills gap in this country. There are good jobs out there, but people need to be qualified to get them. A career in technical education is a pathway forward for each and every one of these people.

CTE gives people from all walks of life an opportunity to succeed. During CTE month, we celebrate the achievements of students and spread aware-

ness that there is no one-size-fits-all plan for success in life. I thank Congressman LANGEVIN for his dedication to this issue, and urge all of my colleagues to support this important resolution.

CONFLICT IN YEMEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today the House is asserting its constitutional responsibility by cutting off U.S. involvement with the Saudi-led coalition in the devastating conflict in Yemen. I thank Representative KHANNA for leading on this issue.

This brutal war has caused mass starvation and cut off humanitarian aid from reaching those most in need. The number of casualties has exceeded half a million men, women, and children. We don’t know if this legislation will reach the President’s desk or whether he will sign it, but with reporting that Saudi coalition members have transferred U.S. weapons to terrorist groups in Yemen, and the Trump administration choosing to ignore a deadline last week to report on whether Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman is responsible for the death of journalist Khashoggi, we must keep up the pressure to end U.S. involvement in hostilities in Yemen.

At the end of the day, U.S. participation in this war is illegal, having never been authorized by Congress.

□ 1015

When the United States became involved with the Saudi-led war, this action was not covered by the Authorization for Use of Military Force issued by Congress in the wake of 9/11. The Houthis, against whom the Saudi coalition is engaged, are not affiliated with al-Qaida. But because of the 60-word 2001 AUMF, three Presidents have warped that limited authorization into enabling a global-spanning war, broad enough to cover airstrikes in the Khyber Pass and to boots on the ground in Niger. This AUMF contains no time limits, no geographic constraints, and no need for congressional consent or oversight.

In the last 17 years, the 2001 AUMF has been cited as statutory authority for unclassified military actions in more than 18 countries, and Congress has been left in the dark about many of these operations. Our men and women in uniform have deployed time and again, shouldering a heavy burden while at the same time the public is becoming more removed from the conflicts in which we are engaged.

Today, less than 20 percent of the Members of the 116th Congress were present when this vote was taken in 2001. But after more than a decade of putting more and more war-making power in the hands of the President and greater burden on the shoulders of our troops, Congress must take a

stand. We cannot continue to be sidelined from the decisions critical to our national security.

The Constitution is clear. Congress, not the President, has the power to declare war. The President can respond to an imminent threat to the homeland or to U.S. personnel abroad, or if we are attacked, but this is the only situation in which he may dispense with congressional approval, because as current law dictates, once the President initiates hostilities against a new enemy, Congress, not the President, dictates whether hostilities can continue.

It would be wrong for Congress to allow any President solely on his or her own authority and aside from an imminent, clear threat to sustain our involvement in any conflict, especially one so fraught as the conflict in Yemen. The United States cannot enter any conflict in the Middle East, East Asia, or Africa with no clear strategy, no clear objectives, and no authorization from Congress.

The American people need answers, and our troops and their families deserve a public debate over the sacrifices we ask them to make. I understand that for many Members, after close to two decades of war in Iraq and Afghanistan, the idea of debating, let alone authorizing, new military action is not going to be popular, even if warranted. But we were not elected to pass the buck or abdicate our constitutional responsibility. We must debate these issues.

Mr. Speaker, as a combat veteran and a Member of Congress, I know it is one of our most important and solemn responsibilities to decide when and how we send Americans into harm's way. We cannot shirk that responsibility because of its gravity. We must embrace the tough decisions our role requires us to carry out.

I hope today is the beginning of our long-overdue debate over the AUMF and the true costs of war on our country and the men and women who fight and die serving it.

ROCKEFELLER CANCER INSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Cancer Prevention Month and to highlight the long-term, exceptional work of the Winthrop P. Rockefeller Cancer Institute at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock.

The Rockefeller Cancer Institute opened in 1989 and serves as Arkansas' only comprehensive cancer treatment and research facility. Now in its 30th year, the Rockefeller Cancer Institute is in the process of pursuing designation as a National Cancer Institute.

In 2018, approximately 44 Arkansans a day were diagnosed with some form of cancer, and 6,910 Arkansans lost their lives to this terrible disease. NCI

grant funding would increase Arkansans' access to clinical trials and new therapies, expand services for patients, and create more healthcare jobs in central Arkansas.

With 70 NCI-designated cancer centers across the country, not one is in Arkansas, and therefore, this is a vitally important mission.

I applaud the Rockefeller Institute's objective.

RECOGNIZING BILL HOLMES

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Bill Holmes, who passed away peacefully late last year. He left an indelible impact on the Arkansas business community.

Bill dedicated over four decades of his life to financial services, community banking, and government policy, most recently as CEO of the Arkansas Bankers Association. I was fortunate to work with him throughout my business career in Arkansas.

Among his friends, Bill was known for his quick wit, mischievous smile, and ability to connect with others. Bill's contributions to our State and our community banks will not be forgotten. I join all Arkansans in recognizing Bill for his remarkable career and his life well-lived.

I extend my respect, affection, and prayers to his wife, Rita, and their family and friends.

RECOGNIZING SYBIL JORDAN HAMPTON

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Sybil Jordan Hampton, who was recently awarded the alumni award from the University of Chicago for providing leadership in advancing social justice and equity in our society.

Sybil grew up in Little Rock, Arkansas, and in 1962, in the aftermath of the Little Rock Nine integration of Central High in 1957, Sybil became the first African American student to complete her entire education at Little Rock Central High School.

She went on to earn her bachelor's degree from Earlham College, a master's degree in elementary education from the University of Chicago, and a second master's degree and doctorate from Columbia University.

After working as a higher education administrator and philanthropist, Sybil returned to Little Rock to become president of the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation, focusing on building a better Arkansas. She continues to be involved in many local community service organizations and is a life member of the Girl Scouts of America.

As a local educator and civic and community leader, Arkansas has been an enriched place to live and work due to the outstanding accomplishments of Sybil Jordan Hampton.

RECOGNIZING JIM HINKLE

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Mr. Jim Hinkle, who was inducted into the Arkansas Outdoor Hall of Fame last year by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

Born and raised in Mountain View, Arkansas, Jim graduated from the University of Central Arkansas before pursuing a lifelong career in community service and the outdoors. He served as commissioner of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission before transitioning to 14 years on the board of the National Wild Turkey Federation, ultimately serving as president of the national chapter.

Jim's leadership helped lead toward the expansion and improvement of habitat throughout the United States, Mexico, and Canada. His service to the State of Arkansas and to wildlife and conservation causes will not be forgotten, and I join all Arkansans in congratulating Jim on this achievement and wish him much continued success.

RECOGNIZING THURMAN BOOTH'S RETIREMENT

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Thurman Booth. Thurman retired earlier this year after serving more than 52 years in wildlife services, most recently as the Arkansas director of Wildlife Services for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Thurman's journey began at Louisiana State University. He quickly joined the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as a trainee and then became assistant State supervisor in the Division of Wildlife Services. He served as the Wildlife Services lead in Arkansas since 1968.

We appreciate his service to conservation and to the Game and Fish Commission, and I wish him a great retirement.

GUN VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I don't know what it is like to lose a child to gun violence. My words are not sufficient to describe that pain.

These are the words of Patricia Oliver, the mother of Joaquin Oliver. Joaquin was killed 1 year ago tomorrow at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida.

Dear Representative DEUTCH: I am writing to you to plead with you to ensure that other mothers and fathers do not have to endure this gut-wrenching pain, the senseless and unnecessary loss of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for my family.

My name is Patricia Oliver. My beautiful son, Joaquin, was one of the 17 who lost their lives at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School last year. Words cannot express the devastation wrought on the families of the victims, the shattering of families, friends, and those who survived.

After the avoidable mass shooting, many said we were in their thoughts and prayers. How many of you in this Chamber uttered just those words?

I thank you for your prayers, but are you actually thinking about your constituents, about those you have sworn an oath to serve, and about those you know and love? If you were thinking, you would do something.

It is in your power to enact commonsense gun laws, commonsense mental health support, and appropriate support and guidance

to law enforcement. If we have the courage to stand up and do this, then never again will thoughts and prayers be needed in the aftermath of a mass shooting.

This country is at a crossroads. We need your leadership. We need your love, your compassion. We need your serious thought unmarred by lobbyists.

I implore you to think about the kids. Think about how you would feel if it were your son, your daughter, your granddaughter, or your grandson, because it could be.

Had we—had the Members of this body—learned the lessons of Columbine and of Sandy Hook, Joaquin would still be here. The lives of hundreds would not have been ripped to pieces. This was preventable.

Something you can do, and urge your colleagues to do right this moment, is support the recently introduced universal background checks bill.

It is now my mission in life to do whatever I can to ensure that no mother and no father have to endure the pain I have, that no shining beacon of light, hope, and love like my Joaquin is snuffed out too soon in a preventable mass shooting.

We know that he didn't have to die if our leaders had done enough. Other countries have solved this problem. The roadmap exists. Please follow it.

Sincerely, Patricia Oliver, Parkland, Florida.

Mr. Speaker, Patricia and Manuel, Joaquin's father, have not allowed Joaquin to remain a victim. He is an advocate.

Last month, the Olivers visited Capitol Hill with a statue of Joaquin to deliver this letter and to call for change. It is time to listen to them, Patricia, Manuel, and Joaquin. We shouldn't have to know the pain that Patricia and Manny know, that 16 other families in Parkland know, and that families in every corner of this country know, to do something about gun violence.

The time to act is now.

DISASTER RELIEF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind you and my colleagues that Congress appropriated billions for disaster relief for Hurricanes Irma and Maria. In the latest effort, however, to find funding to build a wall, the White House and top budget officials continue to discuss shifting disaster funding to pay for a wall that a foreign nation was to pay for and now must be borne by people still recovering from disaster.

The 2017 hurricane season was one of the worst on record. Among the hardest places hit were Puerto Rico and my home, the Virgin Islands of the United States, which not only lost power across the islands, but many vital pieces of infrastructure were heavily damaged and destroyed, and, most tragically, lives were lost.

This disaster significantly impacted the Virgin Islands, destroying the island's infrastructure, with the loss of our only two hospitals, multiple

schools, thousands of homes, and it left residents without electricity for a period of 9 months.

The total damage to the Virgin Islands is estimated at \$10.8 billion—\$10.8 billion in a place that only has a \$1 billion budget—\$6.9 billion for infrastructure, \$2.3 billion for housing, and \$1.5 million for the economy.

Diverting disaster funds from this community would create a security risk and make them even more vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, shifting disaster relief funds appropriated by this body from my district and others impaired by the 2017–2018 natural disasters would create a catastrophic economic disaster.

□ 1030

Disaster funding from the Army Corps was critical to disaster recovery, including power restoration, studies, repairs, and construction projects in the Virgin Islands and other territories and States impacted by the national disasters.

The Army Corps of Engineers, however, has barged more than 25,000 cubic yards of construction and demolition debris from the territory. However, approximately more than 6,000, almost 7,000, cubic yards remain on the island, still to be removed.

There is still so much work left undone. Individuals are still without roofs. After extensive debate and discussion with FEMA, the roof repair program is just now, a year and a half later, repairing the thousands of roofs and homes destroyed.

The STEP roof program has been extended to March 1. The STEP program debris removal is still in progress throughout the territory.

The hurricanes left not one but two hospitals overwhelmed with debris and destroyed—our only two hospitals—and, now, worksheets still have not been approved by FEMA for the rebuilding of those hospitals. The modular hospital is still not in place.

Students have only recently, in this month, moved into the modular classrooms. Can you imagine?

School reconstruction has not begun. Our communities still have a long way to go to get in the disaster recovery and rebuilding process.

Mr. Speaker, nowhere else in this country would this be allowed. This would not be allowed in any of your colleagues' homes.

However, before and after the storm, Virgin Islanders put their heads down and did the work. They pitched in and helped one another because that is all we had at that time, and the benevolence of other people, until you, Congress, until you, colleagues, gave them the disaster funding that was needed to rebuild.

Mr. Speaker, unlike other places, the Virgin Islands doesn't have five or six Members of the House or millions of constituents living in your own districts. The Virgin Islands didn't have thousands of people on the news media

or chefs or playwrights bringing musicals to our island to draw attention to the devastation in our home.

The Virgin Islands had me, and I pray they have you—they have you, Mr. Speaker; they have you, colleagues—to continue the fight for them, for these Americans, to tell the White House that they should not shift disaster funding to build a wall away from Americans living in territories for something that a foreign country was to pay for in the beginning.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize February as National Children's Dental Health Month and to raise awareness around the critically important issue of access to quality dental care for our Nation's children.

The most prevalent chronic infectious disease among children in the United States is tooth decay. This disease is responsible for countless health problems in children and more than 51 million hours lost at school every year.

However, this disease is preventable with basic dental care. Sadly, even with improvements in recent years, too many children are not able to access the quality dental care they need to simply stay healthy.

I have a long history of advocating for increased access to dental care for all, particularly our Nation's young people. I have often said that our children are the living messengers we send to a future we will never see. That means that we must do everything in our power to ensure that they are healthy and given every opportunity to succeed.

Today, I also rise to share the story of a young Maryland boy named Deamonte Driver. He died because of a lack of access to basic dental care.

In February of 2007, 12-year-old Deamonte Driver came home from school with a simple headache, which had started as a toothache. His mother worked hard to make ends meet with all kinds of low-paying jobs. She searched for a dentist who would accept Medicaid for her children, but she found no dentist who would care for children's teeth.

Deamonte's mother took him to the emergency room, where he received medication for pain, a sinus infection, and a dental abscess. Unfortunately, that was not enough. The bacteria from Deamonte's cavity spread to his brain, and, at 12 years old, Deamonte Driver died—12 years old. Deamonte could be alive today if it were not for the lack of a simple procedure and the early removal of one tooth.

Deamonte's story is one we must never, ever forget. We must imprint it in the DNA of every cell of our brains.

Fortunately, we have made great strides in access to dental care, particularly for children, since Deamonte's death in 2007. Passage of the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act and the Affordable Care Act have filled the gaps in dental care for children who are eligible for these programs. This has given many children across this great Nation access to dental care and many families greater peace of mind regarding their children's health.

Maryland has also made significant progress in access to dental healthcare over the last several years and now stands as a national model thanks, sadly, to Deamonte Driver.

Through the work of many groups and organizations, more Maryland children are visiting a dentist, and dental health is a priority in our great State. In 2017, almost 70 percent of the Maryland children enrolled in Medicaid received at least one dental care service.

The Maryland Department of Health also funds specific programs, such as the Oral Disease and Injury Prevention Program and the Dental Sealants Program, that cares for and educates thousands of children, including right there at the schools.

Yet, even with these improvements in access to education, there is more that must be done to protect dental health in honor of that little boy, Deamonte Driver. That is why I am proud to rise in support of dental care during Children's Dental Health Month and encourage everyone to take advantage of oral health education, screenings, preventive care, and restorative services in their community.

It is also why I plan to reintroduce my Comprehensive Dental Reform Act this Congress, which, among other things, would provide comprehensive dental coverage to all Medicare, Medicaid, and VA beneficiaries and make dental care an essential health benefit for adults under the Affordable Care Act.

Dental services must no longer be thought of as an optional health benefit for children or adults.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Black History Month and to honor countless African American leaders throughout our history who have pushed relentlessly to make our Union one that is more just and more equitable for all people.

We recognize the incredible progress that they made possible and the work that we still need to do to ensure that opportunity isn't something that is determined by the color of our skin.

We honor the courageous and determined everyday men and women, like Medgar Evers and Fannie Lou Hamer, who challenged every barrier in our so-

ciety and set a path for the activists of today, like Patricia Nickols-Butler, the CEO of Community Action Partnership. She has dedicated her entire life to making sure that not one single family in San Bernardino County is left behind by providing them with the resources they need to succeed.

We honor educators like Maxine Smith, who fought discrimination in our classrooms to give every child an equal opportunity to learn, and leaders in the Inland Empire like Dr. Soraya M. Coley, the president of Cal Poly Pomona, who is committed to helping every student reach his and her full potential; trailblazers like San Bernardino County's first Black schoolteacher, Dorothy Inghram, who taught every child to reach for the stars and never give up, or Dr. Eric Bishop, the vice president of student services at Chaffey College, who has been a guiding force for every student when the going got tough.

We honor the countless Black veterans who fought for our freedoms in every war, from the Revolutionary War to our current conflicts in the Middle East, and law enforcement officers who put their own lives on the line every single day to keep our communities safe. We salute Chief Derek Williams of the Ontario Police Department, whose commitment to service began in the Air Force.

We honor the public servants like Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, the first African American woman elected to Congress, who showed us what it meant to be "unbought and unbossed" and made way for the historic number of women running for office today; and Wilmer Amina Carter, the first African American woman to represent San Bernardino County in the California State Assembly. Throughout her time in office, she worked to improve the lives of people in her community by passing laws to strengthen healthcare, safety, transportation, and help create jobs.

We honor the moral leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who made America listen—listen—to its conscience and sacrificed his life to advance civil rights for each and every one of us.

And we honor Pastor Chuck Singleton of Loveland Church in Ontario and Rialto, whose words provide comfort and healing here at home and abroad through his humanitarian work.

The successes of African American leaders reach far and wide and are deeply entrenched in each of our lives. May we all take the time to uplift the immeasurable contributions that African American leaders have made to our country this month and every single day of the year. May we renew our commitment and join them to pick up the fight for equality, opportunity, and justice for all Americans.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, last month we commemorated Holocaust Remembrance Day. It is important that we always take note because, sadly, genocide and anti-Semitism continues to exist in the 21st century. As the philosopher George Santayana once explained: Those who do not learn history are doomed to repeat it.

Yes. An important episode in the history of the Holocaust is the story of Aristides de Sousa Mendes, a Portuguese diplomat, who was the consular general in Bordeaux, France, in the late 1930s, 1940, and 1941. As a Portuguese diplomat in Bordeaux, France, at the outset of the Second World War, Sousa Mendes is credited with saving the lives of tens of thousands of European Jews fleeing the Holocaust.

As a proud Portuguese American and the co-chair of the Congressional Portuguese Caucus, I am glad that later this year we will be hosting a screening of the film, "Disobedience: The Sousa Mendes Story," in partnership with the Sousa Mendes Foundation.

□ 1045

We must learn from our history so that the atrocities of the past are never repeated in the future. We remember, and we pledge to never, ever forget.

Speaking of atrocities, sadly, they do continue to exist around the world. This week, we will have an opportunity, as Congress, to go on record to discuss the challenges of the civil war going on in Yemen and America's participation in that effort.

It is high time Congress reassert itself in terms of our checks and balances. We have abdicated our role far too often in terms of declaring what America's actions and interventions will be like around the world. This week, we will have an opportunity to go on record on the atrocities that are taking place in Yemen and, hopefully, be a positive force for change.

In addition to our efforts this week, a looming deadline on February 15 is before us, and that is whether we will reach an agreement on proposed border security and continue to fund this government to the end of our fiscal year. It is wrong, and it is irresponsible to ever shut down government.

In the 14 years that I have been a Member of Congress, I have never voted to shut down government. It is not just the hundreds and thousands of Federal employees who are at risk, who have home payments, car payments, and other obligations, but all the other contractors and people who do business with the Federal Government or who are indirectly impacted.

We have held hearings throughout my district. I hope that before the end of this week, we will reach a bipartisan agreement on border security. I hope that we will continue to ensure that

government is not shut down and that we go about the business of working on this year's budget, hopefully, reaching an agreement to reduce the cost of prescription drugs; to reduce the cost of healthcare; to protect people's insurance for preexisting conditions; and maybe, just maybe, reach an agreement on a bipartisan infrastructure package. That is the business at hand, and that is what we ought to be focused on.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
MERCED

Mr. COSTA. Finally, on an upbeat note, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of California at Merced in my district being named one of the country's universities of the year by Education Dive, which honors education's top innovators.

One of the newest research universities in the entire country, it is a testament to UC Merced's forward-thinking approach, which has been integral in increasing opportunity to improve the quality of education for California's San Joaquin Valley and the entire system of the University of California.

UC Merced prides itself in having the largest share of low-income, first-generation, and underrepresented students among all the University of California's campuses. It is the first minority-majority campus in California, with over 8,000 students.

It has been a pleasure to watch the university grow over the last 13 years and an honor to meet its educators, students, and alumni who make up a tight, close-knit community.

Go Bobcats.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 49 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As we meditate on all the blessings of life, our fervent prayer, O God, is that people will learn to live together in reconciliation and respect so that the terrors of war and of dictatorial abuse will be no more.

May Your special blessings be upon the Members of this assembly in the important, sometimes difficult, work they do. We thank You for having in-

spired those who fashioned a bipartisan agreement earlier this week. Continue to give all Members wisdom and charity that they might work together for the common good.

May all that is done this day in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ALLEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING SOJOURNER TRUTH

(Mr. DELGADO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Sojourner Truth. Born a slave in Ulster County in 1797, she ran away to freedom with her infant daughter in 1827. She then challenged the illegal sale of her son to a slave owner and was the first Black woman to win such a case against a White man. She spent the rest of her life as a national leader in the abolitionist movement, challenging the norms of her time by advocating for gender and racial equality and for the right to vote.

Her bust is displayed here in the Capitol in Emancipation Hall, the first sculpture here to honor an African American woman.

It is an unbelievable honor as well as incredibly humbling to stand here dur-

ing this Black History Month, as the first African American Congressman from Upstate New York, to recognize the life of a true American hero.

I hope and pray that we as a nation continue to honor her legacy and so many others who have committed their lives to ensuring America live up to the promise of true equality for all.

RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to legislation that my Democratic colleagues are pushing to raise the Federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour—more than double its current level.

As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I participated in a hearing last week to speak against this radical proposal that will hurt low-skilled workers and small businesses the most. I am a proud small business owner, and I know for a fact that businesses pay wages according to their employees' skill set. In a free enterprise environment, a growing economy grows jobs which grows opportunities which grows wages.

I believe you reward a good day's work, but my Democratic colleagues don't want to believe that we can produce economic opportunity in concert with growing wages without the government interfering.

Signing the front of the paycheck and providing folks with a good job has been one of the greatest privileges of my life. That is why I oppose the Raise the Wage Act. This one-size-fits-all, top-down government regulation will destroy millions of hard-earned jobs and restrain our growing economy.

Democrats should focus on economic growth and getting the American people back to work, not an unpopular, progressive agenda.

HONORING THE FAMILIES OF VETERANS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, last year, veterans from northern California brought an issue to our attention. Due to a flaw in the current law, the Department of Veterans' Affairs cannot include almost any information about the spouse of a veteran on a VA-provided tombstone at a non-VA cemetery.

That is why last week I introduced the Honoring Veterans' Families Act to rectify this issue and allow the spouse of a veteran to be included on the veteran's grave marker on their death.

With all that veterans and their families sacrifice for this country, is that too much to ask?

Every veteran should have the opportunity to include their spouse on their own tombstone should they wish to do so.

I would like to thank my colleague from California (Mr. PANETTA), a veteran himself, for joining with me to correct this oversight in a bipartisan effort. Honoring the families of our veterans is something that everyone can and should support.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 13, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 13, 2019, at 11:40 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 47.
That the Senate passed S. 461.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

BORDER SECURITY

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, in the next few days, we are going to be asked to take another step on our journey to securing our border.

The Congress has to take this very seriously because we have tens of thousands of people dying every year from drug overdoses with a lot of those drugs crossing our southern border. Just a few weeks ago we seized hundreds of pounds of fentanyl, a drug that can kill millions of people and, in fact, has taken tens of thousands of lives.

We know our border is unsecured. We have to do whatever we can to give the President and the Department of Homeland Security the ability to protect our southern border.

**MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS
HIGH SCHOOL**

(Mr. CROW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise in memory of the 17 students killed nearly 1 year ago today at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. They deserve more than our remembrance, though. They deserve action and the promise that we as a country will do better. I speak today as a father, as a soldier, as a sportsman, and as a resident of Aurora, Colorado.

I respect the Second Amendment and our heritage of responsible gun owner-

ship, but I learned while serving our country that citizenship comes with duties to our fellow Americans. One of those duties is to ensure that our fellow citizens can live without fear and safely pursue their dreams and ambitions. I was sent here to speak the truth, and the truth is we are not fulfilling that duty to one another.

So let us be the generation who has the courage to stand up to the gun lobby and to the special interests. Let us be the generation that recognizes that citizenship comes with responsibility. I know we can be that generation.

The question is: Can we be that Congress?

I call on my colleagues to pass H.R. 8 and reinstate the ban on assault weapons to keep our kids and our communities safe.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE
REPUBLICAN LEADER**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY, Republican Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to H. Res. 6 Sec. 104(a), I am pleased to appoint the following Member to the House Democracy Partnership to serve as the Ranking Republican Member:

The Honorable Vern Buchanan of Florida
Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader.

**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.J. RES. 37, REMOVAL OF
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
FROM HOSTILITIES IN YEMEN
THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED
BY CONGRESS; WAIVING A
REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a)
OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO
CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN
RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM
THE COMMITTEE ON RULES; AND
PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE
RULES**

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 122 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 122

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress. The first reading of the joint resolution shall be dispensed with. All

points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. General debate shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. After general debate the joint resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original joint resolution for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-4. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the joint resolution for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the joint resolution or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of February 17, 2019, relating to a measure making or continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time through the calendar day of February 17, 2019, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV. The Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section.

SEC. 4. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations may insert in the Congressional Record not later than February 17, 2019, such material as she may deem explanatory of measures making or continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), my good friend, who is the ranking member of the Rules Committee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1215

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, on Monday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 122, providing for consideration of H.J. Res. 37, under a structured rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It also provides same-day authority for fiscal year 2019 appropriations measures, suspension authority, and authority for the Appropriations chair to insert explanatory language into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, all through February 17.

Madam Speaker, the Constitution specifically empowers Congress with the responsibility to declare war; and for more than 4 years, there has been a Saudi-led, U.S.-supported conflict happening in Yemen that is a war by any logical definition.

Nearly all of the bombs that have fallen say the same thing: "Made in the United States of America." They fall on weddings. They fall on hospitals and on homes. They fall on funerals, refugee camps, and school buses. It is an aerial bombing campaign that hammers children, families, and civilian neighborhoods every single day.

The U.S. military has supported this reign of terror with logistics, intelligence, ground support, midair refueling of bombers, and the sale of bombs and munitions dropped on Yemen.

The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project estimates that more than 60,000 civilians and combatants have been killed in Yemen over the last 2 years. This total is increasing by more than 2,000 people every single month.

Madam Speaker, 85,000 children under the age of 5 have died from hunger and disease; 18 million people there are food insecure; and 75 percent of Yemen's population is in need of humanitarian assistance.

The United Nations has said Yemen is suffering from the fastest growing cholera epidemic ever recorded, as well as the world's biggest food emergency.

These are not abstract numbers. These are human lives—tens of thousands of children lost.

Given all of this, Americans would be forgiven for believing that Congress actually declared our involvement in this war, but we have not. We abdicated our responsibility to the executive branch instead, across multiple Presidents, Democratic and Republican alike.

Some may dance around this fact by calling what is happening there a conflict, but let's call it what it is. It is a

war. And our involvement in this war is unconstitutional.

Despite being one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, others, like the President, don't mention Yemen at all. In his State of the Union Address last week, President Trump, right here in this Chamber, discussed his ineffective wall with Mexico, encouraged Congress to stop upholding our oversight responsibilities over his administration, and highlighted how Americans will once again be sent into space.

It was the longest State of the Union Address in nearly 20 years, but the President didn't utter the word "Yemen"—not once. He couldn't even spare 2 minutes to update this Congress and the American people on our involvement there. Are you kidding me?

The President may not want to talk about it, but a free press has been delivering the grisly details day after day, in spite of the roadblocks the Saudis have thrown up to limit media access to Yemen.

Perhaps none spoke more vocally than the late Saudi dissident and Washington Post reporter Jamal Khashoggi. He called for an end to this conflict in a column titled: "Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Must Restore Dignity to His Country—By Ending Yemen's Cruel War." That was published in The Washington Post just weeks before his death.

Let's be honest. What happened to Jamal Khashoggi was a murder. All evidence makes it clear that it was likely at the behest of Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman. A recent New York Times article even revealed that American intelligence agencies intercepted a conversation where bin Salman threatened to use a bullet on Mr. Khashoggi if he didn't end his criticism of Saudi Arabia and this conflict.

Madam Speaker, is this really the kind of regime Congress wants as our Nation's partner?

There was even a report that Saudis and the UAE are transferring American-made weapons to al-Qaida fighters and other rebels. This would expose sensitive national security technology that could endanger the lives of our military.

President Trump has said of Saudi Arabia: They have been a great ally.

Really? Really? This is a country that is responsible for killing and dismembering a Washington Post reporter.

Madam Speaker, if this is what the President considers a friend, then I would hate to see what he considers a foe.

Even Republicans are angry with this administration's apparent affinity towards Saudi Arabia. Politico reported: "Senate Republicans are fuming at President Donald Trump for telling lawmakers that he would disregard a law requiring a report to Congress determining who is responsible for the murder of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi."

No Member of Congress should be okay with a President showing such disregard for the laws that we pass, and we certainly shouldn't look the other way when it comes to the murder of a resident of the United States.

I say to all my friends on the other side of the aisle: If you want to send a message that United States foreign policy respects human rights, join with us on this resolution.

Prior Republican Congresses have used every legislative trick in the book to prevent this debate. They even took the unprecedented step of stripping war powers resolutions related to our involvement in Yemen of their privileged status—not once but twice.

These tactics may have delayed us, but they did not deter us. Speaker Boehner may have been content ceding our constitutional duties to the executive branch. Speaker Ryan may also have been happy to do so. Thankfully, Speaker PELOSI is not. She is empowering this Congress to do its job.

I am glad that, under her leadership, this Congress has strengthened its political will and is reasserting our Article I constitutional responsibilities. This is the system our Founders intended, and it is what our constituents expect of all of us.

This Congress is not turning a blind eye to U.S. involvement in Yemen. This Congress is not looking away from the civil war the world sees unfolding on its television screens.

I want to thank the Congressional Progressive Caucus and, especially, Congressman KHANNA for leading this matter. Congressman KHANNA has been the conscience of Congress when it comes to our involvement in Yemen. He has pushed us again and again and again to do something as these atrocities mount.

We not only have a constitutional responsibility to pass the underlying resolution, we have a moral responsibility.

No Congress should be complicit in the bombing of children or the bombing of water treatment plants during a cholera outbreak or the decimation of hospitals during a humanitarian catastrophe or the creation of a blockade that leads thousands of people to die by starvation.

Considering this measure in the opening weeks of this Congress represents a clear break from the old ways of doing business, where matters of war and peace were routinely swept under the rug.

I am proud that this is a structured rule that makes in order a bipartisan amendment and a minority amendment. The bipartisan amendment is mine, and, among other things, it says that nothing in this resolution may be considered as authorizing the use of military force and nothing may alter the 2001 AUMF because, as important as this measure is, it is also targeted specifically to our involvement only in and affecting the war in Yemen.

It is something Republicans and Democrats agree on. Members ranging

from conservative Republican TOM MASSIE to progressive Congresswoman BARBARA LEE have signed on as cosponsors. It should not be controversial.

Madam Speaker, there is bipartisan agreement that the U.S. involvement in Yemen needs to end, so I urge all my colleagues to seize this opportunity that we have fought for for so long. Vote “yes” on this rule and the underlying joint resolution. Let’s finally end our Nation’s complicity in the greatest humanitarian crisis taking place on our planet today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to thank my good friend, Chairman MCGOVERN, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Normally, Madam Speaker, I would be agreeing with my good friend, Mr. MCGOVERN, on the issue of congressional war powers, and, frankly, I want to applaud his efforts over the years to reassert congressional war powers.

It is a responsibility, in my view and, I know, my friend’s view, that Congress has abdicated and one which we must work to reclaim in the weeks and months ahead. I commit to work with my friend, as I have in the past, to do just that in the future. But, in my view, this particular issue is not about congressional war powers.

Madam Speaker, we had a spirited debate on this joint resolution in the Rules Committee Monday night, and I expect that today’s debate will be just as spirited. The reason is because this measure concerns one of the most important of Congress’ powers: the power under Article I of the Constitution to declare war and to say when, where, and with whom the American Armed Forces will be committed to combat.

In 1973, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution, which is intended to give Congress and the President procedures to follow when committing U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities and to give Congress a method to instruct the President to remove U.S. forces from hostilities.

Today, the majority is bringing up H.J. Res. 37, a resolution ostensibly arising under Congress’ powers under the War Powers Resolution, to instruct the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in Yemen. Specifically, this refers to United States support for key allies, a coalition led by Saudi Arabia in their intervention in the civil war in Yemen against the Iranian-backed Houthis rebels.

Unfortunately, Madam Speaker, I believe this resolution is fatally flawed, misstates the facts, and will not accomplish what the majority is promising. For that reason, I oppose this rule and oppose this joint resolution.

Let’s start with the text of the resolution.

Section 2 of the resolution directs the President to “remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities

in or affecting the Republic of Yemen except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaida or associated forces.”

Of course, the problem with this resolution is that, under the terms of the War Powers Resolution, American Armed Forces are not currently engaged in hostilities. Hostilities, under the War Powers Resolution, means firing weapons or dropping bombs.

As we heard on Monday night at rules, the United States is presently providing assistance to the Saudi-led coalition that falls short of actual hostilities. We are providing intelligence and logistics support to an ally, but that is a far cry from the threshold necessary to be considered hostilities for the purposes of the War Powers Resolution.

This came up during Monday night’s Rules Committee debate. I note that even Representative CONNOLLY, who spoke in favor of this resolution at the Foreign Affairs Committee a few weeks ago, stated that “the United States is not technically involved on the ground in hostilities.”

If we are not “technically involved” in hostilities—we don’t have troops on the ground, we don’t have flights in the air, and we are not engaging in combat missions of any kind against the Houthis in Yemen—then what does this resolution actually accomplish?

The majority attempts to get around this by redefining hostilities to mean “in-flight refueling non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.”

Even if I did accept, for the sake of argument, that this is a legitimate definition—and I don’t—this is still a false statement. The United States is not currently providing Saudi Arabia with in-flight refueling assistance and has not since early November of last year. That fact is just one of the many problems with the resolution.

I do point out the last administration certainly did that. It is actually this administration that canceled that procedure, which it inherited from the Obama administration.

But even if the statement, again, were accurate, I believe the majority’s resolution raises significant questions that should give us pause.

Across the globe, the United States has security agreements with 117 countries, including Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Saudi-led coalition. We as a nation and the President of the United States have obligations under those security agreements, including to provide them with support when they find themselves in combat situations. The resolution the majority is asking us to consider today is putting all of those security agreements—all 117 of them—into jeopardy.

When the President provides assistance short of hostilities to allies and to countries with whom the United States has a security agreement, the President is generally well within his or her rights as Commander in Chief to do so

and well within his or her statutory authority to do so.

It is only when American troops enter hostilities that the War Powers Resolution applies, and today, in Yemen, American forces are not involved in hostilities.

I think that the majority should sit back and think about the possible consequences of this resolution. For allies around the globe, this resolution should give them pause; and, for our adversaries, this resolution should give them hope.

For the first time, the United States Congress would be saying that the President of the United States no longer has the authority to provide assistance short of hostilities that we have agreed to under our security agreements with these countries. For our allies and NATO, this would put in jeopardy our commitment to the collective defense of Europe.

□ 1230

For our allies in the Pacific, like South Korea and Japan, it would put into question our ability to continue to provide support in the event of a conflict with North Korea.

For potential adversaries like Russia or Iran, this resolution provides the hope that America will not live up to its security commitments and will not support our allies during their time of need.

Perhaps most disturbingly, it would put our ongoing security arrangements with the state of Israel in question. In 1973, shortly before the War Powers Resolution was passed, Israel was subject to a surprise attack. During the resulting Yom Kippur War, while Israel was fighting for its survival, the United States launched an effort to resupply Israel. The United States military airlifted supplies, ammunition, and vehicles to Israel, helping to ensure their continued survival. However, we were never engaged in hostilities. We never committed forces to combat.

If the majority has its say, U.S. assistance to Israel under similar circumstances could be put in jeopardy. Under the type of resolution the majority is putting forward today, Israel would have good cause to question the U.S. commitment to that nation and to question our commitment to providing Israel with support in the future.

Should the United States provide Israel with the support it needs, our allies would have good reason to fear that a portion of the House of Representatives would try to shut off the tap by putting forward a resolution like this. I suggest to my friends that they rethink whether the War Powers Resolution should or even can be used in this way.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule and the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Just so there is no misunderstanding, in this resolution, it is written, Section

3: “Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to influence or disrupt any military operations and cooperation with Israel.” I mean, it is written here for everybody to see.

Secondly, my good friend talked about the consequences of moving this legislation forward. Let me tell you what the consequences of not moving this resolution forward are. It means that we are totally content to sit back and say nothing and not admit that our government has its fingerprints all over one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. It means that we will be complicit in the continuing destruction and murder in Yemen.

If this country stands for anything, if the United States of America stands for anything, we need to stand out loud and foursquare for human rights. For too long, especially under this administration, human rights have become an afterthought.

What makes us great is the fact that we do have a high standard when it comes to human rights, that we are there to speak up for those who are being persecuted and those who are being murdered.

This is a statement, this is a signal, to the administration and to the Saudi Government that when it comes to human rights, there are people in this Congress—hopefully, a bipartisan group of people in this Congress—who are not going to be silent, who are going to demand that things change.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from California for their leadership on this matter. They have discussed this over the months, and I have been pleased to join them in this effort.

Madam Speaker, U.S. bombs are bombing school buses of 40 children. U.S. bombs are bombing those in Yemen who are innocent citizens. The violence through bombing has been facilitated with U.S. resources. This is a demand that is without parallel of its necessity.

The question is whether we are engaged without the authorization of the United States Congress, whether we have declared war against Yemen. If the answer is no, then this resolution is appropriate.

Yemen is the poorest or one of the poorest countries in the world. This resolution clearly says that we should stop the hostilities against the Houthi forces. More importantly, we should stop being used by the Saudi forces.

By the way, having gone to Yemen, I know that at least a decade ago, Saudi closed its doors to the Yemen young men, who could find no work in Yemen because of its poverty, to go into Saudi to work there. Without that opportunity, all we ceded was poverty and violence. Now, because of the conflict, we have been bombing Yemen citizens for many years.

This is a constructive resolution. It does not violate the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force. It is one that says that we must take our forces and impact out of Yemen.

Let me also say that I know that we will discuss this further, but I do want to add that it is crucial to take note that we have an agreement on border security and funding the different agencies, so that we do not hold our Federal employees hostage and we don't shut the government.

This resolution, coming back to this resolution dealing with directing the removal of Armed Forces from Yemen, is constructive work of the Democratic Caucus and Democratic Members. We hope our Republican Members will join us in doing the right thing in removing the impact of the United States forces in Yemen.

Stop bombing children.

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

My friends talked a great deal about human rights, and I just want to make the point that I don't believe—I surely don't believe they think that the Houthi rebels in Yemen are great defenders of human rights or that the Iranian forces who are on the ground in Yemen are actually there to advance human rights and are defending them.

Frankly, I think this issue has more to do with whether or not we are involved in hostilities, which we clearly are not.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my good friend, a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I don't know if you have ever tuned in the Rules Committee when my chairman and my ranking member up there are having a conversation. You get a very different look at what goes on in Congress then, because it is not everybody poking each other with sharp sticks. It is thoughtful, deliberate public servants who are really very close to finding a common way forward that is going to make all Americans proud.

That is my frustration with this resolution today and why I hope my colleagues will reject it.

My friend from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Rules Committee, is working very hard to open up the Rules Committee, add more voices, bring more of a constructive process to the House of Representatives. I admire him for it. I appreciate his effort, and I support him every step of the way.

But we are in some bad habits here on the floor of the House, and we are in the habit of finding ways to make important distinctions instead of making important agreements.

My friend from Massachusetts said just a few moments ago that not to do this resolution is to do nothing, and that is a false choice. There is unanimity on the floor of this House that we must stand up for Article I, that we must stand up against an overreaching

Article II executive branch, that we must speak with one voice on issues of international affairs.

Instead of bringing a bill to the floor that would have brought us together so that we do speak with one voice on behalf of 330 million Americans, we are bringing a bill to the floor that is going to pass on a largely party-line vote. We have done that time and time again in these first 45 days.

We did that with veteran housing last week. We took a bill that passed unanimously in the last Congress to both provide childcare for our veterans and pay for that childcare and, instead, this year, we brought it back where we are going to have to cut some veteran accounts in order to fund that childcare going forward. It made that motion to recommit a party-line vote.

We did that with recognition of Federal employees, Madam Speaker, where we are trying to recognize their service and their sacrifice. Instead of bringing a bill that we would have agreed on unanimously, we brought a bill that divided this institution and made us speak with two voices.

This is another missed opportunity today. My friend from Massachusetts doesn't have control over this entire institution. He can't work his will on this entire institution. He is doing what he can on the House Rules Committee to open up the process and lead to a better product.

Flawed processes produce flawed products. Divided bills on the floor of this House do nothing to unify a divided nation.

We have opportunities. There are plenty of things on which we disagree. When we have things like this on which we agree, I think we need to work harder, Madam Speaker, to bring ourselves together, put our divisions behind us, rather than highlight those divisions in the name of political gain.

This could have been a unifying moment, not just for this Congress, but for the global political entirety as they see America speak with one voice to say, when troops are in harm's way, the United States Congress, not Article II, controls that destiny. I hope we will get to that point sooner rather than later. We only get so many chances, and each time we waste one, it becomes harder.

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

I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia, for his kind words. I have a great deal of respect for him, as I do for the ranking member, Mr. COLE. I am hoping that this week maybe we will have a bipartisan moment where we all stand together and keep the government open and prevent another shutdown.

But on this bill in particular, the bill that we are taking up here today is virtually identical to the bill that passed the United States Senate last year with a bipartisan vote. That bill that

passed the Senate last year was prevented by the then-Republican majority from even being considered on this House floor on at least two occasions. So I can appreciate the fact the gentleman may not agree with the statement we are trying to make today or the bill that we are putting forward here today, but the process, I think, has been pretty good.

It just had a hearing in the committee of jurisdiction. It had a markup. We had a long hearing in the Rules Committee. All the germane amendments were made in order, a bipartisan amendment and a Republican amendment, and we are going to debate it here today under regular order. So the process has been very, very, very good.

I think, for many of us, we are bringing this forward in large part because we believe that this institution has been silent for too long.

I am not here to defend the Houthis rebels or, certainly, to cover up for any Iranian meddling here, but I will say this: We know that 85,000 children under the age of 5 have died of hunger and disease since 2015. Eighty percent of all children in Yemen require humanitarian assistance, according to UNICEF, the U.N.'s children's agency.

We need to do everything in our power to encourage a political solution to this terrible humanitarian crisis. I mean, this is unbelievable. Every person who cares about human rights should be outraged by what is going on.

We are having this debate here today to say that enough is enough and to let the Saudi Government hear loud and clear that we will no longer be complicit in this.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the sponsor of this important legislation for the incredible leadership and continuing to be a resolute voice.

The United States support for Saudi Arabia's genocidal war in Yemen, with no authorization from Congress, has resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Yemeni civilians. The U.S.-Saudi coalition has dropped bombs on children in school buses, on people in markets, and on families who are celebrating weddings.

They have left millions of Yemeni people on the brink of death from famine, disease, starvation, a lack of access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. This has created the worst humanitarian crisis in a generation.

Earlier this week, the Trump administration threatened to veto this critical legislation should it pass Congress, this legislation that would end U.S. support for the Saudi-led war in Yemen, by spreading blatant lies. They have said that this legislation draws "constitutional concerns," and they say it would "affect our ability to prevent the spread of violent extremist organizations."

But here is the truth. First, the United States' support for this war in

Yemen is unconstitutional. Congress has not authorized it. Second, Saudi Arabia is not our ally, and continued U.S. support for this war in Yemen is strengthening terrorist groups like al-Qaida.

A recent CNN report documented how Saudi Arabia is literally taking the U.S. weapons that have been provided to them in this war in Yemen and handing them off to al-Qaida on the ground in Yemen, the very same terrorist group that attacked us on 9/11.

Or to speak of the fact that Saudi Arabia is continuing to spend billions of dollars spreading their Wahhabi-Salafist ideology that is fueling terrorist organizations like ISIS and al-Qaida, causing them to grow stronger.

Congress must take action today. We must reclaim our constitutional responsibility and pass this legislation to stop supporting Saudi Arabia's genocidal war in Yemen and strengthening these terrorist groups that threaten us.

□ 1245

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

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the text of H.R. 336, the Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act of 2019. One of the four constituent parts of this bill has already passed the House by voice vote in this Congress, and three of the four constituent parts passed the House by voice vote last Congress.

The four parts of this bill authorize assistance and weapons transfers to Israel, extend defense cooperation with Jordan, establish additional sanctions related to the conflict in Syria, and allows States to divest from entities boycotting Israel. On the whole, unlike the resolution on the floor today, it will preserve and strengthen our relationship with our allies and reaffirm America's commitment to a peaceful and more secure Middle East.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY), my distinguished colleague and the chair of the Republican Conference.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I thank very much my colleague, Mr. COLE, for his tremendous leadership on this issue and all others as the leading Republican on the Rules Committee.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we will move to bring up H.R. 336, the Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act of 2019. I urge the House to vote on this bill, whose companion passed the Sen-

ate with bipartisan support this month.

Bringing this legislation to the floor, Madam Speaker, is not a partisan maneuver; it is an urgent matter of national security that requires action by this House.

H.R. 336 includes two bills that enhance our security cooperation with Israel and Jordan, key U.S. allies in the Middle East that are active in the fight against terrorist organizations in the region.

H.R. 336 also reaffirms America's unwavering support for Israel with the Combating BDS Act, a bill that empowers State and local governments to counter discriminatory anti-Israel boycotts.

There should be no doubt, Madam Speaker, about the bipartisan nature of each of these bills. The Israel security assistance legislation passed the House by voice vote in September. The Jordan defense cooperation bill passed the House by voice vote last February. The Syria sanctions bill passed the House by voice vote just last month. And last Congress, Senator MARCO RUBIO's Combating BDS Act gained the support of Minority Leader CHUCK SCHUMER and a number of other Democrats on the Senate side.

Most Democratic Members continue to stand with Republicans in rejecting the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions, BDS, campaign. These Members understand, as the Republicans do, that this is a campaign that too often seeks to delegitimize and demonize Israel. So, Madam Speaker, why not hold a vote on H.R. 336 that contains a bill called the Combating BDS Act?

BDS is a campaign whose adherents have time and time again revealed their anti-Semitic motives. This is a campaign that directs its followers to avoid certain products merely because they are made in Israel. Armed with economic warfare tactics, supporters of BDS seek to isolate and punish the only Jewish state. That, Madam Speaker, is the dictionary definition of discrimination.

Opponents of the Combating BDS Act often cite First Amendment objections to this legislation, but the truth is, this bill would not prohibit individuals or companies from speaking out in support of the BDS movement, nor would it prohibit them from boycotting Israel. The Combating BDS Act applies to entities, such as companies, and their conduct.

This bill cements what should be an obvious point: States have the right not to contract with companies that engage in discriminatory conduct against Israel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. CHENEY. In fact, many States already have laws on the books that promote that right. At its core, the Combating BDS Act protects and empowers States in their efforts to

counter a hateful anti-Israel movement.

There is no reason not to hold a vote on H.R. 336, which also includes legislation that authorizes security assistance to Israel and extends our defense partnership with Jordan. Helping our key allies in the Middle East ensure their security should not be controversial.

Madam Speaker, we are now at a moment in this House, at a moment in this body where we are facing real anti-Semitism from the other side of the aisle. It is time that we all come together as a body in a bipartisan manner to stand against anti-Semitism, to condemn it, to ensure that everyone understands it has no place in this House, in this body, or in our public discourse.

These bills that we are offering today, if the previous question is defeated, are those bills that will recognize and symbolize American leadership and define American leadership. I hope Democrats will choose our security and our closest allies over partisanship and bring H.R. 336 to a vote.

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

First, on process, just so everybody understands, we are bringing a bill to the floor today under a structured rule that has a bipartisan amendment and a Republican amendment.

What my Republican friends are suggesting is that they want to bring up a bill, and all amendments are blocked, with the exception of one if offered by a Republican, sight unseen.

Boy, old habits die hard. This is the way they were in the majority. And thank God they are no longer in the majority, but, wow, what a lousy process this is.

Then secondly, I want to say that we are having a debate about Yemen, about one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world, where the Saudi Government is bombing weddings and funerals and school buses, where thousands and thousands, tens of thousands of people are on the verge of starvation, where children are dying every day.

The previous question has nothing to do with Yemen. I mean, it is as if this entire horrific catastrophe that is now unfolding in Yemen doesn't even exist. I mean, how sad.

This is an important issue, and we have a responsibility to debate and to vote on this issue, because we have been involved in supplying so much assistance to the Saudi Government, and not even a mention, not even a mention of this.

Maybe this doesn't matter to my Republican friends. Maybe they are perfectly fine turning a blind eye to this horrific horror show that is happening in Yemen. But I am going to tell you, I think most people in this country, when they are made aware of what is going on and they are made aware of our involvement, are horrified. This is

not what the United States Government is about.

So, in any event, it is a little bit disappointing.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA), the author of H.J. Res. 37, and I want to thank him for his leadership on this.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, I want to echo Representative COLE's praise for Chairman MCGOVERN for leading for years in this body in helping Congress reassert its role on matters of war and peace.

I want to just note the difference procedurally of what happened. Every time we introduced this in the last Congress, Speaker Ryan didn't allow a vote. He tied a vote on Yemen with a vote on endangered wolves.

In contrast, Chairman MCGOVERN, not only is he allowing a vote on the resolution of Yemen, he is allowing a vote on an amendment that Representative BUCK has offered that I oppose vehemently, that I went to him and I said, "This is going to gut the entire resolution."

What did Chairman MCGOVERN do? Did he say, "Oh, we will go behind closed doors. Don't worry. We won't allow a vote?" No. He said, "We are going to bring it to a vote on this floor."

I said, "Do we have the votes?"

He said, "I don't know."

Why are we bringing it to the floor? Because that is a democracy. That is what we are supposed to do in a democracy.

We will have the votes. You know how I know we are going to have the votes and it is going to be a bipartisan vote? Because when LINDSAY GRAHAM is quoted saying he may vote in support of the resolution, you know there is going to be an overwhelming vote.

I want to just address one point, because Representative COLE is one of the more thoughtful Members here and I take what he says very seriously, but on the War Powers Act, we just disagree. When you read the plain reading of the War Powers, it says that the United States Armed Forces cannot be assigned to coordinate, participate, or accompany any foreign government's military when they are in hostilities.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, our forces are coordinating with the Saudi forces. I concede to Members we don't have troops there, but the War Powers Resolution was written broadly, precisely because we wanted Congress to have a say.

And, Representative COLE, I am convinced if one of our allies, like Israel or another country, were attacked; I have enough confidence in this body that we would make the right decision. This is a matter of the Congress' right to have a say on matters of war and peace, and I thank Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and then I will turn to my friend from Texas.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend for his comments. And we do; we just disagree. I do not see this as appropriate for the War Powers Resolution, because we don't have troops in common; we have not committed anybody to hostilities. But the Commander in Chief historically has had broad authority to assist countries that we have agreements and arrangements with that he thinks are important in our own security, short of committing troops into combat. I think that is precisely what he is doing.

Frankly, that is what his predecessor did. It would have been nice if our friends were as equally concerned when President Obama actually was committing us to the kinds of activities we are talking about. I don't recall hearing a lot about it then, but I am happy to discuss it now.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), the former chairman of the Homeland Security Committee and the current ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Ranking Member COLE for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question so that we can consider H.R. 336, the Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act, under a rule that would allow an amendment to add a section recognizing the dangers of a precipitous withdrawal from Syria and Afghanistan. This amendment would change H.R. 336 to mirror the text of the Senate companion bill S. 1.

S. 1 passed the Senate just last week by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 77-23.

I introduced this House companion in January.

This package of bipartisan bills from last Congress bolsters the security of America and our allies in the Middle East.

This bill authorizes U.S. security assistance to Israel over a 10-year period and updates key elements of our security cooperation to ensure that Israel can respond to the significant threats it faces from its neighbors.

It also reauthorizes the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act, allowing Jordan to remain eligible to receive special treatment for the transfer of U.S. defense articles and services.

Jordan is a critical ally in the fight against ISIS and other extremist groups. We need to make sure that they are adequately equipped to help maintain stability in the Middle East.

H.R. 336 also contains the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act. This bill passed the House earlier this year. It should have been law a long time ago.

This act will impose long-overdue sanctions against Syria's Assad regime and its backers, including Iran and Russia, for their egregious human rights abuses.

Finally, this bill empowers State and local governments in the United States to counter the anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions, otherwise known as BDS, movement's discriminatory economic warfare against Israel.

These provisions have already passed the Senate with bipartisan support. I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting "no" on the previous question in order to consider this important bill to shore up U.S. interests and allies in the Middle East and take action against Assad's murderous regime.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman, the distinguished ranking member on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for his comments. I just would inform the gentleman that, you know, another bill that passed the Senate with a bipartisan vote is the bill that we are discussing here today on Yemen.

□ 1300

The other thing I would say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, one of the things that we are trying to do is return to regular order, something that I think a lot of people don't know what it looks like. A number of the bills that the gentleman is referring to had no markup. Let's go through the committee process. Let's do markups, and let's do this the way we are supposed to do it.

I appreciate that my friends don't want to talk about the horrific situation in Yemen, but that is what we are going to do here today because it is horrific, and it is about time that this body take a stand.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I want to begin by acknowledging the extraordinary leadership of the chairman of the Rules Committee and this very transparent and open process.

I stand to support, strongly, H.J. Res. 37, which directs the President to remove American troops from their role in hostilities in Yemen.

By taking up this War Powers Resolution, the House is, finally, reasserting our constitutional authority and responsibility over American military actions and sending an important message both to the Saudi-led coalition and to the Trump administration.

The Iranian-backed Houthis have acted with complete disregard for civilian lives in Yemen, blocking humanitarian aid and mounting attacks into Saudi Arabian cities. There is no question that they bear much of the blame for the current humanitarian crisis.

However, for nearly 4 years, the Saudi and Emirati-backed coalition

has used American bombs, American planes with American logistical support, and, until recently, American refueling to further a conflict that has cost thousands of civilian lives and led to a humanitarian crisis in the country. There is no question in my mind that American involvement, to date, has exceeded the congressional authorization that exists to combat terrorists in the region. For too long, the United States has been directly involved in this war without proper congressional authorization or oversight.

This bill, which passed the Senate last year with bipartisan support, specifically exempts actions that target al-Qaida and any other terrorist activity.

My colleagues opposing this effort seem to forget that we have a responsibility under the Constitution to exercise our oversight authority over American military engagement. Nothing in this legislation prevents the administration from coming to Congress and presenting a strategy and asking for authorization to involve our military in Yemen. That is not something I would support, but they did not even try to make the case.

Instead, we have become embroiled in a humanitarian nightmare and backed a flawed military engagement with no end in sight, all without proper authorization or oversight. It seems pretty obvious that it is time to exert our proper role as Congress.

H.J. Res. 37 is an important first step of what I hope will be a concerted effort to bring the war in Yemen to an end and to reestablish Congress' role in overseeing our military's engagements overseas. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and to support this resolution.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), my good friend.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Mr. COLE's amendment so that the House may take up H.R. 336.

The House should immediately bring this legislation up, which is a bipartisan legislative package that would help others fight back against the BDS movement, protect U.S. security in the Middle East by strengthening our alliances with Israel and Jordan, and sanction bad actors like Assad.

The Senate version of this bill, S. 1, passed with strong bipartisan support, 77-23.

The major point of contention for some, regarding this package, is the Combating BDS Act of 2019, a bipartisan bill with over 100 cosponsors last Congress, that would help stop the BDS movement.

It is okay to have a reasonable, legitimate concern with any government, including Israel, as well as our own, but, keep in mind, the founder of BDS was blatantly anti-Semitic, and, on college campuses all across our entire country, we have college students who are being targeted by blatant anti-Semitism in the name of BDS.

The founder of the BDS movement was a raging anti-Semite, who once said: "We are witnessing the rapid demise of Zionism, and nothing can be done to save it, for Zionism is intent on killing itself. I, for one, support euthanasia." That is not all he has said.

This bill would simply allow State and local governments to have the right to counter the BDS movement by ending contracts with companies that boycott Israel. This bill does not impede the right of any American to boycott or criticize Israel. Instead, this bill protects States' rights to divest from countries that boycott Israel and from lawsuits driven by the ACLU.

The BDS movement is designed to hurt Israel by encouraging companies to boycott Israeli goods. The BDS movement is consumed by efforts to delegitimize and demonize Israel.

Numerous incidents are highlighted in my resolution, H. Res. 72, condemning this behavior. For example, at NYU, after the student government passed a resolution supporting BDS, they had to close the Center for Jewish Life in response to threatening Twitter posts by a student who expressed "a desire for Zionists to die."

There are so many other examples on college campuses all across our country. Where the BDS grows, anti-Semitism follows. Yet some Members in the House openly support this movement. House Democrats are holding up this major bipartisan legislation.

This bill would provide \$3.3 billion in security assistance to Israel and authorize the 2016 MOU to guarantee Israel's security for the next 10 years by providing advanced capabilities to protect our greatest ally.

This bill strengthens Jordan's ability to promote regional security and stability by enhancing Jordan's military capacity in the sale of defense articles.

This bill also sanctions those who provide financial assistance or support to prop up the Assad regime, which is responsible for chemical weapon attacks in Syria.

Madam Speaker, I thank, again, Mr. COLE for bringing this amendment, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Madam Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from New York that I appreciate his comments, but that is not what we are talking about here today.

I would just say to him, while we appreciate the cooperation of the minority in the Rules Committee and trying to facilitate a process dedicated more to regular order—and we are going to continue to work that way—that he should make sure that these bills have hearings and markups and that the Members of the House have an opportunity to be able to deliberate on them, and then bring them to the Rules Committee and we can have that debate.

But I am going to say to the gentleman, this is a new day. We, hopefully, will discuss process less and ideas more.

I would also say that we have an emergency right now when it comes to Yemen. It is one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. I am a little bit struck by the fact that the last couple of speakers haven't even used the word "Yemen" once.

So, in any event, there is a right way to bring legislation to the floor. We want to have regular order. We want to do this the right way. We did this bill the right way. It did pass the Senate. We had a hearing, we had a markup. It came to the Rules Committee. We made in order a bipartisan amendment, a Republican amendment, one that I strongly disagree with; but, nonetheless, we hope we can defeat it on the floor. If not, that is the way it goes.

That is the process we ought to adhere to. And I would say that, if we adhered to a better process, we are going to end up with better legislation and more, hopefully, bipartisan legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to this rule and the underlying measure.

The majority has brought up a resolution under the War Powers Resolution instructing the President to remove the United States Armed Forces from hostilities in Yemen. Unfortunately, this resolution is misguided. United States Armed Forces are not currently involved in hostilities in Yemen, and it is unclear exactly what this resolution will accomplish.

Further, passage of this resolution would likely damage our relationships with our allies, who would have reason to question our commitments to them, and embolden our potential adversaries in the future.

I want to take just a moment to, frankly, reaffirm and thank my friend for his strong assertion of Congress' powers under war powers. I think he has absolutely been a leader in this area, and I have tried to work with him on many occasions.

I want to state for the RECORD, I look forward to working with him in this area again, because I think this body, under both Republicans and Democrats, has far too often abdicated its responsibilities and simply left it to the executive branch to determine when we were at war.

Frankly, when President Bush 41 went to war in the Gulf, he came to Congress and asked for its permission; when President Bush 43 went to war, he came to Congress and asked for its permission in both Afghanistan and Iraq—and they received it.

President Obama never bothered to do that. Whether it was in Libya or whether it was extending the mission, in many cases, he simply did not choose to do that. And, frankly, it was President Obama who began the actions that concerned my friends in Yemen.

So, again, my friend has appropriately tried to pursue, over the

course of his career, the reassertion of congressional war powers, and I commend him for that. This case is not one of those cases.

The President of the United States does have legitimate powers as Commander in Chief to support friends and allies short of war without congressional approval. That has happened time and time and time again in American history.

We have 117 security agreements with various countries around the world. Some of those are with countries we have formal alliances with, some of them are not. They do not commit the United States to hostilities, but they do say, in certain situations, we will be there to render support.

I agree with my friend that there have been atrocities in Yemen. I think he is absolutely right about that. I think, unfortunately, we didn't talk very much about the Iranian role in that. We didn't talk very much about the Houthi role in that. We didn't talk very much about who overthrew a legitimate government and what other countries were involved in that. This is a lot more complex than that.

But, in this case, unlike Libya, for instance, where President Obama did commit us to military activity without coming to this Chamber and asking permission, somehow stretched the NATO alliance to cover our participation in a conflict within a country that had not attacked any member of NATO, let alone the United States of America, that was a time we should have done something like this.

Right now, in my view, whether you agree with him or not, the President is exercising his legitimate authority as Commander in Chief. And it is worth noting for the RECORD, he is actually doing less than his predecessor, President Obama, did. He actually is the person, President Trump, who ordered the cessation of aerial refueling operations with the Saudi Air Force.

Again, there is room for disagreement here. I know, on the underlying issue of congressional war powers, my friend and I agree. I look forward to working with him on that issue as we go forward, as I know we will. But, in my opinion, this is the wrong place and the wrong time to have this debate.

I think the President is operating well within his rights. He has made it clear he will veto this legislation should it pass the United States Senate. None of us know whether it will. But I can assure you this: that veto will have more than enough votes to sustain it.

So, again, I thank my friend for the spirited debate and discussion. It is always thoughtful.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, "no" on the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to recognize the work of Ranking Member COLE on

these issues. We may not agree on this specific bill, but we have worked together on matters like the Authorization for Use of Military Force for many years. He is always thoughtful in urging Congress to reclaim authority on matters of war and peace, and I do look forward to working with him in the months ahead.

Let me just remind my colleagues about how this bill came to the floor.

It was introduced in January. There was a hearing in the Foreign Affairs Committee. They held a markup, and the Rules Committee did a hearing and made amendments in order.

Some of my Republican friends may not agree with the underlying bill, but there shouldn't be much disagreement about the process, because this is how the process should work. We even made in order a Republican amendment from Congressman BUCK that I strongly oppose. That amendment would allow the President to maintain unfettered intelligence sharing with any foreign country, even when the sole objective is to help determine which targets to bomb in offensive airstrikes not authorized by Congress.

I don't believe we should preemptively cede our own purview over intelligence sharing, and certainly not as part of a resolution designed to reassert Congress' constitutional war authority.

Maybe this amendment passes—I hope it doesn't—but it will be debated, voted upon, and this House will decide.

Let me say to my colleagues what is happening in Yemen is horrific. It should shake every Member of this institution to their core: bombings of weddings, funerals, and school buses; thousands dead; children starving—a humanitarian nightmare.

I don't know what is going to happen over in the Senate, but I know what this institution should do, and that is reclaim our responsibilities and make clear that the Constitution matters, that human rights matter; the lives of people in Yemen and the children in Yemen, they matter. This Chamber, under this majority, is going to provide a consequence for the actions of the Saudi Government.

□ 1315

And I hope that this resolution is just our first step in responding to the humanitarian issues across the region. I look forward to the Foreign Affairs Committee holding more hearings and markups and bringing more bills to the Rules Committee.

I have introduced a bipartisan bill with 20 colleagues that will immediately stop all military aid and armed sales to the Government of Saudi Arabia. I think it is the right thing to do when our democratic values are on the line. I would like to see that come up for a vote, but I want to have a hearing and a markup before it comes to this floor.

But, Madam Speaker, this Congress needs to start somewhere so we can step up our response as a country.

I urge a “yes” vote on the previous question. I urge a “yes” vote on this rule and the underlying resolution.

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

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

Sec. 5. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 336) to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; (2) one amendment if offered by Representative McCaul of Texas or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order or demand for division of the question and shall be separately debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent; and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Sec. 6. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 336.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of House Resolution 122, if ordered; and

Agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—227

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Cárdenas | Craig |
| Aguilar | Carson (IN) | Crist |
| Axne | Cartwright | Crow |
| Barragán | Case | Cuellar |
| Bass | Casten (IL) | Cummings |
| Beatty | Castro (TX) | Cunningham |
| Bera | Chu, Judy | Davids (KS) |
| Beyer | Cicilline | Davis (CA) |
| Bishop (GA) | Cisneros | Davis, Danny K. |
| Blumenauer | Clark (MA) | Dean |
| Blunt Rochester | Clarke (NY) | DeFazio |
| Bonamici | Clay | DeGette |
| Boyle, Brendan | Cleaver | DeLauro |
| F. | Clyburn | DelBene |
| Brindisi | Cohen | Delgado |
| Brown (MD) | Cooper | Demings |
| Brownley (CA) | Correa | DeSaulnier |
| Bustos | Costa | Deutch |
| Butterfield | Courtney | DeWine |
| Carbajal | Cox (CA) | Doggett |

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Doyle, Michael | Lawson (FL) |
| F. | Lee (CA) |
| Engel | Lee (NV) |
| Escobar | Levin (CA) |
| Eshoo | Levin (MI) |
| Espallat | Lewis |
| Evans | Lieu, Ted |
| Finkenauer | Lipinski |
| Fletcher | Loeb |
| Foster | Loeb |
| Frankel | Lofgren |
| Fudge | Lowenthal |
| Gabbard | Lowe |
| Gallego | Lujan |
| Garamendi | Luria |
| Garcia (IL) | Lynch |
| Garcia (TX) | Malinowski |
| Golden | Maloney, |
| Gomez | Carolyn B. |
| Gonzalez (TX) | Maloney, Sean |
| Gottheimer | Matsui |
| Green (TX) | McAdams |
| Grijalva | McBath |
| Haaland | McCollum |
| Harder (CA) | McEachin |
| Hastings | McGovern |
| Hayes | McNerney |
| Heck | Meeks |
| Higgins (NY) | Meng |
| Hill (CA) | Moore |
| Himes | Morelle |
| Horn, Kendra S. | Moulton |
| Horsford | Mucarsel-Powell |
| Houlihan | Murphy |
| Hoyer | Nadler |
| Huffman | Napolitano |
| Jackson Lee | Neal |
| Jayapal | Neguse |
| Jeffries | Norcross |
| Johnson (GA) | O’Halloran |
| Johnson (TX) | Ocasio-Cortez |
| Kaptur | Pallone |
| Keating | Panetta |
| Kelly (IL) | Pappas |
| Kennedy | Pascrell |
| Khanna | Payne |
| Kildee | Perlmutter |
| Kilmer | Peters |
| Kim | Peterson |
| Kind | Phillips |
| Kirkpatrick | Pocan |
| Krishnamoorthi | Porter |
| Kuster (NH) | Pressley |
| Lamb | Price (NC) |
| Langevin | Raskin |
| Larsen (WA) | Rice (NY) |
| Larson (CT) | Richmond |
| Lawrence | Rose (NY) |

NAYS—195

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Abraham | Conaway |
| Aderholt | Cook |
| Allen | Crawford |
| Amash | Crenshaw |
| Amodei | Curtis |
| Armstrong | Davidson (OH) |
| Arrington | Davis, Rodney |
| Babin | DesJarlais |
| Bacon | Diaz-Balart |
| Baird | Duffy |
| Balderson | Duncan |
| Banks | Dunn |
| Barr | Emmer |
| Bergman | Estes |
| Biggs | Ferguson |
| Bilirakis | Fitzpatrick |
| Bishop (UT) | Fleischmann |
| Bost | Flores |
| Brady | Fortenberry |
| Brooks (AL) | Fox (NC) |
| Brooks (IN) | Fulcher |
| Buchanan | Gaetz |
| Buck | Gallagher |
| Bucshon | Gianforte |
| Budd | Gibbs |
| Burchett | Gohmert |
| Burgess | Gonzalez (OH) |
| Byrne | Gooden |
| Calvert | Gosar |
| Carter (GA) | Graves (GA) |
| Carter (TX) | Graves (LA) |
| Chabot | Graves (MO) |
| Cheney | Green (TN) |
| Cline | Griffith |
| Cloud | Grothman |
| Cole | Guest |
| Collins (GA) | Guthrie |
| Collins (NY) | Hagedorn |
| Comer | Harris |

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Rouda | McClintock |
| Roybal-Allard | McHenry |
| Ruiz | McKinley |
| Ruppersberger | Meadows |
| Rush | Meuser |
| Sánchez | Miller |
| Sarbanes | Mitchell |
| Scanlon | Moolenaar |
| Schakowsky | Mooney (WV) |
| Schiff | Mullin |
| Schneider | Newhouse |
| Schrader | Norman |
| Schrier | Nunes |
| Scott (VA) | Olson |
| Scott, David | Palazzo |
| Serrano | Palmer |
| Sewell (AL) | Pence |
| Shalala | Perry |
| Sherman | Posey |
| Sherrill | Ratcliffe |
| Sires | Reed |
| Slotkin | Reschenthaler |
| Smith (WA) | Rice (SC) |
| Soto | Riggelman |
| Spanberger | Roby |
| Speier | Rodgers (WA) |
| Stanton | |
| Stevens | Allred |
| Suozi | Castor (FL) |
| Swalwell (CA) | Connolly |
| Takano | |
| Thompson (CA) | |
| Thompson (MS) | |
| Titus | |
| Tlaib | |
| Tonko | |
| Torres (CA) | |
| Torres Small | |
| (NM) | |
| Trahan | |
| Omar | |
| Trone | |
| Underwood | |
| Van Drew | |
| Vargas | |
| Veasey | |
| Vela | |
| Velázquez | |
| Visclosky | |
| Wasserman | |
| Schultz | |
| Pocan | |
| Waters | |
| Watson Coleman | |
| Welch | |
| Wexton | |
| Raskin | |
| Wild | |
| Wilson (FL) | |
| Yarmuth | |

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Roe, David P. | Thompson (PA) |
| Rogers (AL) | Thornberry |
| Rogers (KY) | Timmons |
| Rooney (FL) | Tipton |
| Rose, John W. | Turner |
| Rouzer | Upton |
| Roy | Wagner |
| Rutherford | Walberg |
| Scalise | Walden |
| Schweikert | Walker |
| Scott, Austin | Walorski |
| Sensenbrenner | Waltz |
| Shimkus | Watkins |
| Simpson | Weber (TX) |
| Smith (MO) | Webster (FL) |
| Smith (NE) | Wenstrup |
| Smith (NJ) | Westerman |
| Smucker | Williams |
| Spano | Wilson (SC) |
| Stauber | Wittman |
| Stefanik | Womack |
| Steil | Woodall |
| Steube | Wright |
| Stewart | Yoho |
| Stivers | Young |
| Taylor | Zeldin |

NOT VOTING—9

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Dingell | Pingree |
| Granger | Quigley |
| Kinzinger | Ryan |

□ 1342

Messrs. HIGGINS of Louisiana and HUDSON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. NADLER, TAKANO, SARBANES, Ms. BASS, and Mr. NORCROSS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 193, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—228

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Cleaver | Evans |
| Aguilar | Clyburn | Finkenauer |
| Axne | Cohen | Fletcher |
| Barragán | Cooper | Foster |
| Bass | Correa | Frankel |
| Beatty | Costa | Fudge |
| Bera | Courtney | Gabbard |
| Beyer | Cox (CA) | Gallego |
| Bishop (GA) | Craig | Garamendi |
| Blumenauer | Crist | Garcia (IL) |
| Blunt Rochester | Crow | Garcia (TX) |
| Bonamici | Cuellar | Golden |
| Boyle, Brendan | Cummings | Gomez |
| F. | Cunningham | Gonzalez (TX) |
| Brindisi | Davids (KS) | Gottheimer |
| Brown (MD) | Davis (CA) | Green (TX) |
| Brownley (CA) | Davis, Danny K. | Grijalva |
| Bustos | Dean | Haaland |
| Butterfield | DeFazio | Harder (CA) |
| Carbajal | DeGette | Hastings |
| Cárdenas | DeLauro | Hayes |
| Carson (IN) | DelBene | Heck |
| Cartwright | Delgado | Higgins (NY) |
| Case | Demings | Hill (CA) |
| Casten (IL) | DeSaulnier | Himes |
| Castro (TX) | Deutch | Horn, Kendra S. |
| Chu, Judy | Doggett | Horsford |
| Cicilline | Doyle, Michael | Houlihan |
| Cisneros | F. | Hoyer |
| Clark (MA) | Engel | Huffman |
| Clarke (NY) | Escobar | Jackson Lee |
| Cleaver | Eshoo | Jayapal |
| Clyburn | Espallat | Jeffries |

Johnson (GA) Meeks
 Johnson (TX) Meng
 Kaptur Moore
 Keating Morelle
 Kelly (IL) Moulton
 Kennedy Mucarsel-Powell
 Khanna Murphy
 Kildee Nadler
 Kilmer Napolitano
 Kim Neal
 Kind Neguse
 Kirkpatrick Norcross
 Krishnamoorthi O'Halleran
 Kuster (NH) Ocasio-Cortez
 Lamb Omar
 Langevin Pallone
 Larsen (WA) Panetta
 Larson (CT) Pappas
 Lawrence Pascrell
 Lawson (FL) Pascrell
 Lee (CA) Payne
 Lee (NV) Perlmutter
 Levin (CA) Peters
 Levin (MI) Peterson
 Lewis Phillips
 Lieu, Ted Pocan
 Lipinski Porter
 Loebach Pressley
 Lofgren Price (NC)
 Lowenthal Raskin
 Lujan Rice (NY)
 Luria Richmond
 Lynch Rose (NY)
 Malinowski Rouda
 Maloney Roybal-Allard
 Carolyn B. Ruiz
 Maloney, Sean Ruppertsberger
 Matsui Sarbanes
 McAdams Scanlon
 McBath Schakowsky
 McCollum Schiff
 McEachin Schneider
 McGovern Schrader
 McNerney Schrier

Scott (VA) Simpson
 Scott, David Smith (MO)
 Serrano Smith (NE)
 Sewell (AL) Smith (NJ)
 Shalala Smucker
 Sherman Spano
 Sherrill Stauber
 Sires Stefanik
 Slotkin Steil
 Neal Steube
 Soto Stewart
 Spanberger Stivers
 Speier Thompson (PA)
 Stanton
 Stevens
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Van Drew
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

Thornberry
 Timmons
 Tipton
 Turner
 Upton
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Watkins
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Wright
 Yoho
 Young
 Zeldin

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This is a 5-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 199, answered “present” 1, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 80]
 YEAS—215

Adams
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Axne
 Bacon
 Banks
 Barr
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady
 Brown (MD)
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten (IL)
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Cohen
 Collins (GA)
 Cooper
 Courtney
 Cox (CA)
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Davidson (OH)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny K.
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Engel
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espaillat
 Evans
 Finkenauer
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frankel
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Granger
 Green (TX)
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Haaland
 Hastings
 Hayes
 Heck
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill (CA)
 Hollingsworth
 Horn, Kendra S.
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Khanna
 Kildee
 King (IA)
 Kuster (NH)
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lewis
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 Loebach
 Lofgren
 Long
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Murphy
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Norcross
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Pocan
 Pressley
 Raskin
 Reed
 Richmond
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Soto
 Speier
 Stanton
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Taylor
 Thompson (MS)
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Van Drew
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Allred
 Connolly
 Dingell
 Granger
 Kinzinger
 Pingree
 Quigley
 Ryan
 Taylor
 Wagner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1350

So the resolution was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING VICTIMS OF MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL SHOOTING

(Mr. DEUTCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEUTCH. One year ago, Madam Speaker, on February 14, 2018, 17 people were killed in a senseless and horrific act of gun violence at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida.

I ask the Members of the House of Representatives to use this time to center their thoughts on the 17 who were killed, the 17 who were injured, the healing of the Parkland community, and the 40,000 lives lost to gun violence in every corner of this Nation each year.

I ask that we work together, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans to end this silence with action to make all our communities safer from gun violence.

I ask that this moment of silence not be in vain, and I ask my colleagues to please rise and bow your heads as we remember Alyssa Alhadeff, Scott Beigel, Martin Duque Anguiano, Nicholas Dworet, Aaron Feis, Jaime Guttenberg, Chris Hixon, Luke Hoyer, Cara Loughran, Gina Montalto, Joaquin Oliver, Alaina Petty, Meadow Pollack, Helena Ramsay, Alex Schachter, Carmen Schentrup, and Peter Wang.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MCBATH). All present will rise for a moment of silence.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Allen
 Amash
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bergman
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (UT)
 Bost
 Brady
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cline
 Cloud
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Cook
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Curtis
 Davidson (OH)
 Davis, Rodney
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Duffy
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Estes
 Ferguson
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foss (NC)
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gooden
 Gosar
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill (AR)
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Hunter
 Hurd (TX)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Latta
 Lesko
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Marchant
 Marshall
 Massie
 Mast
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 Meadows
 Meuser
 Miller
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Mullin
 Newhouse
 Norman
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Posey
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Riggleman
 Roby
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rooney (FL)
 Rose, John W.
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Shimkus

NAYS—193

NAYS—199

Bost
 Brindisi
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cicilline
 Cisneros
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyburn
 Cole
 Collins (NY)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Connolly

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cook | Johnson (OH) | Roby |
| Correa | Johnson (SD) | Roe, David P. |
| Costa | Jordan | Rogers (AL) |
| Craig | Joyce (OH) | Rogers (KY) |
| Crawford | Joyce (PA) | Rooney (FL) |
| Crenshaw | Kelly (MS) | Rose (NY) |
| Crist | Kelly (PA) | Rose, John W. |
| Crow | Kilmer | Rouda |
| Cunningham | Kim | Rouzer |
| Curtis | Kind | Roy |
| Davids (KS) | King (NY) | Ruiz |
| Davis, Rodney | Kirkpatrick | Rutherford |
| DesJarlais | Krishnamoorthi | Scalise |
| Diaz-Balart | Kustoff (TN) | Schrader |
| Duffy | LaHood | Scott, Austin |
| Duncan | LaMalfa | Sensenbrenner |
| Dunn | Lamborn | Shimkus |
| Emmer | Latta | Slotkin |
| Estes | Lawson (FL) | Smith (MO) |
| Ferguson | Lesko | Smith (NE) |
| Fitzpatrick | Loudermilk | Smucker |
| Flores | Lucas | Spanberger |
| Foxx (NC) | Marchant | Spano |
| Fudge | Marshall | Steube |
| Fulcher | Massie | Stewart |
| Gaetz | Mast | Suozi |
| Gallagher | Matsui | Thompson (CA) |
| Gianforte | McAdams | Thompson (PA) |
| Gibbs | McCauley | Timmons |
| Golden | McHenry | Tipton |
| Gonzalez (OH) | McKinley | Torres Small |
| Gooden | Meadows | (NM) |
| Gosar | Meng | Turner |
| Gottheimer | Meuser | Upton |
| Graves (GA) | Miller | Van Drew |
| Graves (LA) | Mitchell | Walberg |
| Graves (MO) | Moolenaar | Walden |
| Green (TN) | Mooney (WV) | Walker |
| Griffith | Mucarsel-Powell | Walorski |
| Guest | Mullin | Waltz |
| Guthrie | Norman | Waters |
| Hagedorn | Nunes | Watson Coleman |
| Harder (CA) | O'Halleran | Weber (TX) |
| Harris | Olson | Webster (FL) |
| Hartzler | Palmer | Westerman |
| Hern, Kevin | Pence | Wild |
| Herrera Beutler | Peters | Williams |
| Hice (GA) | Peterson | Wilson (SC) |
| Hill (AR) | Porter | Wittman |
| Himes | Posey | Womack |
| Holding | Ratchiffe | Woodall |
| Hudson | Reschenthaler | Wright |
| Huizenga | Rice (NY) | Young |
| Hunter | Rice (SC) | Zeldin |
| Johnson (LA) | Riggleman | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tonko

NOT VOTING—16

| | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| Allred | Keating | Ryan |
| Biggs | Kinzinger | Scanlon |
| Blumenauer | Palazzo | Wagner |
| Dingell | Pingree | Wenstrup |
| Gohmert | Price (NC) | |
| Hurd (TX) | Quigley | |

□ 1403

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, my vote did not record. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 80.

REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.J. Res. 37.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 122 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 37.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1407

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress, with Ms. PLASKETT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the joint resolution is considered read the first time.

General debate shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is an important moment for the House, Madam Chair. For years, under administrations of both parties, the Congress has handed away our authority and abrogated our responsibility when it comes to foreign policy, particularly the questions of how and where our military is engaged around the world.

Article I of the Constitution gives Congress the responsibility to declare war, yet we have given Presidents of both parties a virtual blank check to send our brave servicemembers into harm's way while we have stood on the sidelines.

With the measure we are considering today, we take some of that power back, and we do so to restore a sense of American values and American leadership to the worst humanitarian catastrophe in the world.

For the last few years, we have all seen horrific images of the civilian casualties in the Yemen war: starving children, millions displaced, outbreaks of deadly disease.

Madam Chair, 85,000 children have starved to death. Fourteen million are on the brink of famine. More than a million suffer from cholera. And the ongoing military operations are bringing us no closer to a resolution. The only way out of this mess is for parties to sit down and work toward a political solution.

The United States can and should play a role pushing for that solution, pushing parties to make a commitment to negotiations. This measure, introduced by Mr. KHANNA, will help us do exactly that.

Let me explain why this is so important and why I support passing this resolution right now.

In the last few years, the Saudi-led coalition has carried out 18,000 airstrikes. A full one-third of those strikes hit nonmilitary targets. This is absolutely reckless.

I am not naive, Madam Chair. I know we have critical strategic interests in that region. The Houthis are a problem. They get support from Iran. They launch missiles into Saudi territory and international waterways, threatening Saudi civilians. They are starving the Yemeni people, diverting assistance, and holding civilians hostage to their political demands. But we cannot just give the coalition a blank check when so many innocent lives are being lost. And if the administration won't demand any sort of accountability from the Saudis and Emiratis, it is time for Congress to act.

I want to acknowledge my friend from Texas, the ranking member on the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. MCCAUL. I believe that he also wants to see Congress reclaim our prerogatives on foreign policy, though I understand we have an honest difference of opinion on the approach we are dealing with today.

I am glad that we moved this measure through regular order, that we had a hearing with experts and a markup, and that the gentleman from Texas and I could make our cases before the Rules Committee. It allowed me to hear the arguments from all perspectives on this issue.

I think, during this debate, we will hear my friends on the other side call this resolution misguided. I think because this resolution has to do with our security agreements with the Saudis and Emiratis, we will hear them question what impact this may have on other security agreements.

It is a fair question, to be honest. That is why this measure is tailored so specifically to deal with just this situation. This is not a broad, blanket policy that is going to tie the hands of the executive branch. There is no dangerous precedent being set here, just an attempt to stop a war that is costing far too many innocent lives.

I think we will hear my friends question whether this measure would even do anything because this measure withdraws American forces engaged in hostilities, and the Pentagon says "hostilities" only applies to situations where American troops are firing weapons at an enemy. I have two reactions to that.

First of all, this measure would specifically define "hostilities" to include aerial refueling of warplanes carrying out airstrikes against Houthi militants. Now, I understand the Defense

Department has stopped refueling as a matter of policy, but policies can be reversed, so this resolution would cut off refueling as a matter of law.

My second point is broader and gets at the heart of today's debate. This body is not subject to the definitions conjured up by the Defense Department. We don't ask permission to exercise our Article I authority. Of course, the Pentagon will try to define things in a way that consolidates the power of the executive branch, but Congress, with authority over war powers, need not accept that definition.

The Congress has lost its grip on foreign policy, in my opinion, by granting too much deference to the executive branch, by failing to examine the decisions, determinations, and definitions that are used to justify sending Americans into harm's way. Our job is to keep that branch in check, not to shrug our shoulders when they tell us to mind our own business.

Lastly, I think we will hear my colleagues on the other side ask: Isn't this just all politics? No, Madam Chair. Politics is what the former majority did to this resolution twice during the last Congress. Politics is stifling debate on national security issues because we are uncomfortable with the message it might send or we don't want to take a tough vote.

□ 1415

Politics is walking away from our constitutional responsibilities, as Congress has done for far too long; and frankly, we have done it for far too long, Congresses in both parties with a majority and Presidents in both parties.

Our Article I responsibilities are things that we cannot just simply turn the other way. We are a coequal branch of government, and we have not had a declaration of war, for instance, since 1941. We are content to just tell whatever administration is in, go ahead, you handle it. We don't have any responsibility. I hope that that stops this afternoon.

The other body has already weighed in on this measure. It passed with bipartisan support. Today, the Members of the House get our chance to go on record finally and say where we stand.

I joined this resolution as an original cosponsor because I think it will lead to a sort of reckoning for our government.

What is our role in the conflict in Yemen?

What is Congress' voice in our foreign policy?

How will we exercise American leadership and American power?

What will we provide and what will we withhold to push warring parties toward peace?

I want to thank Mr. KHANNA for his hard work and for his leadership in shining the light on this issue.

I want to thank our members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who have contributed so far to a valuable debate.

I want to thank Mr. McCAUL, who has made his opposition to this about the policy, not about the politics or the personalities. We are going to have a lot more debates; sometimes we will be on the same side and sometimes not, but I hope we can always grapple with these challenges in a substantive way.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just begin by extending my appreciation for the chairman. I know his arguments are well-intentioned, as are mine. I believe that we both completely agree and completely support Congress' solemn duty under Article I of the Constitution, to authorize the commitment of U.S. troops to foreign hostilities; and perhaps there will be another example where we can join forces in that. But that is not the issue here.

Allow me to quote the actual War Powers Act, from Title 50 of the United States Code. This procedure applies to "the removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States."

This has always meant, historically, and today, U.S. troops being directly involved in live-fire combat. As the Department of Defense has repeatedly confirmed, U.S. Armed Forces are not engaged in hostilities against the Houthi forces in Yemen.

This resolution is directing us to remove troops that simply, Madam Chair, are not there. Even the aerial refueling of coalition jets, which does not constitute traditional hostilities, ended last November.

This resolution, in my judgment, misuses the tool to try to get at the different issue of security assistance to third countries. It provides no clear decisions on which forms of assistance are cut off. It does not address the humanitarian catastrophe inside Yemen and, alarmingly, it completely ignores the destabilization role that Iran is playing in Yemen and the region.

This irresponsible measure is trying to hammer a square peg in a round hole.

This resolution really stretches the definition of "hostilities" to cover non-U.S. military operations by other countries. It reinterprets U.S. support to those countries as "engagement in hostilities."

This overreach has dangerous implications far beyond Saudi Arabia. This approach will now allow any single Member to use this privileged mechanism to second-guess U.S. security cooperation relationships with more than 100 countries throughout the world.

Under this model, if one Member doesn't like something that any of our security partners does overseas, that Member can force quick consideration of a resolution directing the removal of U.S. forces from hostilities "in or affecting" that situation. It no longer matters that U.S. forces are not actually conducting those hostilities.

This could impact our assistance to Israel. It could affect our cooperation with our NATO allies. It could impact counterterrorism cooperation with African nations in the Sahel. We could recklessly undo critical security relationships that we have spent decades building.

That is not what the War Powers Resolution has ever meant, and I don't think that is what Congress designed it to do, and it should not be used in this way now.

No one is saying that U.S. security assistance to Saudi Arabia, or anyone else, is beyond congressional scrutiny. Congress has many tools at its disposal. Our committee receives regular arms sales notifications. Congress can condition or cut off security assistance through targeted legislation or the annual appropriations process.

But this resolution is the wrong tool. It is vague and irresponsible. It will create new doubts for our partners and allies around the world.

For those reasons, Madam Chair, I strongly oppose this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA), the author of this joint resolution.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman ENGEL for his extraordinary leadership to help bring a war in Yemen to an end. I want to thank him and Chairman MCGOVERN, Speaker PELOSI, and Majority Leader HOYER, for finally speaking up for the millions of Yemenis who are on the brink of starvation.

This is not a complex issue. For the last 2 years, we have been assisting the Saudis in bombing Yemeni civilians; and the reports say there are 14 million Yemenis who face starvation; 14 million.

Let's put that in context: 800,000 people died in Rwanda; 100,000 in Bosnia, and 14 million face famine in Yemen. And it is not because the world doesn't have enough food or medicine to get in there. It is because there is a systematic bombing preventing the food and medicine to get in.

We want to send the food. We want to send medicine, but the Saudis aren't allowing that food and medicine to get in.

And what do we know about Saudi Arabia? We know that they were responsible for the murder of Khashoggi. We know recently, that MBS admitted that he wanted Khashoggi dead.

We know that they, the Saudis, are supplying arms to al-Qaida in Yemen who are fighting our troops. The Saudis are giving arms to the very people who are fighting our troops. This is why Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM has said he may support this resolution.

The only patriotic thing, if you care about our troops, if you care about American interests, if you care about the outrage that the Saudis are inflicting on Americans, and on the world, the only patriotic thing to do is to vote

for this resolution. I am convinced it will pass with a bipartisan majority.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, this resolution is misguided, and let me take a few moments to illustrate some of the reasons.

Number 1, as the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. MCCAUL, has described, this is a misuse of the War Powers Resolution. It conflates two different sections. It conflates definitional problems. I am not going to repeat all the arguments he has used.

My point is that, if we use that powerful law, it should be clear, direct, and applicable. To misuse it in this way actually weakens the authority of Congress, the exact opposite of what the chairman of the committee was talking about.

Secondly, the message coming from this resolution is, Iran, you can do whatever you want to.

Now, it is clear we do not have troops in the fight against the Houthis. We do, however, want other countries to join in trying to constrain Iran's aggression in various parts of the world. But with this resolution, we are saying, Okay, you are on your own. We are not going to assist you in any way. And that message reverberates throughout the Middle East. It will have lasting consequences.

Third, if anything, this resolution will make our military more cautious when targeting ISIS and al-Qaida.

Now there is a section in here that says, Well, it doesn't really apply when you are going against terrorists. But Yemen is a messy place. You have individuals commingled in the same location. Sometimes the same individual can have multiple loyalties.

Our military will be overly cautious in interpreting this resolution. They will be less likely to target ISIS and al-Qaida.

Mr. Chairman, don't forget. It wasn't very long ago the most serious threats coming to our homeland, to Americans emanated from Yemen. This adds danger to the world.

Fourth, I think this resolution makes a humanitarian situation worse. As long as rockets are fired from Yemen into Riyadh, there will be a military response.

Now, the U.S. has been assisting the Saudis in targeting, so that it is narrower; so that they are only targeting military targets and minimizing civilian casualties. And yet, this resolution says, No, you can't offer that sort of help.

So what is the result? It is going to, unfortunately, be less specific targeting, and I am afraid that the humanitarian situation will only grow worse.

Fifth, and finally, if this passes and signs into law, it will not help the peo-

ple of Yemen one iota. There are lots of things we just heard from the author of the resolution, why he does not approve of some of the actions going on with Saudi Arabia. This does not help any of that.

It is an attempt to make us feel better, that we have at least done something. And yet, the result is, we reduce our influence in the Middle East; we encourage and enhance the position of Iran; and we lead to a more dangerous world for us. That is quite an after-world's work.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee's Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, a very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 37, and applaud Chairman ENGEL, as well as my colleague from California, Mr. KHANNA, on their leadership.

This joint resolution would direct the removal of U.S. forces from supporting the Saudi and Emirati that campaign in Yemen. We will still be supporting our fight against ISIS and al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, which Congress has specifically authorized. We are not debating that.

We are also not debating, as some might suggest, setting a precedent when it comes to cooperating with our allies. This is about hostilities we are engaged in because we are supporting a coalition in war.

We have not authorized our military to act in the Yemeni civil war. This is about reclaiming the jurisdiction of Congress in making a war. That is our job. That is what we were elected to do. I would say that if there were a Democrat or a Republican in the White House.

Now, if the administration wants to be involved there, they need to come to Congress and make a compelling case. But let's have that discussion.

For that reason, I support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to join me in helping to move this resolution out of the House.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), the ranking member on the Middle East and North Africa Subcommittee.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chair, I urge opposition to H.J. Res. 37, directing the removal of U.S. Armed Forces from the hostilities in Yemen. Actually, the U.S. is not directly engaged in any hostilities in Yemen. This is not my independent assessment, but the determination of the Department of Defense.

The U.S. is currently supporting the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen by providing targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and joint planning to defeat the Houthi rebels who are armed by Iran, with missiles that they have directed at civilian airports in Saudi Arabia.

There is no doubt that the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen has made terrible targeting mistakes. But what would happen if the U.S. were to pull the plug on our intelligence-sharing and targeting cooperation?

□ 1430

Would this improve the coalition's targeting or possibly make it worse, increasing the chances for collateral damage and civilian casualties?

I am concerned that, if we walk away now, these terrible tragedies will simply multiply.

The United States must be at the table so that we can insist on and respect international law. This does not mean that the coalition will always do the right thing, but it does mean that we will have leverage and influence to promote the right direction.

Instead of this resolution, I hope that our colleagues, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman ELIOT ENGEL and Ranking Member, Republican leader, MIKE MCCAUL, will work together on a bipartisan initiative that can address these important concerns in Yemen.

We can all agree that the humanitarian crisis in Yemen must be addressed and that the ongoing conflict must come to an end. Let's work together as we have always done on the Foreign Affairs Committee to address this issue and end the suffering of the Yemeni people.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a new member on the House Foreign Affairs Committee who is already making his mark.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman ENGEL for his incredible leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Congressman KHANNA's resolution.

The Saudi-led war in Yemen has led to a staggering crisis, and it is happening on our watch. This bombing campaign would not be happening without the active involvement of the United States military with the Saudis.

More than 75 percent of Yemen's population needs humanitarian assistance. Yemen has one of the highest maternal death rates in the region. Its health infrastructure has crumbled, and tens of thousands of pregnant women are at risk of serious complications. The list goes on and on.

It is long past time to bring U.S. involvement in this calamity to an end.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank Congressman KHANNA for his leadership and Chairman ENGEL for making this a top priority.

We have a responsibility not just as Members of Congress, but as human beings not just to talk about these horrors, but to do everything in our power to end them.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PANETTA). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding the additional time.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO), the ranking member on the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, I think the chairman for yielding. I appreciate it.

Mr. Chair, this is something that we do need to get resolved, but I cannot support H.J. Res. 37.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to this resolution, which I could not support as it was pushed through the Foreign Affairs Committee over strong objection from me and my 16 colleagues.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has a proud tradition of bipartisanship, but that was thrown out the window with this bill.

Among my objections to this bill is the basic premise of the bill, which is flawed. U.S. Forces are not engaged in hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthi forces in Yemen.

This bill distorts the definition of hostilities to cover non-U.S. military operations by third countries. It then reinterprets U.S. activities in support of those countries as U.S. engagement in those hostilities.

I have been well documented throughout my time in Congress as opposing the misuse of the War Powers Act. That is really what needs to be addressed: the misapplication of the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs.

While I wholeheartedly believe that the U.S. Forces put into combat roles must be approved by Congress, I cannot stand by as those firm beliefs in the Constitution are twisted around to make a political messaging point.

Keep in mind, my colleagues from the other side talk about the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, yet they fail to mention the Houthi rebel fighters overthrew the legitimate government of President Hadi, and this overthrow was sponsored by Iran, which Iran is the largest sponsor of state terrorism. That is really where the problem is in this. We are there in a different capacity.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues not to vote for this partisan bill because, if we break this agreement, we have got over 100 other agreements that we would have to negotiate with our allies, and this would be bad for America's foreign policy.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for sponsoring this.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), our majority leader.

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL, Chairman SMITH, Representative KHANNA, and others for ensuring that the House ex-

presses its views on the humanitarian catastrophe in Yemen.

After the Republican leader declined to allow this resolution to come to the floor in December, I promised to bring it to the floor.

Here we are, and now the House will have an opportunity to express its views to the President and to the country that he ought to end his administration's support of the Saudi coalition's military campaign in Yemen. It is a campaign that has led to tremendous human suffering, with minimal military gains. After 4 years, it is time for a change in policy.

Let me be clear: The Houthi rebels in Yemen are bad actors, engaging in brutal actions against civilians, and they are sponsored by Iran. The Houthis commit human rights abuses, prevent humanitarian assistance to starving civilians, and exercise a brute form of governance in the areas they control. We should have no illusion that there are two parties responsible for this humanitarian catastrophe; however, we are supporting one of them.

The result of the coalition campaign thus far has been an unmitigated humanitarian disaster as well as a military stalemate.

Using military force to pressure the Houthi rebels into accepting coalition demands has demonstrably not worked. It is time, therefore, for Congress to make clear to the Trump administration and to our country and to the international community that it cannot simply keep our Yemen policy on autopilot while the situation not only has not improved, but deteriorates.

With the United States supporting one party to this conflict, the best way we promote a peaceful and positive solution is by focusing our efforts on the variables that we can affect. It is time that we set a new course forward on Yemen and that the House and Senate need to demand that the administration uphold basic American values in its exercise of our foreign policy. That means ending our support for the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen.

Although not the focus of this resolution, I am mindful that this debate is taking place a day after the President disregarded the law and failed to report to Congress who was responsible for the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi. The more the President tries to sweep this heinous incident under the rug, the more incumbent upon Congress it is to act.

This resolution is bipartisan. A similar resolution passed the United States Senate. It was not brought to this floor. I hope it will receive the strong support of both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I am opposed to H.J. Res. 37, Mr. Chair. This resolution is poor policy

and will not achieve the aims of those who support it. That is really the crux of the issue here.

My colleagues are using this resolution to express their concerns with the actions of Saudi Arabia and the status of the war in Yemen, disregarding the dangerous precedent this resolution will send.

The joint resolution improperly expands the definition of hostilities to include non-U.S. military operations by third countries. This bill then reinterprets the U.S. activities in support of those countries as U.S. engagements in said hostilities.

The Department of Defense and the White House have both correctly stated that, under the longstanding definition of hostilities, the United States is not engaged in such in Yemen.

In order to force a privileged measure in the Senate, my colleagues had to expand and distort the definitions in the War Powers Resolution to achieve their goals. This is absolutely poor policy, and we cannot support such a measure.

The misuse of this privileged tool endangers U.S. security cooperation with over 100 partners around the world, to include Israel, NATO, and many antiterror allies.

Now, I understand my colleagues on both sides of the aisle are unhappy with the actions taken by Saudi Arabia. Frankly, I am as well. Unfortunately, we live in an imperfect world, Mr. Chairman, with imperfect actors. We must deal with the reality of geopolitics in the way that they are and not the way that we wish they would be.

We and I find many of the things the Saudis to be doing horrific, including the murder of Muslim Brotherhood member Khashoggi. I was one of the first people to go on the record demanding the declassification of the 9/11 report concerning Saudi Arabia, but this will not be the first action Saudi Arabia takes that is counter to our beliefs here in the United States. During the first 4 months of 2017, Saudi Arabia beheaded 48 people.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, according to the reports, half of those deaths were for nonviolent drug charges. The Saudi Kingdom executes its citizens for blasphemy and crimes against the state, actions that are protected under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

I understand that we are dissatisfied—I am, too—but using poor policy to terminate U.S. assistance will not improve conditions in Yemen. Iran's own IRGC commander openly admitted that Iran provides military assistance to the Houthis in Yemen.

In this body, we can choose to stand with Iran or the Houthis or, as I suggest, to stand with Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Chair, this resolution is not the right step. It is poor policy. I encourage my colleagues to vote “no.”

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU), a very well-respected member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman ENGEL for his leadership.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this resolution. I want to commend Congressman KHANNA for offering it. It is another step in years of pressure that Congress has put on the executive branch to get us out of this bloody war in Yemen.

In 2015, I wrote a letter to the Pentagon about what was then a little-known war in Yemen, asking why the U.S. was involved in war crimes committed by the Saudis in Yemen.

I previously served in Active Duty in the military. It was clear to me that what the Saudi jets were doing in dropping bombs on innocent civilians was a war crime.

In 2016, I introduced legislation to limit the transfer of air-to-ground munitions from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia. And then, working with other Members such as Representatives Pocan and Welch and others, we were able to cause the Obama administration to stop a shipment of air-to-ground munitions to Saudi Arabia.

In 2017, I worked with Representative TED YOHO, and we helped insert language into the NDAA requesting the administration to certify what the heck it was doing in Yemen.

And then last August, I wrote a letter to the Pentagon inspector general asking for an investigation of whether U.S. personnel were aiding and abetting Saudi war crimes in Yemen.

I am very pleased that a few months later, in November of last year, the Trump administration announced it was going to stop the U.S. refueling of Saudi jets in Yemen.

Now we need to pass this resolution as another step in increasing the pressure on the administration to get us out of the war in Yemen.

It is not a partisan issue. This started under Obama’s watch, continues under Trump’s, and at the end of the day, war crimes and humanitarian catastrophes are not partisan issues. Every Member of Congress should vote for this.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), the ranking member of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for yielding. I have great respect for him, as well as our committee chair, ELIOT ENGEL.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 37, directing the removal of U.S. Armed Forces from unauthorized hostilities in Yemen. One of the reasons why is because we aren’t even engaged in hostilities in Yemen.

□ 1445

The United States is not involved in any direct live fire exchanges. Last November, the U.S. stopped aerial refueling of Saudi jets.

According to the Department of Defense, U.S. support to the coalition is for defensive purposes only. It focuses only on helping minimize civilian casualties, which means that this resolution, if passed and implemented, will actually result in less food and medicine getting into Yemen and more civilians dying, and the war will not end.

If anyone wants to propose a bill and pass one cutting off or conditioning specified U.S. security assistance to Saudi Arabia, they have the ability to do so. That is not this bill.

What is also important is that there are a lot of freshman Members here in this Chamber, and the fact that we are rushing this to the floor so quickly without having a classified briefing for all of those Members is also deeply unfortunate. That should take place before passing this resolution.

Congress has many other ways to engage in oversight efforts for U.S. security assistance with Saudi Arabia, including approving arms sales and through appropriations.

Our assistance for Saudi Arabia started in 2015, when the Houthis overthrew a legitimate government, backed by Iran. The Houthis fired missiles against Saudi Arabia with support from Iran, and the U.S. provided intelligence and logistical support in compliance with the law of armed conflict.

Iran poses a massive geostrategic threat to Yemen and to the United States and many of our allies. Iran is providing training and support to the Houthi rebels, including supplying ballistic missiles that have been fired into Saudi Arabia. In 2016, missiles were fired by Iranian-backed Houthi rebels at a U.S. Navy warship near the Bab el-Mandeb. If Iran has the ability to cut off global shipping through the Strait of Hormuz and el-Mandeb, it would have disastrous consequences.

If this resolution passes, we are emboldening Iran to continue their nefarious ambitions in the region without restraint.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose H.J. Res. 37. I think Iran would endorse it.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT), another very valuable member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman ENGEL for allowing me this opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 37, in which Congress will finally reclaim its constitutional authority over the power to declare war and will finally address the terrible suffering happening in Yemen.

For 4 years, we have aided the Saudi-led campaign in Yemen, which has contributed to the gravest humanitarian crisis in the world, a man-made crisis that we could help alleviate, rather

than contribute to. This is 4 years too long.

The Trump administration has coozied up to the Saudis, ignoring the harm they cause in Yemen and their egregious violations of human rights. The President has expressed his personal affirmation for the Saudi Kingdom on several occasions, saying, “They give us a lot of business,” and, “They’ve been a great ally to me.”

Trump and those opposed to this resolution have argued that our ties to Saudi Arabia are too precious and that our cooperation on counterterrorism and countering Iran would be jeopardized by this resolution. But in December, when discussing an earlier version of this resolution, Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM wrote the following: “The fear that the Saudis will stop cooperating with the U.S. on terrorism or Iran isn’t rational. Those threats pose as much of a danger to the Saudis as they do to America. Demanding better from allies isn’t downgrading the relationship; it’s a sign that Americans take our principles seriously and won’t be taken advantage of by anyone, friend or foe.”

Mr. Chairman, I urge Congress to reassert its constitutional authority to work to end the suffering of millions and to pass this war powers resolution. This is what it is.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. WATKINS), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my Republican leader, Mr. MCCAUL, for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition of H.J. Res. 37, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

As a combat veteran, with many years of experience in conflict and postconflict environments, I am particularly concerned about this resolution. Passing it would pose a threat to many other important bilateral agreements that help keep us and our allies safe and make the world a better place.

Even the resolution is misleading. Our Armed Forces are not engaged in hostilities in the Yemen conflict. Outside of Yemen, the U.S. Armed Forces support an ally, through intelligence sharing, threat analysis, and logistical support.

The strength of our international relations lies on the numerous global relationships that we hold. We help each other understand, forecast, and eliminate threats. This is especially true in the Arabian Peninsula, where ISIS and al-Qaida have been notoriously active.

Furthermore, pertinent facts relating to Yemen are classified, leaving Congressmen and -women to vote blind.

Mr. Chairman, we have a long history of free-thinking bipartisanship when it comes to foreign policy. I ask my colleagues to think for themselves, not merely vote along party lines.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), another new member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to voice my support for the joint resolution. It is important for us in this institution, in this critical moment, to undertake serious debate regarding the use of U.S. military in the conflict in Yemen.

As my colleagues have pointed out, Article I of our Constitution clearly states that the power to declare war belongs to the Congress. Congress must put down a marker stating it is unacceptable for our military to support hostilities we have not authorized.

Our support for the Saudi-led coalition's efforts in Yemen has proven problematic in so many ways. The impact on civilian lives is real and painful. Overall, 60,000 lives have been lost.

Ultimately, the question should be really simple: Did Congress authorize our military to engage in hostilities in Yemen? The answer is no.

So, today, we must pass this resolution to stand up for our Constitution and stand up for what is right.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to lend their support to that effort.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member of the committee for his leadership.

I rise to speak against this resolution, which would direct the removal of U.S. forces from Yemen. This resolution is dangerous, and the majority should immediately take this vote off of our schedule.

The majority claims to be concerned about the threat of Iranian and Russian influence around the world. If that were the case, they would not force a vote on this war powers resolution.

Let's be clear: The U.S. is not involved in hostilities in Yemen, so this resolution would set a dangerous precedent by calling into question many security agreements we have with nations around the world that do not involve hostilities. The Pentagon has repeatedly stated that America is only providing support to our allies in the region as they combat the Houthis, and everyone is trying to reduce civilian casualties. Ultimately, we want to limit Iran's ability to gain more influence in the region.

The Houthi rebels are just one part of the Iranian regime's proxy battles around the world with the ultimate goal to destroy Israel, America, and all those who share our democratic values.

Mr. Chairman, a vote for this resolution is a vote for Iran. A vote against this resolution is a vote for Israel. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this dangerous resolution, and I urge the administration to veto this resolution, if it should somehow pass.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), a champion of progressive causes.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for shepherding this important resolution to the floor.

Today, Yemen is the worst humanitarian crisis on the planet. Eighty-five thousand children under the age of 5 have died of starvation since 2015, and 150 children die every single day.

The U.S., alongside Saudi Arabia, which has used starvation as a weapon of war, has supported targeting for deadly airstrikes, provided logistical support and refueling, and sent Special Operations Forces to the Yemeni border.

It is time for these activities to end, absent congressional consent. The American people deserve a transparent debate and a vote by Congress, per Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, before the U.S. engages in war-making.

While the President is tweeting about wars and nuclear bombs, we must reassert our authority and end the unconstitutional U.S. participation in Yemen's civil war.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for allowing me time, as I do support H.J. Res. 37. Fundamentally, it is about Article I and the authority of Congress as addressed in Federalist Paper No. 69.

As the President said, great powers don't fight endless wars. I would add nor do they fight or participate in undeclared wars.

The United States is not participating in the Yemen war in the sense that many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have characterized. In fact, I personally asked Secretary Mattis on two occasions to help draft authorization against Iranian proxies.

This is, at best, a half measure in that it stops any active participation in undeclared unauthorized combat. But it also fails to advance the policy of our country, which is to treat Iran as the threat it is, not just to the United States of America, but to its neighbors and our allies in the region.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Also, I thank Representative KHANNA, Representative POCAN, and Chairman MCGOVERN for their work in bringing this very critical measure to the floor.

Of course, I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 37. Today, I am remembering our dear friend and colleague, Congressman Walter Jones, who was an original cosponsor. I miss him tremendously. I know he would be down here speaking on behalf of this resolution.

Since 2015, the United States has participated in the Saudi-led military campaign in Yemen without authorization from Congress. We have helped create and worsen the world's largest humanitarian crisis. 22.2 million Yemenis, 75 percent of the population, need

humanitarian assistance. At least 85,000 children under the age of 5 have died from war-related hunger and disease.

Our involvement in this war, quite frankly, is shameful. That is why this bipartisan measure to end the United States' unconstitutional role in this war is so important. I have long pushed efforts to repeal the overly broad 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.J. Res. 37 and to support this bipartisan bill to end the United States' role in the war on Yemen.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), another very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It is a delight to call him that title.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 37, directing the President to remove U.S. Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting Yemen within 30 days.

Since 2015, the United States has provided support to the Saudi-led coalition in its war against the Houthi rebels in Yemen.

In addition to claiming an estimated 60,000 Yemeni lives, this war is fueling the world's largest humanitarian and refugee crisis. Humanitarian agencies estimate that 85,000 children have died from malnutrition, more than half the population currently requires emergency food assistance, and 1 in every 10 Yemeni children has been forcibly displaced from their homes due to the conflict.

In September of 2018, Secretary Pompeo certified to Congress that the Saudi and Emirati Governments were mitigating harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure in Yemen. Meanwhile, the Saudi-led coalition conducted attacks killing dozens of civilians at a time, often with U.S.-provided munitions.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution states unequivocally that Congress shall have the power to declare war and to raise and support armies and other Armed Forces. That is Congress' prerogative in the Constitution.

Pursuant to the War Powers Resolution, the President must remove U.S. Armed Forces engaged in hostilities outside U.S. territory without a specific statutory authorization from Congress.

Congress must reclaim its constitutional role, and American complicity in the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen must end. That is why I am glad to support H.J. Res. 37, which

would direct such a removal of U.S. Armed Forces from hostilities associated with the Saudi-led coalition war in Yemen.

Importantly, this legislation defines hostilities to include in-flight fueling of non-U.S. aircraft conducting counter-Houthi missions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chair, finally, this House is doing what the Constitution demands: to debate war and peace.

The problem here is that President Trump has essentially subcontracted out American foreign policy in the Middle East to a murderous Saudi regime, and the result has been that 85,000 little children under the age of five have been starved to death or have died of disease as a result of Saudi blockades and aggression. Indifference to their suffering is dooming a generation—unlawful, murderous airstrikes with bombs made in America on schools, on hospitals, on weddings, on markets.

All these people who speak out about the security of Israel and of America, they seem to have forgotten that these same Saudis have been giving away American-made weapons to al-Qaida—al-Qaida—once the sworn enemy of the Houthis about whom they complain.

The Saudi leadership, which approved the killing and dismemberment of an American resident journalist, is unsurprisingly not moved by the suffering of these children. They are intent on annihilation of the Yemenis.

We cannot let the slaughter continue in the name of American taxpayers. The Saudis do not represent our values, but they are using our tax dollars and our weapons.

Instead of shutting down our government, President Trump needs to shut down cooperation with the regime that tortures women who speak out, that kills its enemies who dare to speak the truth, and that is waging an immoral conflict, the world's largest humanitarian catastrophe.

Mr. Chairman, the days of symbolic action have far passed. Months, years, hundreds of small graves ago this Congress should have acted. Today, we can act to put a stop to this nonsense, this misappropriation of our values in the Middle East.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

I have listened to the arguments of my colleagues who say that Saudi Arabia is an ally and a partner and we have to support them. Saudi Arabia is a questionable ally—we all know that—

and it is time to reexamine that relationship.

But I have a question that this raises: If we have an ally that is engaged in violent strikes killing innocent civilians, including children, do we turn a blind eye and condone that behavior because it is “an ally”?

Do we condone the bombing of schools, of hospitals, of funerals because it is a partner or an ally?

Do we disregard our own responsibility as human beings to oppose violence against innocence because that violence is being perpetrated by an ally?

And, yes, it is true, our troops are not there, but our bombs are, our mid-air refuelers are, our targeting folks are.

We are allowing ourselves to be complicit in what is the greatest humanitarian tragedy that is on the face of this Earth at this moment. We should not be doing that, and we should stop by voting for this resolution.

Mr. Chair, we have a proud tradition in this country that both sides want to honor, and that is to stand up for freedom and for human decency and dignity.

This policy of Saudi Arabia to bomb and bomb again and bomb yet again, despite the devastating impact upon innocent people, despite how reckless and ineffective it is, must end. Let's end it.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers, so I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, let me state a few points.

We all condemn the murder of Khashoggi. I have condemned it publicly, very strongly, what happened with the Saudis killing Khashoggi, executing him.

We are talking about the situation in Yemen.

Who started this humanitarian crisis in the first place? The Houthis tried to take over the Yemeni Government—the Houthis, backed by Iran.

This is about the geopolitics of Iran, Houthis in Yemen, Iran and the Shia crescent in Iraq and Syria, and a direct threat to Israel by the largest state-sponsored terror, Iran, that is a mortal sworn enemy to Israel, as they chant “death to Israel,” “death to America.”

So let's put this all in proper context of what we are really talking about here. Are we defending Iran and the Houthis here today?

So I would like to close by putting two documents in the RECORD. The first is a letter sent by the Department of Defense Office of General Counsel stating that “DOD opposes the resolution because the resolution's fundamental premise is flawed” because the United States support to the Saudi-led coalition “does not involve any introduction of U.S. forces into hostilities.”

Are we going to go around and second-guess every security cooperation agreement we have with 117 countries, including Israel and NATO and other partners?

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD this letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,

Washington, DC, Feb. 27, 2018.

Hon. MITCHELL “MITCH” MCCONNELL,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MAJORITY LEADER: On February 22, 2018, the Department of Defense (DoD) briefed your staff concerning DoD support to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's (KSA) operations in Yemen. Subsequently, you requested an unclassified letter reflecting DoD's views on a draft joint resolution that would “direct[] the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula or associated forces. . . .” DoD opposes this Joint Resolution. Even if enacted into law, the Joint Resolution would not achieve its apparent purpose of restricting U.S. support to the KSA-led coalition, because, as described below, that support does not constitute “hostilities.” In addition to the potential constitutional concerns raised by such a proposal, the draft resolution's restrictions on U.S. military support to our partners could undermine our ability to foster long-term relationships, increase interoperability, promote burden sharing, and build strong security architectures throughout the world. The KSA is a key U.S. partner in the Middle East and we rely on our strong military partnership to promote regional security.

DoD opposes the resolution because the resolution's fundamental premise is flawed. Specifically, the draft resolution incorrectly asserts that U.S. forces have been “introduced into hostilities between the [KSA-led] coalition and the Houthis. . . .” The limited military and intelligence support that the United States is providing to the KSA-led coalition does not involve any introduction of U.S. forces into hostilities for purposes of the War Powers Resolution or of section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 USC 1546a).

Since 2015, the United States has provided limited support to KSA-led coalition military operations against Houthi and Saleh-aligned forces in Yemen. With the exception of a defensive strike in October 2016, U.S. forces are not taking direct military action in this Saudi-led effort in Yemen. Instead, the United States provides the KSA-led coalition defense articles and services, including air-to-air refueling; certain intelligence support; and military advice, including advice regarding compliance with the law of armed conflict and best practices for reducing the risk of civilian casualties.

The draft resolution incorrectly describes United States support to the KSA-led coalition as an operation that introduces U.S. forces into hostilities or imminent involvement in hostilities for purposes of the War Powers Resolution. It has been the longstanding view of the Executive Branch that “hostilities” refers to “a situation in which units of U.S. armed forces are actively engaged in exchanges of fire with opposing units of hostile forces.” U.S. personnel providing support to the KSA-led coalition are not engaged in any such exchanges of fire. Further, the limited U.S. support to the KSA-led coalition does not implicate the activities identified in section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution. Section 8(c) defines the term “introduction of United States Armed Forces” but does not address the term “hostilities.” “[W]hen applying section 8(c), the

relevant question remains whether U.S. forces—not the foreign forces they are accompanying—are introduced into hostilities or situations involving the imminent threat thereof.” With respect to U.S. support to the KSA-led coalition, U.S. forces do not currently command, coordinate, accompany, or participate in the movement of coalition forces in counter-Houthi operations. Thus, no U.S. forces are accompanying the KSA-led coalition when its military forces are engaged, or an imminent threat exists that they will become engaged, in hostilities. Accordingly, U.S. forces supporting the KSA-led coalition have not been introduced into hostilities or situations where hostilities are imminent.

Although the resolution’s requirement to remove U.S. forces from hostilities would not implicate U.S. support to the KSA-led coalition, this requirement could call into question the statutory authority for ongoing U.S. counterterrorism operations in Yemen. Pursuant to the 2001 Authorization to Use Military Force (AUMF) (Public Law 107–40), U.S. armed forces are currently engaged in hostilities against both al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Yemen. Hostilities against AQAP and associated forces are explicitly exempted from the resolution’s termination requirement, but hostilities against ISIS are not similarly exempted.

The resolution also asserts incorrectly that there is no authorization for U.S. participation in a Joint Combined Planning Cell with the KSA and mid-air refueling of KSA-led coalition aircraft. President Obama directed such military and intelligence support pursuant to his authority under Article II of the Constitution as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive and his authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations. See *Fleming v. Page*, 50 U.S. (9 How.) 603, 615 (1850) (explaining that the President “is authorized to direct the movements of the naval and military forces placed by law at his command”); *Training of British Flying Students in the United States*, 40 Op. Att’y Gen. 58, 62 (1941) (“[T]he President’s authority has long been recognized as extending to the dispatch of armed forces outside the United States, either on missions of goodwill or rescue, or for the purpose of protecting American lives or property or American interests.”). Because, as discussed above, this limited support to the KSA does not involve the introduction of U.S. forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated, it does not implicate section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution. See 50 U.S.C. §1543(a)(1). The Obama Administration published its summary of that limited support to the KSA-led coalition as part of the December 2016 “Report of the Legal and Policy Framework Guiding the United States Use of Military Force and Related National Security Operations.” As discussed further below, DoD and the Department of State have implemented the President’s direction through statutory authorities available to the respective Secretaries.

Article II of the Constitution likewise supplied the legal authority for the October 2016 strikes against radar facilities in Houthi-controlled territory in defense of U.S. Navy ships in international waters. The President has authority pursuant to Article II to take military action that furthers sufficiently important national interests. The limited October 2016 strikes were taken to protect U.S. vessels and personnel. Consistent with the War Powers Resolution, President Obama notified Congress of these strikes on October 14, 2016. The Obama Administration also published a summary of its legal analysis for the strike in its December 2016 report.

In late July 2017, President Trump completed a review of the Obama Administra-

tion’s policy of limited support to the Saudi-led coalition. President Trump decided to continue that support, adjusting the priorities in light of the recommendations of Secretary of Defense James Mattis and intervening developments in Yemen. President Trump’s policy guidance for support to the KSA-led coalition’s operations in Yemen is to focus on ending the war and avoiding a regional conflict, mitigating the humanitarian crisis, and defending Saudi Arabia’s territorial integrity and commerce in the Red Sea. Authorized types of support continue to include intelligence, logistics, and advisory support to the KSA-led coalition.

DoD and the Department of State have implemented the President’s policy guidance to provide limited support to the Saudi-led coalition pursuant to legal authorities available to the respective Secretaries. The most prominent forms of support to the KSA and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), as well as the corresponding legal authorities, are detailed below.

Arms and Other Defense Articles: The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) is the underlying authority through which the United States provides or licenses defense articles and defense services to the KSA, UAE, and other members of the KSA-led coalition; many of these defense articles and defense services have been used in the conflict in Yemen. The AECA and associated delegations of authority provide the Secretary of State with the authority to approve the transfer of arms and other defense articles and defense services, primarily through the Foreign Military Sales program (which is overseen by the State Department and implemented through DoD) and through the State Department’s licensing of Direct Commercial Sales to foreign partners. The authority to approve such transfers or licenses is not contingent upon whether the foreign recipient is engaged in an ongoing armed conflict, although the existence of such a conflict clearly increases demand and can be a policy factor in approval decisions. Transfers and licenses made pursuant to the AECA are subject to various requirements (such as notifications to Congress when transfers are above certain monetary thresholds) as well as restrictions on end-use (including no further transfer by the end-user without U.S. consent and that proposed uses must be consistent with the law of armed conflict).

Logistics: Pursuant to licenses issued by the State Department under the AECA, U.S. contractors provide defense services in the form of essential maintenance and sustainment for KSA and UAE combat aircraft engaged in hostilities in Yemen. The in-flight refueling of KSA and UAE aircraft, including combat aircraft, and certain other support, may also be provided pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§2341 et seq., which authorizes DoD to provide logistic support, supplies, and services to the military forces of a country with which DoD has an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) in force. DoD must first obtain State Department approval to conclude an ACSA; DoD has ACSAs with the Ministry of Defense of the KSA (applied provisionally pending its formal entry into force) and with the Armed Forces General Headquarters of the UAE.

I trust that this response will be helpful to your understanding of U.S. support to the KSA’s operations in Yemen, and the reason for the DoD’s opposition to this proposed Joint Resolution. Thank you for your continued support of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. CASTLE,

Acting.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD this second document,

which is a Statement of Administration Policy on this point.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

S.J. RES. 54—TO DIRECT THE REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE CONGRESS—SEN. SANDERS, I-VT AND 16 COSPONSORS

The Administration strongly opposes passage of S.J. Res. 54, a joint resolution that purports to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces that have not been authorized by the Congress from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen. The fundamental premise of S.J. Res. 54 is flawed—United States forces are not engaged in hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and Houthi forces in Yemen. Since 2015, the United States has provided limited support to member countries of the Emirati and Saudi-led coalition, including intelligence sharing, logistics, and, until recently, aerial refueling. This support is provided in accordance with licenses and approvals under the Arms Export Control Act, statutory authorities to provide logistics support, and the President’s constitutional powers. United States counterterrorism operations and an October 2016 strike on radar facilities in Houthi-controlled territory, which was the subject of a prior report consistent with the War Powers Resolution of 1973, are separate matters. Other than those engagements, no United States forces have been introduced into hostilities, or into situations where hostilities are clearly imminent, in connection with ongoing support to the Saudi-led coalition. As a result, this United States support does not implicate the War Powers Resolution.

In addition to its erroneous premise, the joint resolution would harm bilateral relationships in the region and negatively impact the ability of the United States to prevent the spread of violent extremist organizations such as al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula and ISIS in Yemen. The continued cooperation of the United States allows the Administration to support diplomatic negotiations to end the war, ensure humanitarian access, enhance efforts to recover United States hostages in Yemen, and defeat terrorists that seek to harm the United States.

Accordingly, if S.J. Res. 54 were presented to the President in its current form, his advisors would recommend that he veto the joint resolution.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chair, I am deeply troubled by the one-sided nature of this resolution and what is missing from this resolution, which I just stated earlier, and that is Iran, the world’s leading state sponsor of terror and the Houthis’ benefactor. By staying silent on Iran and by not condemning the Houthis in this resolution, it sends a green light to the Houthis and to the Iranian backers to press on.

This resolution is counterproductive, also, to the efforts that are ongoing right now to negotiate peace in Yemen between the Houthi rebels and the Government of the Yemen Republic.

As we speak, the U.N. envoy is working with the full support of the United States to negotiate a political resolution to this conflict. Getting to these talks has required placing substantial pressure on all parties involved.

The U.N. is encouraging the Houthis to uphold these agreements and to make further agreements with the Yemeni Government and the Saudi-led

coalition. But this resolution might cut the U.N. efforts off at its knees.

The Democrats can't tell specifically what assistance this resolution cuts off, but what I can say for sure is that what this resolution says to the Houthis and to Iran is: You have got a green light. Keep going on. You can gain more ground and cause more destruction and humanitarian crisis and cause more problems for Israel and our Saudi ally.

Advancing this pro-Houthi, pro-Iran, anti-Israel resolution does not help to end this war. In Yemen, it only emboldens the rebels in Iran who violently overthrew Yemen's Government and the radical regime that backs them, Iran.

So I would say, Mr. Chairman, in closing, this resolution is not only a dangerous precedent legally—it violates the construction of the War Powers Act—but it is damaging and very bad policy, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Today is the day that Congress begins to take back its jurisdiction over war and peace. For time after time and year after year, administration after administration, Congress after Congress, the Congress has relinquished its responsibility given to us by the Constitution.

The Constitution clearly says that Congress has the power to wage war, and yet, since President Roosevelt declared war against Japan on December 7, 1941, we have had war after war and conflict after conflict, and Congress has not had anything to do with it. Congress has been silent.

This is not a matter of whether a war is a good war or a bad war. This is a matter of the fact that this Congress needs to make that determination.

Article I makes us a coequal branch of government. And, again, for too long, we have had administration after administration, Republican and Democratic, usurp the power that should be the Congress'. So this is the day my colleagues would begin to take it back.

Mr. Chair, I know that my friends on the other side of the aisle have been saying that this is not the best way to do it, but, you know, I have learned through the years that, if you don't take the bull by the horns, it is never the best way to do it.

There is always a reason not to do it. There is always a reason to point out certain things and say, well, this is not a perfect situation. This isn't the perfect situation. I will be the first to say that. But it is perfect in terms of saying we will take back our jurisdiction and do what the American people elect-ed us to do.

Again, I want to thank Mr. KHANNA for his tireless work on this issue.

As I mentioned, this measure is an important step in Congress reclaiming its role in foreign policy by debating

where and when the United States military is engaged abroad. I don't think that is too much to ask. I think that is what we should be doing.

With the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, it is critical that we act now. We can go after Iran another time—and heaven knows I have been the sponsor of many resolutions and bills sanctioning Iran—but this is not to mix apples with oranges.

There is a civil war going on now in Yemen, and innocent children are dying. We have an ability to put an end to that, and that is what we should do. With this humanitarian crisis, it is critical that we don't delay.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 37, which would end U.S. involvement in the Yemen conflict that has claimed tens of thousands of lives and will soon enter its 4th year.

The humanitarian situation in Yemen is grave and deteriorating. Since the conflict began in 2015 between the Saudi-led military coalition and the Houthi militias, Yemen has faced what is widely recognized as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

The conflict has displaced millions of Yemenis, shattered the country, and triggered a famine that has 13 million men, women and children facing starvation.

Additionally, the country is facing an outbreak of cholera of unprecedented scale, with over a million cases of this disease because of the destruction of Yemen's water and sanitation infrastructure.

The United States has provided weapons, targeting assistance and refueling support to the Saudi-led coalition since the conflict began. However, this support was never authorized by Congress and is not covered by any existing Authorization for the Use of Military Force.

In addition, the coalition's bombing campaign has caused significant numbers of civilian casualties, and the conflict continues with no end in sight.

My district is home to a large Yemeni-American community, and I constantly hear stories of the suffering caused by the Yemen conflict and the dire humanitarian situation on the ground.

The breadth and magnitude of the humanitarian crisis is almost unimaginable, and we must take action to address this without delay.

This begins with ending our nation's involvement in the Yemen war. U.S. involvement in the Yemen conflict has undermined our nation's moral authority and has never been authorized by Congress.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, which will send a strong signal that this Congress will not stand idly by in the face of such actions.

H.J. Res. 37 will help bring an end to the suffering of the Yemeni people and reassert Congress's authority as a coequal branch of government. It is my hope that passage of this resolution will be the first step toward healing Yemen and ending this brutal and senseless conflict.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.J. Res. 37, which directs the removal of United States Armed

Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

The passage of H.J. Res. 37 would mark the first time in the 45 years since the enactment of the War Powers Act that the House of Representatives successfully invoked the statute's removal mechanism to compel the Executive Branch to remove American troops from harm's way.

I support this resolution because, Congress has the sole power to declare war under Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Chair, Congress has not declared war with respect to, or provided a specific statutory authorization for, the conflict between military forces led by Saudi Arabia, including forces from the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Senegal, and Sudan (the Saudi-led coalition), against the Houthis, also known as Ansar Allah, in the Republic of Yemen.

Since March 2015, members of the United States Armed Forces have been introduced into hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, including providing to the Saudi-led coalition aerial targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and mid-flight aerial refueling.

The United States has established a Joint Combined Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia, in which members of the United States Armed Forces assist in aerial targeting and help to coordinate military and intelligence activities.

Mr. Chair, the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis constitutes, within the meaning of Section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543(a)), either hostilities or a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances into which United States Armed Forces have been introduced.

Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)) states that, "at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs".

Most importantly, no specific statutory authorization for the use of United States Armed Forces with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen has been enacted.

Also, no provision of law explicitly authorizes the provision of targeting assistance or of midair refueling services to warplanes of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates that are engaged in such conflict.

For this reason, the resolution directs that the President remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaeda or associated forces, by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment.

The resolution makes clear that the term "hostilities" includes in-flight refueling, non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

Mr. Chair, Yemen is the largest humanitarian crisis in the world right now.

The Yemen crisis began in the Arab Spring of 2011, when an uprising forced the country's long-time authoritarian president, Ali Abdullah

Saleh, to hand over power to his deputy, Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi.

Since 2015, Saudis Arabia has launched an estimated 18,000 air strikes on Yemen, attacking hospitals, schools, water treatment plants, funerals, markets and even farms.

The Saudis also imposed a blockade on food, fuel and medicine from freely entering the country in what can only be described as a deliberate effort to starve the civilian population into submission.

More than 14 million Yemenis are steps away from starvation and at least 85,000 children under the age of five have perished from war-related hunger and disease.

The United States has supported the Saudi-led air campaign with mid-air refueling support, intelligence and targeting assistance, and other support.

Yemen is experiencing the world's worst famine in 100 years, with 12 million to 13 million innocent civilians at risk of dying from the lack of food within months.

Mr. Chair, too many lives hang in the balance to allow American involvement in Yemen war to continue.

I ask all members to join me in supporting H.J. Res. 37.

□ 1515

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the joint resolution shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

It shall be in order to consider as an original joint resolution for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-4. The amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H. J. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress has the sole power to declare war under article I, section 8, clause 11 of the United States Constitution.

(2) Congress has not declared war with respect to, or provided a specific statutory authorization for, the conflict between military forces led by Saudi Arabia, including forces from the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Senegal, and Sudan (the Saudi-led coalition), against the Houthis, also known as Ansar Allah, in the Republic of Yemen.

(3) Since March 2015, members of the United States Armed Forces have been introduced into hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, including providing to the Saudi-led coalition aerial targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and mid-flight aerial refueling.

(4) The United States has established a Joint Combined Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia, in which members of the United States Armed Forces assist in aerial targeting and help to coordinate military and intelligence activities.

(5) In December 2017, Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis stated, "We have gone in to be very—to be helpful where we can in identifying how you do target analysis and how you make certain you hit the right thing."

(6) The conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis constitutes, within the

meaning of section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543(a)), either hostilities or a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances into which United States Armed Forces have been introduced.

(7) Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)) states that, "at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs".

(8) Section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(c)) defines the introduction of United States Armed Forces to include "the assignment of members of such armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities", and activities that the United States is conducting in support of the Saudi-led coalition, including aerial refueling and targeting assistance, fall within this definition.

(9) Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) provides that any joint resolution or bill to require the removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization shall be considered in accordance with the expedited procedures of section 601(b) of the International Security and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765).

(10) No specific statutory authorization for the use of United States Armed Forces with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen has been enacted, and no provision of law explicitly authorizes the provision of targeting assistance or of midair refueling services to warplanes of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates that are engaged in such conflict.

SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Pursuant to section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) and in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765), Congress hereby directs the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaeda or associated forces, by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution (unless the President requests and Congress authorizes a later date), and unless and until a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces has been enacted. For purposes of this resolution, in this section, the term "hostilities" includes in-flight refueling, non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING CONTINUED MILITARY OPERATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL.

Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to influence or disrupt any military operations and cooperation with Israel.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the risks posed to United States citizens and the ci-

vilian population of Saudi Arabia and the risk of regional humanitarian crises if the United States were to cease support operations with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES YEMEN-RELATED INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease Yemen-related intelligence sharing with the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 116-8. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 1 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 116-8.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 5, after line 13, insert the following new section (and redesignate the subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INTELLIGENCE SHARING.

Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to influence or disrupt any intelligence, counterintelligence, or investigative activities conducted by, or in conjunction with, the United States Government involving—

- (1) the collection of intelligence;
- (2) the analysis of intelligence; or
- (3) the sharing of intelligence between the United States and any foreign country if the President determines such sharing is appropriate and in the national security interests of the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 122, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I am an original cosponsor of this resolution, and it was my understanding at the time that I cosponsored this that we would have the opportunity to make this resolution better. This amendment that I have offered does just that.

I actually thought of this amendment after the chairman of the committee held a hearing on this issue, and I listened carefully to the witnesses.

The witnesses talked about the fact that our intelligence sharing with Saudi Arabia helped target sites in Yemen to bomb and reduced civilian casualties.

I want to make sure that we continue to help Saudi Arabia reduce civilian casualties. I want to make sure that we are doing everything we can to avoid the humanitarian crisis there. At the same time, we recognize the geopolitical significance of our relationship with Saudi Arabia.

I support the resolution with the understanding that we have an opportunity to improve this legislation. I am concerned about how broadly the legislation is drafted, and it may inadvertently call into question our ability to maintain intelligence-sharing agreements around the globe; not just in this situation.

My amendment addresses these potential unintended consequences by guaranteeing that this resolution does not curtail our Nation's intelligence-sharing capabilities. It ensures our country will not face another major terrorist attack or be caught flat-footed in battle because the necessary intelligence information didn't reach our leaders.

My amendment keeps the spirit of this important legislation intact, while ensuring that this Congress isn't hamstringing our intelligence capabilities.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment that will keep our intelligence sharing agreements in place.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I yield myself 1 minute. I actually support intelligence sharing. We need to work to reduce civilian casualties and ensure that the United States has a clear picture into the security threats in the region.

However, this amendment is unnecessary. The underlying resolution does not implicate intelligence sharing. I have been very clear about what this resolution would do. We have made necessary changes to this resolution, but I do not support adding unnecessary rules of construction to a resolution which has already passed the Senate.

For that reason, I am opposed to this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCK. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks, but it doesn't. This resolution is not clear, and that is the problem. This amendment clarifies something that is unclear.

My friends on the other side of the aisle feel that we must cut our intelligence-sharing operations in order to fully withdraw our forces from the re-

gion. I don't believe that this is the right course.

The Middle East is a dangerous, war-torn part of the world where we need intelligence sharing more than ever. As such, we must ensure that we are not putting our intelligence agreements in jeopardy by passing this resolution.

My amendment keeps the intent of this legislation, allowing Congress to exercise its Article I powers, while ensuring that we are not cutting off our nose to spite our face.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BUCK. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 252, noes 177, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 81]
AYES—252

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Abraham | DesJarlais | Johnson (OH) |
| Aderholt | Diaz-Balart | Johnson (SD) |
| Allen | Duffy | Jordan |
| Amodei | Duncan | Joyce (OH) |
| Armstrong | Dunn | Joyce (PA) |
| Arrington | Emmer | Kaptur |
| Axne | Estes | Katko |
| Babin | Ferguson | Kelly (MS) |
| Bacon | Finkenauer | Kelly (PA) |
| Baird | Fitzpatrick | Kim |
| Balderson | Fleischmann | King (IA) |
| Banks | Flores | King (NY) |
| Barr | Fortenberry | Kuster (NH) |
| Bergman | Fox (NC) | Kustoff (TN) |
| Biggs | Fulcher | LaHood |
| Bilirakis | Gaetz | LaMalfa |
| Bishop (UT) | Gallagher | Lamb |
| Bost | Gianforte | Lamborn |
| Brady | Gibbs | Latta |
| Brindisi | Gohmert | Lee (NV) |
| Brooks (AL) | Golden | Lesko |
| Brooks (IN) | Gonzalez (OH) | Loeb sack |
| Buchanan | González-Colón | Long |
| Buck | (PR) | Loudermilk |
| Bucshon | Gooden | Lucas |
| Budd | Gosar | Luetkemeyer |
| Burchett | Gottheimer | Luria |
| Burgess | Granger | Lynch |
| Bustos | Graves (GA) | Marchant |
| Byrne | Graves (LA) | Marshall |
| Calvert | Graves (MO) | Mast |
| Carter (GA) | Green (TN) | McAdams |
| Carter (TX) | Griffith | McBath |
| Case | Grothman | McCarthy |
| Chabot | Guest | McCaul |
| Cheney | Guthrie | McClintock |
| Cisneros | Hagedorn | McHenry |
| Cline | Harder (CA) | McKinley |
| Cloud | Harris | Meadows |
| Cole | Hartzler | Meuser |
| Collins (GA) | Hastings | Miller |
| Collins (NY) | Hern, Kevin | Mitchell |
| Comer | Herrera Beutler | Moolenaar |
| Conaway | Hice (GA) | Mooney (WV) |
| Cook | Higgins (LA) | Morelle |
| Correa | Hill (AR) | Moulton |
| Craig | Hill (CA) | Mullin |
| Crawford | Holding | Murphy |
| Crenshaw | Hollingsworth | Newhouse |
| Crow | Horn, Kendra S. | Norman |
| Cuellar | Horsford | Nunes |
| Cunningham | Houlahan | O'Halleran |
| Curtis | Hudson | Olson |
| Dauids (KS) | Huizenga | Palazzo |
| Davidson (OH) | Hunter | Palmer |
| Davis, Rodney | Hurd (TX) | Panetta |
| Delgado | Johnson (LA) | Pappas |

Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peterson
Phillips
Porter
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggelman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Rush
Rutherford
Scalise
Schrader

Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton

Torres Small (NM)
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Waters
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—177

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Crist
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge

Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Malinowski
Maloney
Malone, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Mucarsel-Powell
Nadler
Napolitano

Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pascrell
Peters
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Allred
Dingell
Kinzinger

Payne
Quigley
Radewagen

Ryan
Sánchez

□ 1556

Messrs. GONZALEZ of Texas, GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Messrs. COHEN, SCHNEIDER, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. JEFFRIES changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. WILSON of South Carolina, MCHENRY, MARCHANT, WALKER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Messrs. CORREA, CUELLAR, BROOKS of Alabama, and Ms. WATERS changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. RUSH. Madam Chair, during Roll Call Vote number 81 on H.J. Res. 37, the Buck Amendment, I mistakenly recorded my vote as Yes when I should have voted No.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) having assumed the chair, Ms. PLASKETT, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress, and, pursuant to House Resolution 122, she reported the joint resolution back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the adoption of the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kustoff of Tennessee moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 37 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end of section 1 the following:

(1) It is in the national security interest of the United States to combat anti-Semitism around the world because—

(A) anti-Semitism is a challenge to the basic principles of tolerance, pluralism, and democracy, and the shared values that bind Americans together;

(B) there has been a significant amount of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel hatred that must be most strongly condemned; and

(C) there is an urgent need to ensure the safety and security of Jewish communities, including synagogues, schools, cemeteries, and other institutions.

(2) It is in the foreign policy interest of the United States to continue to emphasize the importance of combating anti-Semitism in our bilateral and multilateral relations, including with the United Nations, European Union institutions, Arab League, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(3) Because it is important to the national security interest of the United States to maintain strong bipartisan support for Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East, all attempts to delegitimize and deny Israel's right to exist must be denounced and rejected.

(4) It is in the national security interest of the United States to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against other countries friendly to the United States or against any United States person.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill. It would not kill the bill nor send it back to committee. If adopted, the resolution will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, the attack in October last year against the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh was a devastating assault on the Jewish community. By inflicting violence on a neighborhood congregation's Shabbat morning service, the gunman sent a bone-chilling message; even in 2018, hate-filled individuals will attack Jews simply for being Jewish.

The Anti-Defamation League believes that this is the deadliest attack on the Jewish community in the history of the United States of America. This tragedy is merely one part of an upsetting development that has emerged in recent years, a resurgence of anti-Semitism around the globe.

The Anti-Defamation League reported a 60 percent rise in anti-Semitic incidents in the United States from 2016 to 2017.

In December, the European Union released a survey of over 16,000 European Jews, which reported that "anti-Semitism pervades everyday life," undermining European Jews' feelings of safety and security.

Mr. Speaker, we should all be alarmed by this international trend. No one should be forced to live in fear of violence, or be deterred from participating in their faith community.

The United States must remain a global leader, not only in speaking out against anti-Semitism, but in holding those who enable these vile beliefs accountable.

Our motion to recommit adds language to H.J. Res. 37 that affirms that it is in the national security interest of the United States to combat anti-Semitism around the world. It states that we must make combating anti-Semitism a priority in all of our diplomatic relationships; and we need to ensure that Jews around the world feel safe in their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I remain deeply concerned by the measure the Democrats have called up today on Yemen, but if this resolution is going to move forward, it should do so while making a strong statement that the United States has no tolerance for anti-Semitism.

I urge all Members to stand in solidarity with Jews around the world and support the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I accept this resolution, and I agree with everything that Mr. KUSTOFF just said. Anti-Semitism is a scourge. It is a scourge on humanity; it is a scourge on this country; and it has to be fought just the way prejudice of any kind has to be fought.

I think that this entire House should support this and say, once and for all, with a united voice, we will not tolerate anti-Semitism in any shape or form.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of the joint resolution, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 995, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 424, noes 0, answered "present" 2, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 82]

AYES—424

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|
| Abraham | Allen | Axne |
| Adams | Amodei | Babin |
| Aderholt | Armstrong | Bacon |
| Aguilar | Arrington | Baird |

Balderson Duncan
 Banks Dunn
 Barr Emmer
 Barragán Engel
 Bass Escobar
 Beatty Eshoo
 Bera Espaillat
 Bergman Estes
 Beyer Evans
 Biggs Ferguson
 Bilirakis Finkenauer
 Bishop (GA) Fitzpatrick
 Bishop (UT) Fleischmann
 Blumenauer Fletcher
 Blunt Rochester Flores
 Bonamici Fortenberry
 Bost Foster
 Boyle, Brendan F. Foxx (NC)
 Frankel
 Brady Fudge
 Brindisi Fulcher
 Brooks (AL) Gabbard
 Brooks (IN) Gaetz
 Brown (MD) Gallagher
 Brownley (CA) Gallego
 Buchanan Garamendi
 Buck Garcia (IL)
 Bucshon Garcia (TX)
 Budd Gianforte
 Burchett Gibbs
 Burgess Gohmert
 Bustos Golden
 Butterfield Gomez
 Byrner Gonzalez (OH)
 Calvert Gonzalez (TX)
 Carbajal Gooden
 Cárdenas Gosar
 Carson (IN) Gottheimer
 Carter (GA) Granger
 Carter (TX) Graves (GA)
 Cartwright Graves (LA)
 Case Graves (MO)
 Casten (IL) Green (TN)
 Castor (FL) Green (TX)
 Castro (TX) Griffith
 Chabot Grijalva
 Cheney Grothman
 Chu, Judy Guest
 Cicilline Guthrie
 Cisneros Haaland
 Clark (MA) Hagedorn
 Clarke (NY) Harder (CA)
 Clay Harris
 Cleaver Hartzler
 Cline Hastings
 Cloud Hayes
 Clyburn Heck
 Cohen Hern, Kevin
 Cole Herrera Beutler
 Collins (GA) Hice (GA)
 Collins (NY) Higgins (LA)
 Comer Higgins (NY)
 Conaway Hill (AR)
 Connolly Hill (CA)
 Cook Himes
 Cooper Holding
 Correa Hollingsworth
 Costa Horn, Kendra S.
 Courtney Horsford
 Cox (CA) Houlihan
 Craig Hoyer
 Crawford Hudson
 Crenshaw Huffman
 Crist Huizenga
 Crow Hunter
 Cuellar Hurd (TX)
 Cummings Jackson Lee
 Cunningham Jayapal
 Curtis Jeffries
 Davids (KS) Johnson (GA)
 Davidson (OH) Johnson (LA)
 Davis (CA) Johnson (OH)
 Davis, Danny K. Johnson (SD)
 Davis, Rodney Johnson (TX)
 Dean Jordan
 DeFazio Joyce (OH)
 DeGette Joyce (PA)
 DeLauro Kaptur
 DelBene Katko
 Delgado Keating
 Demings Kelly (IL)
 DeSaulnier Kelly (MS)
 DesJarlais Kelly (PA)
 Deutch Kennedy
 Diaz-Balart Khanna
 Doggett Kildee
 Doyle, Michael Kim
 F. Kim
 Duffy Kind

King (IA) Raskin
 King (NY) Ratcliffe
 Kirkpatrick Sherrill
 Krishnamoorthi Reschenthaler
 Kuster (NH) Rice (NY)
 Kustoff (TN) Rice (SC)
 LaHood Richmond
 LaMalfa Rigglesman
 Lamb Roby
 Lamborn Rodgers (WA)
 Langevin Roe, David P.
 Larsen (WA) Rogers (AL)
 Larson (CT) Rogers (KY)
 Latta Rooney (FL)
 Lawrence Rose (NY)
 Lawson (FL) Rose, John W.
 Lee (CA) Rouda
 Lee (NV) Rouzer
 Lesko Roy
 Levin (CA) Roybal-Allard
 Levin (MI) Ruiz
 Lewis Ruppberger
 Lieu, Ted Rush
 Lipinski Rutherford
 Loebsack Sánchez
 Lofgren Sarbanes
 Long Scalise
 Loudermilk Scanlon
 Lowenthal Schakowsky
 Lowey Schiff
 Lucas Schneider
 Luetkemeyer Schrader
 Lujan Schrier
 Luria Schweikert
 Lynch Scott (VA)
 Malinowski Scott, Austin
 Maloney, Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean Serrano
 Marchant Sewell (AL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2
 Amash Massie
 NOT VOTING—5
 Allred Kinzinger Ryan
 Dingell Quigley

□ 1616

Mr. VISCLOSKY changed his vote from "nay" to "aye."

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House in the motion to recommit, I report the joint resolution, H.J. Res 37, back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:
 Amendment offered by Mr. ENGEL:

Add at the end of section 1 the following:

(1) It is in the national security interest of the United States to combat anti-Semitism around the world because—

(A) anti-Semitism is a challenge to the basic principles of tolerance, pluralism, and democracy, and the shared values that bind Americans together;

(B) there has been a significant amount of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel hatred that must be most strongly condemned; and

(C) there is an urgent need to ensure the safety and security of Jewish communities, including synagogues, schools, cemeteries, and other institutions.

(2) It is in the foreign policy interest of the United States to continue to emphasize the importance of combating anti-Semitism in our bilateral and multilateral relations, including with the United Nations, European Union institutions, Arab League, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(3) Because it is important to the national security interest of the United States to maintain strong bipartisan support for Israel, the only democracy in the Middle

East, all attempts to delegitimize and deny Israel's right to exist must be denounced and rejected.

(14) It is in the national security interest of the United States to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against other countries friendly to the United States or against any United States person.

Mr. McCAUL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

Mr. HOYER. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will continue to read.
 The Clerk continued to read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 248, nays 177, answered "present" 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 83]
 YEAS—248

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Courtney | Gottheimer |
| Aguilar | Cox (CA) | Green (TX) |
| Axne | Craig | Griffith |
| Barragán | Crist | Grijalva |
| Bass | Crow | Haaland |
| Beatty | Cuellar | Harder (CA) |
| Bera | Cummings | Hastings |
| Beyer | Cunningham | Hayes |
| Biggs | Davids (KS) | Heck |
| Bishop (GA) | Davidson (OH) | Higgins (NY) |
| Blumenauer | Davis (CA) | Hill (CA) |
| Blunt Rochester | Davis, Danny K. | Himes |
| Bonamici | Dean | Hollingsworth |
| Boyle, Brendan F. | DeFazio | Horn, Kendra S. |
| Brindisi | DeGette | Horsford |
| Brooks (AL) | DeLauro | Houlihan |
| Brown (MD) | DelBene | Hoyer |
| Brownley (CA) | Delgado | Huffman |
| Buck | Demings | Jackson Lee |
| Bustos | DeSaulnier | Jayapal |
| Butterfield | Deuth | Jeffries |
| Carbajal | Doggett | Johnson (GA) |
| Cárdenas | Doyle, Michael F. | Johnson (TX) |
| Carson (IN) | Engel | Jordan |
| Cartwright | Escobar | Kaptur |
| Case | Eshoo | Keating |
| Casten (IL) | Espaillat | Kelly (IL) |
| Castor (FL) | Evans | Kennedy |
| Castro (TX) | Finkenauer | Khanna |
| Chu, Judy | Fletcher | Kildee |
| Cicilline | Foster | Kilmer |
| Cisneros | Frankel | Kim |
| Clark (MA) | Fudge | Kind |
| Clarke (NY) | Gabbard | Kirkpatrick |
| Clay | Gaetz | Krishnamoorthi |
| Cleaver | Gallego | Kuster (NH) |
| Cloud | Garamendi | Lamb |
| Clyburn | Garcia (IL) | Langevin |
| Cohen | Garcia (TX) | Larsen (WA) |
| Connolly | Gohmert | Larson (CT) |
| Correa | Golden | Lawrence |
| Costa | Gomez | Lawson (FL) |
| | Gonzalez (TX) | Lee (CA) |
| | | Lee (NV) |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Levin (CA) | Pallone | Sires |
| Levin (MI) | Panetta | Slotkin |
| Lewis | Pappas | Smith (WA) |
| Lieu, Ted | Pascarell | Soto |
| Lipinski | Payne | Spanberger |
| Loeb sack | Perlmutter | Speier |
| Lofgren | Peters | Stanton |
| Lowenthal | Peterson | Stevens |
| Lowey | Phillips | Suo zzi |
| Lujan | Pingree | Swalwell (CA) |
| Luria | Pocan | Takano |
| Lynch | Porter | Thompson (CA) |
| Malinowski | Posey | Thompson (MS) |
| Maloney, | Pressley | Tipton |
| Carolyn B. | Price (NC) | Titus |
| Maloney, Sean | Raskin | Tlaib |
| Massie | Rice (NY) | Tonko |
| Matsui | Richmond | Torres (CA) |
| McAdams | Rose (NY) | Torres Small |
| McBath | Rouda | (NM) |
| McCollum | Roy | Trahan |
| McEachin | Roybal-Allard | Trone |
| McGovern | Ruiz | Underwood |
| McNerney | Ruppersberger | Van Drew |
| Meadows | Rush | Vargas |
| Meeks | Sánchez | Veasey |
| Meng | Sarbanes | Scanlon |
| Mooney (WV) | Scarlino | Schakowsky |
| Moore | Schiff | Schneider |
| Morelle | Schiff | Schrader |
| Moulton | Schneider | Schrier |
| Mucarsel-Powell | Schrader | Schweikert |
| Murphy | Schrier | Scott (VA) |
| Nadler | Schweikert | Scott, David |
| Napolitano | Scott (VA) | Serrano |
| Neal | Scott, David | Sewell (AL) |
| Neguse | Serrano | Shalala |
| Norcross | Sewell (AL) | Sherman |
| O'Halleran | Shalala | Sherrill |
| Ocasio-Cortez | Sherman | |
| Omar | Sherrill | |

NAYS—177

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Abraham | Gibbs | Moolenaar |
| Aderholt | Gonzalez (OH) | Mullin |
| Allen | Gooden | Newhouse |
| Amodei | Gosar | Norman |
| Armstrong | Granger | Nunes |
| Arrington | Graves (GA) | Olson |
| Babin | Graves (LA) | Palazzo |
| Bacon | Graves (MO) | Palmer |
| Baird | Green (TN) | Pence |
| Balderson | Grothman | Perry |
| Banks | Guest | Ratcliffe |
| Barr | Guthrie | Reed |
| Bergman | Hagedorn | Reschenthaler |
| Bilirakis | Harris | Rice (SC) |
| Bishop (UT) | Hartzler | Riggleman |
| Bost | Hern, Kevin | Roby |
| Brady | Herrera Beutler | Rodgers (WA) |
| Brooks (IN) | Hice (GA) | Roe, David P. |
| Buchanan | Higgins (LA) | Rogers (AL) |
| Bucshon | Hill (AR) | Rogers (KY) |
| Budd | Holding | Rooney (FL) |
| Burchett | Hudson | Rose, John W. |
| Burgess | Huizenga | Rouzer |
| Byrne | Hunter | Rutherford |
| Calvert | Hurd (TX) | Scalise |
| Carter (GA) | Johnson (LA) | Scott, Austin |
| Carter (TX) | Johnson (OH) | Sensenbrenner |
| Chabot | Johnson (SD) | Shimkus |
| Cheney | Joyce (OH) | Simpson |
| Cline | Joyce (PA) | Smith (MO) |
| Cole | Katko | Smith (NE) |
| Collins (GA) | Kelly (MS) | Smith (NJ) |
| Collins (NY) | Kelly (PA) | Smucker |
| Comer | King (IA) | Spano |
| Conaway | King (NY) | Stauber |
| Cook | Kustoff (TN) | Stefanik |
| Crawford | LaHood | Steil |
| Crenshaw | LaMalfa | Steube |
| Curtis | Lamborn | Stewart |
| Davis, Rodney | Latta | Stivers |
| DesJarlais | Lesko | Taylor |
| Diaz-Balart | Long | Thompson (PA) |
| Duffy | Loudermilk | Thornberry |
| Duncan | Lucas | Timmons |
| Dunn | Luetkemeyer | Turner |
| Emmer | Marchant | Upton |
| Estes | Marshall | Wagner |
| Ferguson | Mast | Walberg |
| Fitzpatrick | McCarthy | Walden |
| Fleischmann | McCaul | Walker |
| Flores | McClintock | Walorski |
| Fortenberry | McHenry | Waltz |
| Foxx (NC) | McKinley | Watkins |
| Fulcher | Meuser | Weber (TX) |
| Gallagher | Miller | Wenstrup |
| Gianforte | Mitchell | Westerman |

| | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Williams | Womack | Yoho |
| Wilson (SC) | Woodall | Young |
| Wittman | Wright | Zeldin |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—5

| | | |
|---------|-----------|------|
| Allred | Kinzinger | Ryan |
| Dingell | Quigley | |

□ 1628

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained this afternoon immediately following the vote on final passage of H.J. Res. 37. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 83.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, as I am back home in Dallas, Texas on paternity leave with my family, I submit the following vote explanation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 78, "yea" on rollcall No. 79, "yea" on rollcall No. 80, "yea" on rollcall No. 81, "yea" on rollcall No. 82, and "yea" on rollcall No. 83.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LATE HONORABLE WALTER B. JONES

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleagues in the North Carolina delegation, to remember and honor the life of Representative Walter Jones, Jr., a treasured colleague, a conscientious public servant, and a personal friend to many across this Chamber.

Walter died on February 10, his 76th birthday. He lived a life full of service: 4 years in the North Carolina National Guard, 10 years in the North Carolina General Assembly, and nearly a quarter century in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Walter and I met long before either of us served in the House. We worked together on the North Carolina Presidential campaign of Jimmy Carter in 1976. I have a photo on my desk of a very youthful-looking campaign team to prove it.

Walter went on to chart a different course politically, a course that was uniquely his own. In fact, he found himself frequently at odds with if not one party, then the other. But by the same token, he sometimes found possibilities for alliances and cooperation in unexpected places and did not hesitate to take those opportunities.

This approach was rooted in Walter's strong conscience and his personal sincerity. He stood out in an age when sincerity is sometimes in short supply in our Nation's politics, earning him respect and admiration on both sides of the aisle. The outpouring of tributes and remembrances we have seen in recent days is a testament to that fact.

Much has been said about the personal encounters Walter had with veterans of the Iraq war and the families of those who never returned, and how these encounters led him to reassess his past and present policy stances.

Walter sent over 10,000 letters to families of fallen troops, and he memorialized those who died from North Carolina's Camp Lejeune with photos outside his office.

Walter's determined and effective voice for our military—certainly, the Marines especially—and his deep love for his home State of North Carolina will be missed in these halls and in the coastal, farming, and military communities that make up the Third Congressional District.

We extend heartfelt condolences to Walter's wife, Joe Anne; his daughter, Ashley; his loyal staff; and the countless friends, neighbors, and community members whose lives he touched along the way. Our State, our Nation, and the institution of Congress will be poorer without him.

We will miss Walter's reliable and cordial presence right here in this center aisle.

Mr. Speaker, before we observe a moment of silence in Walter's honor, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the senior Republican in the North Carolina delegation.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PRICE for yielding and for his wonderful comments remembering Walter.

On behalf of the Republican Members of the North Carolina delegation—indeed, all the Members of our Republican Conference—we remember our long-serving colleague, Walter B. Jones, already miss him, and express our prayers for him and his family.

Walter asked to be memorialized on the floor by his dear friend THOMAS MASSIE, and Mr. PRICE will yield to him in a moment for that purpose.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for those remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PRICE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague and my great friend, Walter Jones, was both courageous and kind.

He frequently quoted a statement by Senator John Ashcroft's father: "Washington is the spirit of arrogance, and Christ is the spirit of humility." Walter had the spirit of Christ.

It didn't matter if you were a waiter at his table, a summer intern in his office, or the chairman of his committee, Walter extended the same respect to everyone. In his heart, he never believed that he was any better than the most common person.

Walter's chief, Josh, who has been with him for 16 years, reminded me that some people in Washington, DC, kiss up and punch down. Walter often did the opposite. Walter would kiss down and punch up.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, as I am back home in Dallas, Texas, on paternity leave with my family, I submit the following vote explanation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 84.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Rules:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 13, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I was honored to return to serve on the Rules Committee at the start of the 116th Congress. It has been my privilege to work alongside Chairman McGovern, Ranking Member Cole, and the hardworking members that work so hard to bring serious legislation and policy to the House Floor.

Respectfully, I am writing to tender my resignation as a member of the Rules Committee, effective February 13, 2019.

Thank you for this opportunity and to my colleagues on the Committee for their hard work and friendship.

Sincerely,

DORIS MATSUI,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND RANKING MEMBERS ON A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 125

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Sires, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Cooper.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Ms. Meng, Ms. Wild, and Mr. Phillips.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Cartwright.

COMMITTEE ON RULES: Mr. DeSaulnier.

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, ranked as follows on the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON RULES: Mr. Perlmutter (to rank immediately after Mrs. Torres of California).

Mr. JEFFRIES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 940

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 940.

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

There was no objection.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, THE BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 962) the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is advised that, under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

□ 1700

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CONGRESSMAN WALTER JONES

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my condolences and prayers to my dear friend, Congressman Walter Jones, and also to the people of North Carolina, who lost a tireless champion.

Throughout his time in service, Congressman Jones never lost sight of those he served: the families in North Carolina, people across the country, and, of course, our brave servicemembers around the globe.

Congressman Jones will be remembered for his limitless compassion and his willingness to reach across the aisle and to find common ground.

I worked with him on many issues over the years, but our greatest collaboration was on our shared effort to draw down our endless wars and bring our brave troops home. He was a colead on several of my bills, including the one to repeal the 2001 and 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force to finally end our limitless wars abroad.

It fills me with unspeakable sadness, Mr. Speaker, that Congressman Jones did not live to see the end of these wars, but his memory will live on. We will fight harder in his memory to ensure that Congress does its job on matters of war and peace.

I was honored to call Congressman Jones my colleague and my friend. His

spirit will be greatly missed in the Halls of Congress, and tonight I again offer my condolences to his family, his friends; and also, I celebrate his life, because it was truly a life well lived.

REMEMBERING FLIGHT 3407 10 YEARS LATER

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 10th anniversary of the flight 3407 crash that went down outside of Buffalo, New York, resulting in the untimely deaths of 49 people. I rise today with a heavy heart as we commemorate this tragedy.

A decade has gone by, but for families who lost loved ones, the pain will live with them forever. These individuals have suffered an unspeakable loss, yet so many of them have traveled to Washington numerous times over the past 10 years to advocate for improved airline safety.

They advocate for regional flights to operate under the same standards as major airlines and to ensure that the tragedy of flight 3407 is never repeated. They advocate in memory of their loved ones whose lives were cut short.

Nothing can bring back their loved ones, but the standards implemented, thanks to their advocacy, have saved lives, and for that we are grateful.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.J. RES. 37, REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.J. Res. 37, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House, including the change now at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAPPAS). The Clerk will report the change.

The Clerk read as follows:

In section 2 of the joint resolution, strike "refueling," and insert "refueling of".

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

There was no objection.

RESTORE AMERICA'S FAITH IN OUR DEMOCRACY

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, last week I received a peculiar invitation from

the Kuwaiti Government to celebrate Kuwait's independence at the Trump Hotel.

While Kuwait is a close ally of the United States, I feel compelled to decline the invitation. We must reject the culture of corruption that surrounds President Trump and his family.

President Trump promised he would drain the swamp. He promised to put the interests of the American people before his own. Yet he has used his office to enrich himself further.

According to USA Today, the President earned—get ready for this—\$40 million from his Washington hotel just in 2017. This includes \$350,000 in campaign funds and events hosted by the Republican National Committee.

As we press foreign nations to better their own governments, it is clear that President Trump has reduced America's moral authority.

I remind the President of Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, which prohibits the President from receiving gifts from a foreign power without the consent of Congress.

We must restore America's faith in our democracy. That is why I look forward to working with my colleagues to hold the Trump administration fully accountable for their misdeeds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

RECOGNIZING CHARLIE DANIEL ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of one of my district's most notable journalistic figures, Charlie Daniel. He spent the last six decades as a political cartoonist in Knoxville and retired this year.

He is a marine, like my brother-in-law, Cliff Worsham, and my father, and he served his country admirably. His retirement is a loss to our community.

I have never known a time when you couldn't open the Knoxville News Sentinel to see Charlie's latest cartoon taking one politician or another to task. Quite often, Mr. Speaker, it was me, because Charlie and I didn't always get along or see eye to eye, and I have forgiven him for his transgressions.

Mr. Speaker, he was and is one of the best. I have been made fun of by people all over the world, but my friend Charlie is my favorite. His cartoons were razor sharp while still being respectful.

Comic artists that I grew up looking at, like Steve Ditko, Frank Frazetta, Neal Adams, and Joe Kubert, are probably more famous but never were as creative as Charlie is. He is a Tennessee Journalism Hall of Fame inductee and has been recognized by the National Cartoonists Society.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to call him my dear friend, and I know I speak for many in east Tennessee when I say that the morning paper isn't the same without him.

HONORING PARKLAND SHOOTING VICTIMS

(Mrs. MURPHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the victims of the shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018.

It was just a year ago that we lost 17 lives at the hands of a gunman as part of the terrible epidemic that is gun violence in America. Fourteen of these were young students with a bright future ahead of them.

Today, I am here to honor the memories of Alyssa, Martin, Nicholas, Jaime, Luke, Cara, Gina, Joaquin, Alaina, Meadow, Helena, Alex, Carmen, and Peter and the three courageous staff members: Scott, Aaron, and Chris.

May their souls in Heaven be a guiding light to us here on Earth as we continue to fight against gun violence, because no parent wants to send their kids to school, to church, or to a movie theater worried about whether they may ever come home.

It took less than 7 minutes for a gunman in Parkland, Florida, to try to erase these 17 people, but he could not and will not be able to erase them from the memories of their loved ones.

Today we remember their lives by saying their names, and we honor them by taking action. We can and must act. I, for one, will never stop fighting to honor their legacies and make our communities safer by ending gun violence. We as a nation shall never forget.

PROTECT BORN-ALIVE CHILDREN

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enthusiastically support Congresswoman WAGNER's born-alive bill, a bill that would protect children born after a failed abortion from further attempts on their lives.

This is not a liberal or conservative issue. This is not a Democratic or Republican issue. This is not a political issue, even. It is a moral issue, and moral issues have a way of being undeniable.

It is a universal truth that laws protect the living; and while many of us cannot agree when life begins, I am confident that everyone in this House would agree that life begins at least at birth. More importantly, I am confident that the vast majority of the American people would agree that a child born alive is, in fact, alive.

I understand there may be attempts to prevent a vote on this bill to protect

Members who are against the born-alive bill, but, no, it is impossible to protect politicians from the moral convictions of the American people, and history is unkind to those who try.

I urge Members from both parties to see the born-alive bill as an opportunity to foster bipartisanship in this House.

Supporting this bill does not make you antiabortion or against a woman's right to choose; it simply ensures that laws already in place are enforced to protect the most vulnerable among us.

GUN VIOLENCE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we have spent a very long day in the Judiciary Committee working on legislation to respond to the American people's cry for universal background checks, but I rise as well, in the backdrop of that legislation, to stand for the victims of gun violence.

I think it is important to note that America has 329 million people-plus here in the United States, and it is growing every day. But we have 393 million guns here in this country. We have lost, in this past year, almost 40,000 people to gun violence.

I believe it is important, in a bipartisan way, that, when we are here in the people's House, we act on behalf of the American people. They want fair, simple universal background checks, which I hope will be on this floor very soon.

Let me close by giving my deepest sympathy to the family, friends, and staff of Walter Jones. I viewed him as a great American, a great public servant, and one of great principle. I know that Walter, in his life and now in his passing, will wish for this Nation peace and dignity for all of those men and women who serve in the United States military.

May he rest in peace.

SUPREME COURT ETHICS

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, some Americans suspect that politics has infected our courts, particularly the United States Supreme Court. This troubling trend threatens our democracy when the independence of our judiciary is questioned.

Last week, I introduced a bill that requires the Judicial Conference of the United States to create a code of ethical conduct for the U.S. Supreme Court.

Unlike Federal judges, Supreme Court Justices are exempt from the code of conduct. The Supreme Court Ethics Act changes that.

Supreme Court Justices should not be exempt from adhering to the standards other Federal judges must follow.

Passage of this necessary ethical reform would restore the public's confidence and perception that the judiciary is independent, impartial, and apolitical; and it would protect public confidence in the rule of law, the inviolability of the judiciary and the incomparable and unique role it plays in the delicate system of checks and balances that sustains our democracy.

HONORING THE LIFE OF REPRESENTATIVE WALTER JONES, JR.

(Ms. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my colleague, Representative Walter Jones, Jr.

For 24 years, Congressman Jones represented the people of North Carolina's Third Congressional District with pride and integrity. In his quarter century in service to our great country, Congressman JONES was a steadfast voice and advocate for North Carolina.

He was unafraid to put people before politics and was a dedicated public servant. He was a principled leader. He stood firmly for what he believed and wasn't afraid to admit when he made a mistake.

Second Corinthians 5:8 reminds us that ". . . to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord." I pray that Congressman Jones has now found the peace that he sought.

To his wife, Joe Anne, and daughter, Ashley, please know that Walter Jones left an indelible mark upon our State and Nation, and he will be missed.

PROTECT BABIES BORN ALIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today alongside my colleagues to speak out against the radical and dangerous policies being pursued by Democratic leadership and State legislators across the country.

In New York, a new law legalizes what amounts to infanticide—allowing abortions up to and even after birth for almost any reason—and ends the safeguards that protect babies born alive after an abortion attempt.

□ 1715

In Virginia, a similar bill is under consideration that could lead to babies

being denied lifesaving medical care. As Governor Ralph Northam put it: "The infant would be kept comfortable . . . and then a discussion would ensue."

I think this is sickening. That is why my colleagues and I have called for the House vote on H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, a commonsense bill to require that medical care—just medical care—be provided to children who survive a failed abortion.

Sadly, Democratic leadership in the House is standing in the way and refusing even to allow an up-or-down vote on this issue. This is not a partisan issue. It is simply what is right.

We have got to stand together against this radical and inhumane agenda. We must act to protect the rights of all infants.

I am grateful to be joined in this call by so many of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the Third District of Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to get to be here on this floor, and I get to share my story.

In mid-2013 my husband, Dan, and I went in for our 20-week ultrasound as excited first-time parents. We were not prepared for what we were told. We were told our unborn baby had a zero percent chance at survival. There were no kidneys. It was a condition called bilateral renal agenesis, or Potter's syndrome. As a result, our baby would either miscarry or be born unable to breathe because her lungs wouldn't develop. She would literally suffocate upon arrival if we brought her to term.

I, of course, was encouraged from physicians to abort my baby. While there are many reasons that lead women to make that decision, Dr. Jennifer Gunter, who is a women's health advocate, asserts that "terminations after 24 weeks are for severe fetal anomalies."

Now, our baby's diagnosis wasn't just severe; it was without any glimmer of hope. Being told that that wriggling, alive, kicking child in your stomach will certainly die doesn't just take the breath out of your lungs, it is like hell screaming in your face, and it leads to fear.

Miraculously, our doctors were wrong. We pushed forward with that pregnancy and were successful. We had seen something that had never happened before: my baby developed lungs in utero without kidneys. It was an impossible outcome to the medical world at that time.

In good faith, our doctors had given us their honest, professional opinions. But guess what. Doctors aren't infallible.

While we wouldn't have known this if we hadn't tried to overcome this diagnosis—and through divine intervention and some amazing doctors who were willing to charter new waters, literally—we now get to experience our

daughter, Abigail, who is holding the Bible for the swearing-in standing next to me and Speaker PELOSI, a healthy, happy 5-year-old who is a big sister. She says that some day she is going to be the boss of Mommy's work.

Look out, Speaker PELOSI.

So since our story became public, I have talked to moms all over the world who, like me, carried their babies into the second and third trimesters hoping to deliver and then are given devastating diagnoses. But what if the doctor is wrong about their babies, too?

Abigail was the first to survive her condition, but because of her breakthrough, she is not the only survivor now.

Radical legislation in New York and Virginia has recently brought late-term or partial-birth abortion into the spotlight. But what if we used this discussion to go on the offensive against the potential disease instead of attacking the pregnancy itself?

Some parents have been presented with scary prenatal tests that can produce false alarms. These same earnest, loving, would-be parents have made permanent decisions based on what could be incorrect information.

What if the baby won't have that significant health condition or disability after all? Or even if she does, what about the loving families eager to raise a child in anticipation of her living a full and fulfilling life?

We got to hear Frank Stephens, an exceptionally joy-filled disability champion with Down syndrome, describe, at a congressional hearing, how he is a medical gift to society in that his extra chromosome might lead to the answer to Alzheimer's. Science bears this out.

Our society celebrates the term, "diversity." Shouldn't that mean full diversity, which includes all physical and mental abilities, or disabilities as some call it?

We step onto very shaky ground when we start deciding who lives or dies based on one's abilities or, possibly, lack thereof in utero because, despite our best intentions or the best intentions of the messenger—doctor or otherwise—there is a limit to what science can predict.

That is not naive speaking. That is coming from the mom of a child who was given a zero percent chance of survival based on, at the time, sound science.

Now this kiddo has a full, adult life ahead of her, and those of us who know her are privileged, immeasurably.

Do you know what? Every single child, regardless of their ability, has that same potential if we only give them that chance.

I believe that care, understanding, and compassion are needed at every stage of a woman's maternal journey. But to me, that means empowering mothers to dwell in the realm of the possible, not the impossible, even if it has never been tried before.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Fourth District of New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who is the co-chair of the Bipartisan Congressional Pro-Life Caucus, and I thank Representative CHRIS SMITH for his leadership and courage.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, what an expression of love, compassion, and faith we just heard, the child who was thought to be impossible; and what a tribute to parents and a mother who just love so unconditionally.

Mr. Speaker, in 2012, two bioethicists, Dr. Alberto Giubilini and Francesca Minerva, published an outrageous paper in the *Journal of Medical Ethics* justifying the deliberate, premeditated murder of newborn babies during the first hours, days, and even weeks after birth. The ethicists said:

When circumstances occur after birth that would have justified abortion, what we call after-birth abortion should be permissible.

In other words, the same conditions that would justify the killing of a baby in utero justifies the killing of that baby even when she is born.

These two individuals made it clear that because the child does not have dreams about the future at birth, that that somehow is a disqualifier to personhood.

The infanticide that they proposed, Mr. Speaker, is here. After-birth abortion is here.

A couple weeks ago, New York Governor Cuomo signed into law a bill to allow abortion until birth and even removes penalties for infanticide. Other States, including Virginia, Rhode Island, and New Mexico, have similar anti-child statutes under consideration.

The violent assault on children, Mr. Speaker, must end. Not only have 61 million unborn babies been killed since 1973 by either dismemberment—when a child is torn apart, arms, legs, and torso, literally dismembered—or by chemical poisoning, a death toll that equates with the entire population of Italy, the pro-choice crowd now is legislating to extend the violence after birth.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot look away when a child's fundamental human rights are being violated with such lethal actions. Pass the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act now. Mr. Speaker, give us that chance to vote on this.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the Second Congressional District of Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank the gentlewoman for leading this very, very Special Order tonight.

This topic is critically important, especially in light of the heartbreaking news we have already referenced that has come out of New York and Virginia in recent weeks.

I want to start by thanking the gentlewoman from Washington for stand-

ing up tonight and telling us her story. The gentlewoman does have an amazing story and an amazing family: a loving husband, Dan; and Ethan and Abigail.

This is a family, and so we know each other's children. I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that walking through that journey with the gentlewoman as her friend and colleague has been so special to Riley, to me, and to our children, Margaret and George, who love them just the same.

So I thank the gentlewoman so much for standing on the floor tonight and having the courage to tell her amazing story. It just means a lot. So I thank the gentlewoman for that.

Of course, I was stunned to hear the boisterous cheering upon the New York State Legislature's passage of a bill that would significantly loosen restrictions on late-term abortions.

Meanwhile, in Virginia, the Democratic Governor recently threw his support behind similar legislation and made comments that served as a horrific defense of born-alive abortions.

For the purpose of tonight's discussion, we have got to call born-alive abortion what it is, and it is infanticide.

Here in Congress, part of our job is to debate the issues. Our dialogue surrounding legislation is a critically important component of the democratic process in this country.

Still, no matter how our stances on abortion may vary, I hope we can all agree that, if an abortion fails and a child is born alive, the child must be given the same medical care that any other living, breathing infant would otherwise be given.

I want to take this opportunity to reassure the people I represent in Alabama that I remain unapologetically pro-life. I believe that life begins at conception, and I am opposed to abortion at any stage.

I am severely disturbed that this country now requires written legal provision to protect living babies. But, sadly, in the aftermath of this news coming out of New York and Virginia, it is clear that this step is immediately necessary.

That is why I am proud that the House of Representatives has wasted no time in acting, and I especially appreciate my colleagues, Mr. SCALISE and Mrs. WAGNER, who have been working tirelessly to force a vote on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, a bill I cosponsored that would protect babies who are born alive during failed abortion procedures.

Again, to my colleague, I thank her so much for organizing and having this special hour tonight. This is a critically important issue, and I hope that we will continue to have these discussions not just tonight but in the days moving forward.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from the Second District of Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), who is the sponsor of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Indiana, JACKIE WALORSKI. We are classmates and came in to Congress almost 7 years ago. I am so grateful to her for pulling this Special Order together tonight to talk about the most vulnerable in our society and talk about the right to life.

To the gentlewoman from Washington State, I have to say her story moves us all, and we are so excited about her growing family.

I cannot thank Mrs. ROBY enough for her support, her passion, and her dignity when it comes to supporting life—all of my colleagues who are here with us tonight and stand with us on this legislation.

Above all, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I believe our President, last week at the National Prayer Breakfast, said it best:

All children, born and unborn, are made in the holy image of God. Every life is sacred, and every soul is a precious gift from Heaven.

None of us could say it any better than that.

I never thought the time would come when I would have to actually argue, fight, debate, and stand for providing healthcare to infants after they are born. Yet here we are. There are, apparently, many legislators who believe it is okay to allow a child to die after it has been born.

When I first heard the news of State officials in New York and Virginia believing that it is acceptable to limit healthcare for newborn babies, I was horrified. But I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, it is not just in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of New York. In fact, only 26 States have affirmative protections for children born alive after attempted abortions—only 26 States.

In fact, in recent days, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Mexico are considering legislation to loosen the late-term abortion restrictions that have gone forward in Virginia and New York.

□ 1730

In fact, New Mexico's House passed H.B. 51, which would effectively permit abortions up until birth and eliminate all restrictions thereafter.

To me, it is unthinkable that if a baby is born alive, anyone's first instinct could be anything but to try to save that precious, innocent life by any means possible.

Our babies are some of the most innocent, most vulnerable members of our society, and it is our responsibility, our duty, our calling to make sure that they are cared for.

Every year, babies survive late-term abortions and are left to die on tables, in bedpans, in operating rooms. This should not happen in the United States of America. It is a flagrant violation of our Constitution and an offense against women and children.

I implore my colleagues to support our bill, H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, for the next 25 days, until we can put forward a discharge petition, we will bring the born-alive act and ask for unanimous consent that it be passed by the full House. This should not be in question. This is a piece of legislation that was passed in the 115th Congress. We will do that the next 25 days until we can put together a discharge petition and force it to a vote on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

Last week, I was told, when I offered the unanimous consent decree, that it was the “wrong time” to fight for the most basic of human rights. Well, Mr. Speaker, I say it is always the time to fight for those who cannot fight for themselves. I ask my colleagues to join me, join us, in this fight for innocent, newborn babies.

I thank the gentlewoman for her courage and her standing up for life.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends who are here, Jaime, Representative ROBY, and Representative ANN WAGNER standing here, and I reiterate the reason we are here is that we are serious about this.

I did the unanimous consent tonight and asked the Speaker to bring that bill down right now and bring it to a vote.

This is an issue of what is right and what is wrong. This is an issue where we have been able to rise up together tonight and speak for those who not only can't speak for themselves but those that could potentially be born alive in this country and given a lethal injection by a doctor or some other medical professional.

What is going on in this country is absolutely horrific.

Mrs. WAGNER. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. WALORSKI. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. WAGNER. So we can have a bit of a colloquy here.

I can say that it does happen. Next week, in Missouri's Second Congressional District, I have invited a guest. She will be traveling from Kansas City to share her story. She was, in fact, a born-alive baby after an attempted abortion through saline.

She will give her testimony about what her life has meant; that it was saved; that, in fact, she was given that opportunity to live her life and to follow in the ways of the Lord and to be productive to society.

So this has happened, and we should do all we can.

Mrs. WALORSKI. It does happen. We are going to do all we can to absolutely prevent this happening. I thank my colleagues who have spoken so far.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), my friend and fellow Hoosier from Indiana's Sixth District.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reaffirm my unwavering commitment to life, the protection of the unborn, and the protection of those who survive the violence of the unborn.

The greatness of our free society can best be measured by how it cares for the most vulnerable. I am deeply troubled by the efforts by some to expand late-term abortion and remove any conceivable limits on this horrific practice.

In the face of such an onslaught, let the miracles of conception, pregnancy, and childbirth serve as a solemn reminder of the constant fight for life. On this, there should be no question that Members of Congress from both parties should agree to the fact that every child born into this world has the right to live.

We must stand together for life and the unborn and protect those who cannot protect themselves when handed abortion's death sentence.

I pray that one day each and every life, born and unborn, is respected, valued, and given the chance to pursue his or her dreams. That is why I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 962.

We must never, ever give up in the fight for life.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend from the Second District of Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding to me.

I rise to join my colleagues in advocating for the unborn. This country was founded to preserve our inalienable rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Abortion, the murder of innocent children, cannot coexist with our fundamental beliefs. Late-term abortion is particularly brutal. It includes tearing limbs from bodies and stopping beating hearts.

Only seven countries, including China and North Korea, have legalized this practice. The United States, Mr. Speaker, should not be in that same category as known human rights abusers.

Proponents of abortion claim pro-life policy is an attack on women's rights, but doctors have determined late-term abortions, Mr. Speaker, endanger the mother more than giving birth. The best way to protect women's rights is to protect life.

I close with a little story. Before my mama left this Earth to meet her savior, she was in and out of consciousness, Mr. Speaker. At one point, she had talked to her father, who had passed away long before her, and her brother, who had passed away in the Second World War, and my daddy, who had gone before her just a couple years prior.

She was looking off into the corner, and I said: What are you looking at, mama?

She said: Baby, I am looking at all those sweet little babies up there.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that my mother was looking at some babies that had been murdered.

I urge my colleagues to stand with me to protect the unborn. By doing so, we defend the inalienable rights of all Americans.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from the Fifth District of North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the distinguished Member from Indiana, Congresswoman WALORSKI, for leading this Special Order tonight and all my colleagues who are here to affirm life.

Mr. Speaker, abortion advocates used to say they wanted abortion to be “safe, legal, and rare.” Now, abortion advocates have reached new levels of disregard for new human lives by openly promoting infanticide. And legislation that would prohibit doctors from leaving born-alive infants to die cannot even get a vote under this new majority in this House of Representatives.

Bills such as the Reproductive Health Act, RHA, which was recently passed with celebration in New York, are starkly at odds with reasonable limits on abortion that most Americans support and exposes the extreme agenda of the pro-abortion movement. The RHA would expand upon Roe v. Wade's already wide protections for access to abortion.

In New York, an abortionist no longer needs to be a licensed physician. If an abortion is not successful and the child is born alive, the law offers no protections for the life of the baby. It is almost unthinkable, Mr. Speaker. Such a horrifying bill should be met with disgust and outrage, not celebrated.

It is clear that the value of life has eroded in our culture. Without a society that questions, “What are the rights of the unborn?” legislators can use their power to eliminate the right to life and promote the idea that life is dispensable.

Proponents of the New York and similar Virginia legislation should ask whether these policies truly reflect a society where women are valued or where unwanted babies are worthy of protection.

In a culture where aborted babies are collateral damage in so-called women's healthcare, we should all fear that, following unborn children and newborns, there will soon be new targets for disposal.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend from the First District of Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL).

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, since I was a freshman in high school, I wanted to become a physician. I was blessed to get to do that. By the time of my second year in medical school, my wife and I had our first daughter, and most of us were trying to decide what type of doctor we were going to be. The moment that little girl was born, I knew that I wanted to spend my medical career delivering babies.

I think my wife can attest that, for the next 30 years of my life, most of my waking moments were spent with somebody in labor. I was so blessed to get to participate in that wonderful moment.

I was blessed to get to go to Congress and represent the people of Kansas.

I woke up a couple weeks ago to the cheering of State legislators from New York and their Governor. I turned up the volume to see what the fuss was. The fuss was they were celebrating their ability to murder the same babies that I had been trying to protect and deliver for the last 30 years of my life.

I don't think there are any Americans—I have never met such an American—who would think that it is right to murder a baby moments, days, or weeks before its due date. It is the most barbaric law I have ever heard of in our society.

If this wasn't enough, I turned the news on a week later, and now they are talking about murdering babies after they were born from so-called failed abortions.

I cannot believe that I live in a society that would even think about this. So I went to my office the next day, and I got my staff together and said, look, we have got some legislation that is going to take care of this. We have our born survivor abortion bill that protects babies after they are born, and then we have a pain-capable bill as well to protect babies who are able to feel pain from being aborted.

My staff looked at me: Right, we have got that legislation.

I said: All we will need is 20 or 30 Democrats to sign on to this. Surely, the Speaker of the House is against late-term abortion. Surely, she is against infanticide.

My staff looked at me with bewildered eyes and said: Congressman, I don't think we are going to find any Democrats to do that.

I wanted to talk a second about the moms, too. No one is talking about how horrible this is going to be for mothers. Moms are going to die from these late-term abortions. As an obstetrician, I never did an abortion, but guess who takes care of complications from abortions. It is obstetricians.

I remember the first week I was in residency. I was called to the emergency room, and there before me was a lady in shock. I apologize if this is too graphic, but the situation is so graphic, I have to tell you the details.

This young lady was bleeding out buckets of blood. I found out what had happened is she just had had an abortion done hours before, and now she was hemorrhaging.

I looked at the nurse. I said: What is going on here?

I knew that we needed to take her to the operating room. We found out during the procedure that a piece of that baby was still inside her uterus, and the uterus couldn't clamp down, so she was hemorrhaging.

This is a story I would see over and over again. The later the abortion procedure is done in the pregnancy, the more often we are going to see this. People are going to get perforated uteri. It will be catastrophic for women.

Mr. Speaker, we can't allow this to continue.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the Fourth District of Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), a great friend of mine who stands for life every single day that she is here.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's leadership in bringing this subject up here to the floor, to the American people, and to our colleagues.

It is deeply disturbing to see what is happening across this country, as life is no longer valued and babies are allowed to be killed, their lives snuffed out in the final moments before they are born and after they are born.

Like my colleague from Kansas before me, I was shocked when I turned on my TV, very similarly—and I am sure there are people all across this country who did that—to see the Governor of New York sitting at his table signing this bill and having all these women celebrate it and then even having a building in New York City lit up in honor of this celebration. But what were they celebrating?

□ 1745

They were celebrating not only the demise of human lives in late-term abortion, when, as Dr. MARSHALL said, they could be born alive in a hospital and given medical care, and have a productive, full life; they could have permission to have that life snuffed out; but then to have the death, perhaps, of the woman as well, at the hands of that procedure.

A lot of people are unfamiliar of how a late-term abortion is done and what these individuals in New York were celebrating. It is graphic, but people need to know what happens.

The woman's uterus is dilated, and forceps are put in there, and a limb of the baby, in the womb, is grabbed hold of. Steel forceps grab hold. They find a leg or they find an arm. They clamp down, and they pull and they pull until it rips off, and they pull out the leg and they put it in the tray.

And they go in again and they find the other leg. They pull and they rip it off and pull it out.

And then they go in for the arm, and then they pull that out. They pull out the other arm. And then they go in and crush the skull and suck it out.

Now, if this doesn't turn your stomach, America, I don't know what does. And that we could be celebrating this in parts of the country is just not only tragic, it is barbaric, and it has to be stopped.

So that is why, here in Congress, we are trying to pass the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act, to stand up and to say, we are better than this as a country. That is not what America is about; that our Founders established this country and the basic rights of all who are created by our Creator, and that is the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We want to make sure every American can live out that American Dream, the ones who have the privilege of being born and the ones who, right now, people are celebrating, unborn. We want everybody to have that opportunity of life.

I call on all my colleagues and everyone across this country to rise up and say, now, now is the time that we stop this, and we set up a new path for America that values every life.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for leading this.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire on the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Indiana has 26¼ minutes remaining.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Utah's Second District, Representative CHRIS STEWART.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for chairing this Special Order.

You listen to our colleagues, and it is hard to listen to this and not just feel overwhelmed by it. Some things are so emotional and some things are so obvious that there are times when you just speak from the heart.

One week ago tonight, little baby Dawson was born to my family, a beautiful little baby boy, my sixth grandson. It is unbelievable to me that someone would argue that you could take that child, moments before birth, pull him from his mother's protection, and destroy that life, take away any chance he has of having any happiness in this world, take away any chance he has of being loved in this world; that you would suggest that and not call it evil.

That we could have this conversation like the Virginia Governor who said, Well, we'll take that infant; we'll make them comfortable while we decide how we are going to kill it. How could you have that conversation and not call it evil?

If you think that is okay, go make that argument to the American people. But while you are making that argument, be honest. Yes, this is a baby. Yes, it is moments from birth; in some cases the child has been delivered. It is alive, laying there before you. Yes, you are going to kill it.

Most Americans find that repulsive. Most Americans find it unbelievable that we are having this conversation. Most Americans find it evil.

Please help us save these children.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Florida's Fourth District, Representative JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding, and I appreciate this opportunity to speak for life.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today because there are actually elected leaders in this country, in the United States of America, who believe a baby can be left

to die after having been born alive. How is this even a debate in the United States of America?

When did murder become a partisan issue?

Some on the other side of the aisle call this “parental choice” and “healthcare.”

But, Mr. Speaker, I tell you that infanticide is murder, not healthcare. And abortion is not the answer to a pre-born child’s physical or mental disability.

But don’t just take it from me. Listen to the words of Mr. Frank Stephens, who was actually born with Down syndrome and leads a remarkable life, a life worth living.

He had this to say about abortion: “On abortion, I don’t want to make it illegal. I want to make it unthinkable. Politicians change laws. I want to change people’s hearts.”

Mr. Speaker, I want to partner with Frank Stephens because I believe that we can do both, making late-term abortion unthinkable, and illegal.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my fellow Hoosier from Indiana’s Fourth District, Representative JIM BAIRD.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank the gentlewoman, and I appreciate all her efforts regarding this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to voice a concern over the actions taking place in New York, Virginia, and across the country that directly threaten the sanctity of life. These proposals are far beyond what Hoosiers in my community, and most folks around the country, believe is right.

That is why I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. This legislation will make it illegal to kill babies that are born alive after surviving an attempted abortion.

The degradation of life in this country is deeply concerning. Congress needs to step up and do what is right. The extreme views of some should not overwhelm the commonsense majority of millions of Americans.

Protecting the sanctity of life is something I will continue to fight for, to ensure that those without a voice can be heard and their lives spared.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Michigan’s Seventh District, Representative TIM WALBERG.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for taking on this issue.

When we have heard words such as the Governor of Virginia and others who would say that it is okay for a male Governor of Virginia to make a statement; but generally, men should not be talking about something that is only given to women to talk about because it is about their bodies, about their lives. Well, it is. But I think we need to talk as well.

And if it is not me who should talk, I would like to read for you the state-

ments of another individual who, I think, expresses all I would want to say this evening. And I will read just a few excerpts from an article he wrote.

He said: “Do you want us to let him go?”

“Those were the first words that were spoken over me as I came into the world. Those were the words of my delivery room doctor as he held my armless and lifeless body in his arms. As he assessed me and my situation, all he could tell my parents is that I was ‘not viable.’

Those were the words of Daniel Ritchie as he spoke about his birth. He said: “Not bad for a kid that wasn’t supposed to lead a full life.”

And why did he say that? He says: “It has now been almost 35 years since those words were spoken over me and a lot has happened since then. By God’s grace, I was revived. . . . I learned to feed myself, dress myself, write, type, and drive, all with my feet. I graduated from high school with honors and double majored in college. I met the girl of my dreams, got married 13 years ago, and we have two beautiful kids. Now I am a sought after speaker who shares his story at conferences, churches, schools, colleges and with corporations across the country.

Not bad for a kid that wasn’t supposed to lead a full life.”

Viability and independence are terrible indicators of life.

“I am no less of a man because of my two vacant sleeves. I am a perfect creation crafted by the hands of a careful Creator. I am not the sum of my missing parts. I am a man that God has made with talents, gifts, and abilities. Just like any person who is born blind, deaf, or paralyzed has the same sort of giftings.”

He ended by saying this: “We are all made in God’s image. We are all given talents and abilities. We are all worth being given a chance at life, no matter how small the chance may be, and I am the living example of that.

“My armless life is worth living, and I am beyond thankful my parents saw that on day one.” And he was viable.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from South Carolina’s Fifth District, RALPH NORMAN.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise my voice for those who have no voice.

You know, while we may have disagreements in this Chamber, I never thought I would have to come to this floor for this reason, to denounce the killing of children after they have been born. But I am here today because one of our Nation’s governors has endorsed infanticide in all but name.

Even though the media may be distracted by the Governor’s latest scandal, I refuse to allow this atrocity to be ignored. It is wrong, plain and simple.

I wish to live in a nation where we respect the sanctity of all human life; where condemning the murder of a child is not for debate, but a matter of course. Until then, I will not stand by

silently. I will continue to call out those who attempt to corrupt our values, whether through State laws allowing abortion on demand or Governors commending abortion.

These actions do not represent the values of the American people. They represent the views of a small but powerful group of ideologues with no respect for the sanctity of life or the rights of the voiceless.

I find it bizarre that the party of birthright citizenship will not endorse the birthright to life.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from West Virginia’s Third District, Representative CAROL MILLER.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stand for life.

I am a wife, a mother, and a grandmother. I have felt life quicken in my womb. I know the blessing of children, all of whom are created in God’s image. And that is why I am so saddened by the pro-abortion discussions taking place around the country and in places like New York, Virginia, and others, where State legislatures are debating and legalizing abortion all the way up to birth and, in some cases, after a child is born.

I am sickened that laws are being written which allow for a baby who survives an abortion attempt to no longer receive support and care once they are born. This is infanticide. There is no other way to say it. This is an affront to life.

We must demand more from our country and our citizens. We must ensure protections for the youngest and most innocent of our citizens, both inside and outside the womb. We must take care of those who cannot take care of themselves. We must take care of our children. We must take care of and respect and cherish life.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Ohio’s Sixth District, Representative BILL JOHNSON.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as a proud father of four and a grandfather of six, I rise today in strong support of those who cannot defend themselves, the most innocent and defenseless among us, the unborn.

□ 1800

I share the pro-life views of those I serve in eastern and southeastern Ohio.

A few weeks ago, many Ohioans joined more than 100,000 pro-life Americans at the annual March for Life here in Washington, D.C. Although, with so little national media coverage of this major event, some may have missed this passionate and growing movement made up of men and women, boys and girls from all walks of life.

Recently, we have witnessed the inhuman policies introduced by multiple States permitting late-term abortions, even, unbelievably, all the way up to birth.

It is past time that Congress pass legislation banning this horrific practice.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides to reject infanticide and defend the sanctity of human life.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), my friend from Washington's Fifth District.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues this afternoon in celebrating the dignity and the value of every human life.

I am a mom of three young kids, Cole, Grace, and Brynn, and I can testify that becoming a mom, bringing a life into the world, is the most amazing thing ever.

With technology today, we can look into the womb; we can see day by day how a baby is developing. It is a miracle to witness and it is proof that we as human beings are not defined by our limits. We are empowered by the potential that we have and who we can become.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am frightened and I am heartbroken that anyone would oppose the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act led by Congresswoman ANN WAGNER.

Just as the science is undeniable, it should be unthinkable to deny life-saving care to a newborn baby.

We have amazing technology. We can do more than ever. It is limitless.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues across the aisle to take a step back, to look at the science, and let this bill come to the floor. It is the right thing to do.

You know, since our founding, we have been a country that cherishes every person's inalienable human right, and it is the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is in all of us to uphold those values and ensure that we are protecting the dignity of every person as God intended.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman JACKIE WALORSKI for her leadership. I thank her for bringing us all together so that we could be warriors of human dignity and human value.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would again inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 11 minutes remaining.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), my friend from Illinois's 18th District.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to say thanks to Mrs. WALORSKI, my colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, for yielding to me and for her leadership in putting together this Special Order and her tireless fight for life.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today in defense of life and the unborn. Over the last few weeks, we have witnessed extreme abortion views pushed in States across the country.

In New York, the State legislature passed and the Governor signed into

law an abortion bill so broad it effectively allows abortion on demand until birth while removing protections for infants born alive during an abortion. Barbaric legislation such as this is nothing to cheer about.

In Virginia, the Governor tried to soften the blow of his infanticide endorsement by saying "the infant would be kept comfortable" while a decision was made on whether to abort the infant.

These disturbing and extreme trends seeping into the mainstream of the Democratic platform underscore the need for its leaders in Congress to stand up, to fight for life in the face of these abhorrent actions.

Now more than ever, leaders in Washington need to stand up for life.

I stand committed with the millions of pro-life advocates around the country to make sure infanticide is condemned and the voiceless are given a voice.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER), my friend from North Carolina's Sixth District.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative WALORSKI, JACKIE, if I may, for her leadership and showing courage on this important topic.

The Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act protects the lives of babies who survive abortions by requiring the healthcare practitioner to save the life of the baby. Sounds pretty much like common sense, doesn't it?

I am a proud cosponsor of Ms. ANN WAGNER's bill fighting for the sanctity of life.

As a former pastor, I value each and every life that is brought into this world, and that is why it is imperative that we pass this legislation and put an end to the senseless murders of innocent babies.

Earlier this week, I asked for unanimous consent, before being gaveled out, to bring the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act to the House floor for a vote. Unfortunately, my Democratic colleagues put their party leadership and affiliation over voting for what is morally right.

The statistics are staggering. In just looking at a few States, we found 25 children that were born alive that survived a botched abortion just in 2017. It is concerning to think how much higher those numbers would be if we looked throughout the entire country.

Simply put, I stand with 80 percent of Americans who support legislation to protect the life of a baby who survives a failed abortion.

At a time when States like New York and Virginia are matching abortion laws of North Korea in making it easier to perform abortions until the birth of a child, it is absolutely necessary for us to stand in unity and fight for those who cannot fight for themselves.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN), my friend from Georgia's 12th District.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman WALORSKI for her efforts in organizing this important Special Order.

You know, Mr. Speaker, as the proud father of four and grandfather of 13, I rise here this evening, joined by many of my Republican colleagues, to recognize that we have a moral duty and obligation to protect the most vulnerable among us: those who cannot yet protect or speak for themselves.

But as we stand here tonight, Democrats in State legislatures across the country are celebrating legislation to deny medical care to an innocent baby who is born alive after a failed abortion. We cannot stand idly by and allow this to happen.

How have we come to this point in our country where infanticide is something we disagree on? Each and every one of us has a right to life, even an innocent newly born gift from God, and I will continue to stand up and fight for that right to life every step of the way.

We must continue to be proactive in bringing commonsense pro-life legislation to the House floor. I hope to have an opportunity to offer my full support for these bills and protect the sanctity of life.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON), my friend from Texas' 22nd District.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Missouri for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, in 2012, Ashley and Toribio Cardenas got the best news parents can hear: they are going to have a baby girl.

They got an ultrasound at 16 weeks. They saw the outlines of their new daughter, Audrina. She was gorgeous. They had pure joy.

Right after they left, the sonographer rushes to call the obstetrician. This little gift from God has ectopia cordis. Her heart is outside of her body. Sixteen human beings out of 1 million have this condition, and it is usually fatal.

The doctors tell Ashley she has two choices: either abort Audrina or keep going and pray for the best.

Ashley had to act quickly, because Texas law prohibited abortion after 20 weeks. This happened at 17 weeks.

She felt Audrina in her womb kicking and thriving, and she thought: "Who wants to take a life away? Who wants to stop a beating heart?"

That is true love.

Audrina was born alive. Ashley saw her, gave her a kiss, and then she was rushed off to the cardiac intensive care room for babies, the ICU. Little Audrina had surgery the very next day.

Here is a picture of her I printed out in the hospital; that beautiful young girl, her heart behind that plate.

Her first year of life, there are wires everywhere. She was on oxygen and had to eat through a feeding tube.

But here that beautiful girl is today with a sign that says: "#speaknowforkids."

This is a sign for Audrina and for every kid facing abortion.

Congress, American people, speak now for the kids. Support the bill, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. Don't kill babies.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for joining me this evening to stand up for the most vulnerable among us.

We stand together to defend the sanctity of life, to speak out against a radical anti-life agenda that would effectively legalize infanticide.

I have long fought to defend the unborn, but I am shocked that I now have to defend the right to life of newborn infants. These precious children are in peril, their rights are under attack, their lives are under attack, and this House has the responsibility to act.

Tonight the American people heard our call to action. It is time to vote on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. Will the leadership of this House listen or will the Democratic majority continue to allow this march toward legalized infanticide?

If we don't send a strong message that every baby has been endowed by its creator with inalienable rights, that we are not defending the fundamental principles of the Constitution, if we don't protect these children from harm, we are abandoning the basic truth of our humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for standing with me here tonight. I urge the support of House bill H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and to stand against infanticide.

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DINGELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and will be joined by a number of my colleagues from the State of Michigan to pay tribute to a person that I have known of and got to know as an adult, but I have known Congressman John Dingell virtually all of my life. Having grown up in Michigan and grown up in a family involved in politics in Michigan, I was aware of John Dingell from my earliest days.

He served in this House with incredible dignity and great distinction, longer than anyone else in the history of this country, of this government. In fact, nearly one out of four Members of the House of Representatives in its entire history served with Congressman John Dingell.

Yesterday, several of us made an attempt to fly, we left Andrews Air Force Base in a storm and attempted to fly to Michigan and were, unfortunately, unable to land due to the weather.

We are here and will be able to honor him this evening and also honor him tomorrow at the funeral that will take place here in Washington.

So our thoughts go to the Dingell family, especially to our colleague, John's wife, Congressman Dingell's wife, whom he often referred to as "the lovely Deborah." She is a friend and a colleague. I have known her myself, as well, for as long as I can possibly remember.

I will have more to say about Congressman Dingell, but I think there are just a few aspects of his career that I just want to make sure I noted for the record.

The longest-serving Member of this House, he is known not just for the longevity and the quantity of his time here, but for the incredible impact that he had on our country, on our Nation, and on the policies that he believed in and stood for.

He served as the chairman or the ranking member on the House Energy and Commerce Committee from 1981 to 2008, shaping very important legislation on clean air, clean water, protecting endangered animals, advocating for national healthcare. In fact, in every Congress that he served in, he continued the legacy of his father, who preceded him in Congress, by introducing legislation that would guarantee healthcare for every American.

□ 1815

Some of the legislative highlights: National Wilderness Act, 1964; Water Quality Act, 1965; National Environmental Policy Act, 1970; Endangered Species Act, 1973; Natural Gas Policy Act, 1978; Prescription Drug Marketing Act, 1988; Clean Air Act Amendments, 1990; Energy Independence and Security Act, 2007; National Instant Criminal Background Check System Improvements, 2008; Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 2010; FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, 2011.

Any one of these would constitute the highlight of a legislative career, and every one of them are attributable to the work of Congressman John Dingell.

Before I yield to my colleagues, I want to mention one other piece of legislation that he is known for. In my first term—the only term that I shared with Congressman Dingell—we celebrated, as a nation, the 50th anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Late that evening, commemorating that day, I happened to turn on C-SPAN and was watching old videotape of the signing ceremony where President Lyndon Johnson stood with the civil rights and legislative leaders of our Nation. I saw this tall figure walk into the frame, shake President Johnson's hand, and receive the President's congratulations for his work on that historic piece of legislation.

I went to bed, and the very next day, I got up and walked over here for a session. I sat in that chair right there, next to the one that Congressman John

Dingell sat in for all those years, and I spoke to the guy who I saw the night before in a moment of American history. He was still here fighting for the very same things that he had fought for, for so long. I took that as a personal privilege, to have been able to serve with him.

As I said, this is a tremendous loss for our country. It is a tremendous loss for me personally. Our hearts go out to DEBBIE.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Flint for yielding. I appreciate the opportunity that we have to stand on the floor tonight as a bipartisan delegation, Republicans and Democrats who are joined together by a love of a great State, the greatest State, Michigan, and the history that is there that includes a gentleman, a leader, like John Dingell.

This is a vision that too often is not seen by constituents back in the district, isn't it? They often think that if you are a Republican or a Democrat, you are automatically an antagonist for the other side. That is just not true, especially as we work together as a delegation.

I learned one thing of many things, but one thing I will share tonight from John D. Dingell, Jr. I will let that rest a little bit and let it build to what in the world I am going to say that I learned specifically from John Dingell that was unique, special, and important to me and that I hope I never forget.

It was in 1983 that I first met John Dingell. I was a freshman in the State House of Representatives. I was in Adrian, Michigan, the county seat of the house district I represented. We were there for a ribbon cutting. I heard a commotion going on through the room, and the commotion was simply this: Big John Dingell is about here. He is about to arrive.

Well, I had never met big John Dingell or John Dingell at all. Mr. Speaker, like Mr. KILDEE, I knew it was a historic moment.

Sure enough, soon he came in. He swept into the room, and I met a man who, yes, indeed, was 6-foot-4. Strong of appearance and presence, he commanded a presence in the room. Yet he shook every single hand in the room, including this freshman member of the State legislature who he had never met, maybe even never heard my name. There was a warmth about that. I learned something from that.

Over the years, seeing him in operation, and then, ultimately, coming here in 2007 for my first term, and having a chance to go up and sit where he always sat, right over there, to sit and talk with him, initially, very timid, asking legislative questions, but then we got down to important things like: What is your favorite shotgun? What are your favorite hunting sports? Who, indeed, fitted your shotgun to you?

As we began to talk about things later on, it became apparent that, with

redistricting, I was going to lose Calhoun County in the district, and I was going to pick up Monroe County, which was John Dingell's county, which had been his father's before him. I was going to be given an opportunity to represent that county as part of the Seventh Congressional District of Michigan.

I remember asking John about Monroe County. He talked about the marshlands. He talked about the fact that, if I were going to come into that, he expected me to feel the same way about water fowling, protecting the resources there, and making sure that the wildlife refuge continued to grow, expand, and meet the needs of coming generations. We talked about that, and we shared those things together.

I found out about the River Raisin National Battlefield Park. A significant war, a loss to the United States, took place there at the River Raisin, but it became the rallying cry that, ultimately, I believe, led to the winning of the War of 1812, "Remember the Raisin."

This became part of my district, but it became part of sharing with John Dingell. Mr. Speaker, this is what I learned that I will never forget, and I hope none of us forget it, because it is the way of life that I think leads to a valued life of service.

I had the chance to serve with his son Chris in the State legislature. That was a Dingell who served and then went on to be a circuit court judge. I have the privilege now of serving with DEBBIE DINGELL, our great friend and colleague, who we all have expressed our love to in these last few days, even more than before.

But to serve with John Dingell, I said to him, "Congressman," and he said: No, no. John.

I said: I believe, if the election goes as I think, I am going to get Monroe County. That has been your county for many years. You have loved it. You have loved all about it. I am giving up Calhoun County. How are you going to deal with that, giving away Monroe County?

He said this to me, and this is what I will never forget. He said: My young friend, I never give away a friend.

He said: You know, it is going to be your district. It is going to be your county. But I will never give away my friends in Monroe County.

And he said: You should never give away Calhoun County either.

Marvelous advice. I think it would be good for all of us to remember that in our relationships, not only with our districts and districts that may change, but our relationships with our colleagues. Democrat, Republican, independent, delightful, ornery, whatever, these are friends. The way we respond to them is the same way John Dingell responded in such a way that he had a life that made an impact.

Remember, he served almost 60 years—59 years and 29 days—historic, not because he chose that, but his con-

stituents chose that. They made it possible for him to serve those years. They chose not to term limit him but to say thank you for representing us well.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for giving us the opportunity to do this tonight for a great man, a human, but a great man who loved this country, who served this country. And I am not going to give him away as a friend.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those remarks. I think it says a lot about John Dingell that the affection that we feel for him not only spans the middle aisle here across party lines, but it transcends it. It is meaningless, in some ways. He had a relationship with people here just based on the human touch that he had. He was a wonderful, wonderful person, and you, obviously, had a close relationship with him.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS)—we have Democrats and Republicans here—a freshman, a person who did not have a chance to serve directly with him but knew him and admired him.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound honor and great humility that I rise on this historic floor to recognize and honor the great Chairman John Dingell—the day after the birthday of the great President Lincoln, might I add.

It is clear that John Dingell's life manifested Michigan. He depicted that rich legacy that our State symbolizes. Mr. Dingell was a veteran, a man of dignity, honor, and great fortitude. He most assuredly represented a great America, that great generation. It was his life, this long life, that is compounded by its beginning and its end and that arc of progress that he certainly represents.

Mr. Dingell loved life, and he loved this body. He loved this House of Representatives. He was the man of the House. He was the dean of the House. I lovingly referred to him as "The Dean."

As we remember the Honorable John Dingell and reflect on what he meant to this body, to this Nation, and to our great State of Michigan, as somebody who is now representing parts of southeastern Michigan that touched the auto industry he so loved, we can remember his steadfast support of our domestic automakers over the decades.

John Dingell understood the fate of the auto industry and the fate of southeastern Michigan and Michigan as a whole as being forever intertwined, that so many Michigan workers depend on the success of our auto industry, from General Motors to Ford, Chrysler, all the way down the supply chain.

I had the privilege, not as a Member of the House of Representatives, but as a White House appointee in the administration of Barack Obama in the United States Department of the Treasury, on the team that was responsible for saving General Motors and Chrysler—we were called the auto rescue team—10 years ago when Mr. Din-

gell was raising his voice and leading conversations in standing up for that auto industry. Just as he always has been a ferocious advocate, he was then a ferocious advocate for the Federal initiative to save our automakers from liquidation, to save over 200,000 Michigan jobs, and to stand up for Michigan and everything we represent.

Today, there are thousands of families in Michigan who have kept their jobs because of John Dingell, whose value of work is respected and understood because of John Dingell. To him, that was just another day of work. To him, public service and doing right by his constituents was simply second nature.

Any elected official in our country—and there are 535 of us who sit in the House of Representatives and the Senate—would all be wise to study John Dingell's passion, his mastery of legislating, his dedication to public service.

□ 1830

In an era that has sometimes felt very polarizing, somehow this man, this great dean of ours, is the great unifier. And we saw that in his passing. We saw that when we welcomed his casket to the Capitol, and we will see that tomorrow at his funeral in Washington, D.C.

John Dingell knew how important it was to bring industry and labor to the table during the policymaking process. He knew that the auto industry needed a friend, needed a champion for everything that was right by our country and, frankly, our State's origin. He made our Big Three stronger by pushing them to adopt fuel emission standards.

You see, complicated policymaking brings all the stakeholders to the table, and John Dingell knew how to do that. He knew how to do that for the environment; he knew how to do that on safety; and he certainly contributed to a safer, more sustainable industry that has its moonshot views of the future, the visions of the future around zero emissions and zero accidents that are now being shepherded by the workers and innovation and the talent in our State.

John Dingell also strived to do the most good. He understood what service meant. He understood what doing the most good for the most people meant. He fought for our water; he fought for our infrastructure guarantee; and he fought for universal healthcare every day he was here.

He had such a profound respect for his colleagues, even when he disagreed with them. And he loved his wife. He loved his wife for all 40 years.

And we heard howlings from this Michigan delegation. We celebrate and we share that love for the great DEBBIE DINGELL, who has been such a pillar of strength, of openness, of vulnerability.

I told Congresswoman DINGELL: You are every woman today. You are every woman in your grief.

And as we recognize her incredible husband, as we recognize him here

today in this codified moment and as we carry his torch forward—because that is what we do through the generations is we pick up the torch and keep carrying it forward—we will also continue to carry Congresswoman DINGELL forward in her grief and in her adjustment and in the memory of her husband.

As such, John Dingell most assuredly will also be remembered in our great State of Michigan, watching the people come to pay their respects, the servicemen and -women, the thousands of people who felt connected to his life and his life's work. It is what Vice President Biden referred to as his great dignity: his respect for his friends, for his neighbors, for his fellow man.

His contributions to this Nation will not be forgotten, and they will certainly be felt for generations to come.

So today, in a very official way, I say good-bye to the chairman, to the dean, to the Congressman, to the veteran John Dingell.

Thank you. We will miss you dearly.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman STEVENS for her comments.

Yesterday, as we stood on the east front steps of the Capitol, I stood next to Congressman PAUL MITCHELL as Congressman Dingell and Congresswoman DINGELL and the motorcade came by. It was an emotional moment that we shared with one another, and I know he meant a lot to him, so I now yield to Congressman PAUL MITCHELL.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE). I join all of our delegation rising to recognize the life and legacy of the chairman, John Dingell, the longest serving member in the history of this Congress—over nearly six decades in Congress. He touched tens of thousands of Americans. Frankly, he impacted this Nation in so many ways.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman was talking about the bills that he authored and led. I was listening to that list. The Endangered Species Act, I was still in high school, and I am not a young man anymore.

The legacy he left this Nation is massive and will be for a long time.

I first met the Congressman years ago when I represented the Governor of Michigan. He came to Washington to talk with Members about workforce development education. I was a bright-eyed 22-year old, eager, ready to go.

I am sure the Congressman was wondering what I was doing there talking to him and representing the Governor. He agreed to meet with me because the Governor had called him and said I was the guy to talk to him about that.

So here was the chairman meeting with a 22-year-old about workforce development—the kindest man. He listened; we talked about it.

I represented a Republican Governor. And there is no question that John Dingell was a Democrat, but partisanship wasn't a priority for John Dingell. He always focused on getting things

done effectively for people. It was people over politics, something sometimes we should take to heart around here. We have talked about that.

His question was always: What is good for our people in our State?

The other question he often had, as was referenced, was: What is good for our auto industry?

Lord help you if you are going to take a shot at our auto industry. We are the auto capital, and he defended that fiercely.

A memory I have of meeting with the chairman, one that stands out for me, was about 20 years later, believe it or not. I came in for a meeting with his lead staffer on Education and Workforce Development. He came out of his office. He was going off to vote, I believe. He looked over. He said: I should know you.

I explained why I was there, what I was there to talk about. He said: I can't sign that letter to the White House. I know what you are talking about, but I can do one better. I can call the White House and tell them they need to pay attention to this. Don't mess up the people of my State.

He made that call. He was a man of his word.

When I joined Congress, I had the opportunity to talk a little more with John Dingell. Earlier on, he said to me: Just call me John now.

Unlike many in D.C., he cared to hear what others thought, listened to others speak, not just himself. You know, he always asked me: How is your family? How are they dealing with you being in Congress?

He will be remembered as one of the greatest modern-day legislators. He addressed the tough problems of America and got things done.

He wouldn't just talk about it—and Lord knows sometimes around here they do. He found compromises and solutions. He tackled them. He would wrangle them. He would find a way to bring it to a compromise and solve the problem. He worked across the aisle.

I don't believe his dedicated service to this country will ever be met again. He left an enormous mark on this institution, our country, and the world that we will all remember.

So I say God bless this great Nation with John Dingell, and may God bless you, John David Dingell, Jr.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL), and I remember, as well, when he told me—I used to call him Mr. Chairman, mainly because I was afraid of him most of my life. And when he told me to call him John, I think it might have been a full year before I developed enough courage to call him by that name.

Another one of our Members who I know is very close to John, has worked in Michigan politics and knew John Dingell for a long time, is our colleague Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues; and to all who are listening, my entire life, I had John Dingell's name as Congressman John Dingell in my atmosphere, growing up in Detroit, knowing about his work and his tireless defending of people.

John Dingell served in Congress with dedication and an earnest sense of duty to his constituents, to his country, and to his solemn oath of office. As a Michigander, support of the auto industry was a high priority of his. From steering the original Corporate Average Fuel Economy Act in 1975 to his efforts on the Energy and Commerce Committee, John Dingell helped to build a legacy of laws in strong support of Michigan's manufacturing workforce and the American auto industry—a champion for the auto industry, a champion for our veterans and for what our government can do when we truly work together for the people.

He was a man of many accomplishments on and off the Hill. And while many may forget the thousands of votes that he voted throughout his career, many may lose track of the legislation he promoted in support of the American people, but as we heard from so many colleagues, staff, family, and friends, people never forget an uplifting voice in a time of need or a simple act of kindness that brightens up their day.

There are many times that people forget, but they often never forget how you made them feel. John Dingell was well known for his sense of humor, friendly spirit, and how he treated everyone with dignity and respect. His is a legacy that we all can only hope to achieve.

John Dingell is and always will be a shining star for the State of Michigan, a north star of direction for us as Members of Congress, and a superstar to all his family—his wife and my colleague, DEBBIE DINGELL—and all of his friends. His life, his legacy, an example of true patriotism, will never fade. John Dingell will never be forgotten.

John Dingell showed this country—while so many say this House doesn't work or there is not a sense of respect for our government, this is a time, as we reflect on his life, to understand that this government is important—that the things we do every day matter to people, and that if we do our job, do it together, we will be contributors to why this is such a great country.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LAWRENCE for her comments.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Congressman FRED UPTON was a very close friend with John Dingell. They served together. They served on the same committee together. They were one another's chairman at different times, but I know, first and foremost, they were just real friends.

I now yield to the dean of the Michigan delegation, Congressman FRED UPTON.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my fellow dean, my bipartisan dean on the

other side. I have so many stories to tell, so I am going to watch the clock here a little bit. I am going to ramble. I don't have a prepared speech.

I am delighted to be here. I am delighted that you were able to get this time for some of us to speak and honor a legend. And when you think about this last year, man, we have lost some really terrific ones: President Bush, John McCain, others. Certainly, John Dingell joins those ranks as a distinguished American who really made a mark on everyone's life in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I include into the RECORD an article written by editor Nolan Finley of The Detroit News.

[From the Detroit News, Feb. 9, 2019]

JOHN DINGELL KNEW HOW TO LIVE, HOW TO LOVE

(By Nolan Finley)

I was up to my waist and cork tight in what I can only describe as quicksand when I looked up and saw John Dingell squinting down at me with that familiar, satisfied grin.

"How in bloody hell did you get in there? And more important, how in blue blazes are you going to get out?"

We were hunting ducks on Maryland's Eastern Shore. I'd winged a goose that came down running, and was in hot pursuit when I stepped into the hole of muck and quickly sank.

John pulled me out, and then finished off the goose.

I never know how to answer when someone asks how a conservative, Republican-leaning newspaperman could become such fast friends with a New Deal Democrat who shaped the liberal politics and policies of the second half of the 20th century.

I never occurred to either of us that we could be anything else.

John didn't choose the people he loved based on political compatibility. Certainly, he had strong opinions, and so do I, and we engaged often in intense discussions. Not once in 25 years did we exchange angry words, nor ever part with hard feelings.

We were more than our politics. When together, our conversation quickly moved to our common loves—guns and hunting. It was what drew us together in the first place.

John was a great hunter, a dead-eye with a shotgun. I was with him when he shot the last duck he ever killed. Four of us were settled into a blind on a brisk but sunny January morning, and the ducks were coming in fast and furious. Three of us were blasting away like a trio of Elmer Fudds, shooting a lot of birds, but burning up a case of shells in doing so. Not John.

Barely able to stand, he shouldered his shotgun just three times that day. And all three times a duck fell from the sky. Not a shell wasted.

John's great passion was his wife, Debbie. After that, it was a toss-up between a duck blind and the House chamber for his next greatest love. I recall an afternoon when we were returning to Washington, and as we crested a hill the gleaming white Capitol dome came into view. "I never get tired of seeing that," he said softly.

And obviously he never did. John spent nearly 60 years in Congress, serving longer than anyone else. And better. John was a parliamentarian; he cherished the traditions and processes of the House.

And while he was a bare-knuckled negotiator who relished a fight, he was ultimately a pragmatist. When the time came to

compromise, John set down his club and made the deal.

His decision to retire was based mostly on his waning physical condition. But he was also disgusted with the poisonous partisanship and gridlock ruining Congress. He couldn't stand to watch what was becoming of the institution he joined as a teen-aged page during World War II.

Still, he hated to leave. The night before he announced his retirement, he called me to have dinner with him and Debbie. John had made his decision but hadn't accepted it. He was looking for assurance that he wasn't letting down the people of his district by leaving, that he'd done his best for them, that they'd understand his reasons.

At the same time, he was offering counsel to Debbie, who had a quick decision of her own to make. He wanted her to succeed him, as he had his father, to continue a Dingell legacy in Congress stretching back to 1935. It was a poignant moment between the past and future.

When I'd visit him after retirement, the questions were always the same. Did I make a difference? Do my people remember me? Would Pop be proud?

I was always stunned that he could harbor such doubts, given his enormous accomplishments. But John Dingell never took the obligations of public service lightly. He always felt there was more he could do for the people who placed their trust in him.

He was a man in the best sense of the word. A man of the Greatest Generation. A man of courage, confidence, compassion. A man who did his duty. A man who took care of his own business, and of the people he loved.

And he sure did know how to love. He and Debbie shared an epic love affair that never waned. You couldn't be around them more than five minutes without hearing him say, "I love you, Fox." The fire in his eyes when he looked at her burned until his last breath.

She was fiercely protective of him, and kept him alive years longer than he should have expected by the sheer force of her will.

Our friendship may have been unlikely, but it was one I cherished. I loved him, and hate to see him go.

But if life's a game, John Dingell won it. Nearly 93 years, and every minute of it lived honorably and with passion and purpose.

Goodbye, good friend. I hope wherever you are this morning, the ducks are coming in fast and low.

Mr. UPTON. I am going to also read to you an email that I got just an hour or two ago from his wife, DEBBIE, our colleague, who received this from the Ford family.

This is from Mike Ford. Of course, his father was Gerry Ford, a great man, President, Michigander. And he wrote this, it is very brief:

Debbie,
Since learning of John's recent passing, my thoughts and prayers have been constant with you and your extended family.

Through my reading of the many wonderful remembrances of and tributes to John, I have been deeply moved and blessed to revisit his remarkable legacy of leadership and service to the people of Michigan and to all of our Nation.

John and my father, though identified from competing political parties, held so much in common as men of wisdom, integrity, compassion, and selfless service for all of humanity, and their friendship was true and enduring through a shared lifetime calling of public service. John Dingell and Gerry Ford represent what is good, honorable, and decent in our country.

Please know of our Ford family's grace giving wishes and prayers for you and all the Dingell family at this time of loss and grief.

May you know of God's abiding comfort, love, and hope this day and always.

MIKE FORD.

Good guy that, again, some of us know, particularly those of us on the west side of our State. You know, he was our dean. And when I became the dean of the Michigan Republican delegation—that was in the early nineties. I have got to say—I was just adding it up here sitting with Tim—I was probably in thousands of meetings with John.

□ 1845

Our delegation is close. We stand together on a host of issues, from the Great Lakes to the autos. We often had an agenda we worked together. Our offices were across the hall from each other for a lot of years. Of course, we have known DEBORAH forever and a day as well.

I had the chance to talk to John Dingell the day before he died, and I talked to him a number of times over the last number of weeks. I read his book, which I would recommend to folks. Might put the R rating next to it, in terms of his language. You can hear him speak, and he had a genuine sense of humor. He had so many stories.

I was asked a little bit earlier today: What about his tweeting?

He tweeted until, literally, the last day or two. For those of you watching tonight, get on Google. Google MLive. That is sort of the Michigan news network. Google: MLive Dingell tweet. This weekend, they ran the top 20 tweets that he did, and they will make you laugh. They really will, especially the one with the bulldog. All of the animal lovers out there, make sure you find this one. He had a sense of humor.

People say: How could a 92-year-old do all this?

Well, let me tell you how. It is because of our committee. The committee has so much jurisdiction, part of which is telecommunications. We were the first ones. We forced the broadcasters. It was actually the Tauzin-Dingell bill, I want to say a lot of years ago, and I had an amendment that was critical there. We passed the Tauzin-Dingell bill. He cared so much about bipartisanship.

We forced the broadcasters to go from analog to digital. That then allowed us all to have devices like this: iPhones and the internet. Instead of using a shoe for your phone, you got something like this that is like the world.

We forced them to go digital, and that allowed this to happen. So guess what? John Dingell, in Congress, we would often sit down. We all meet in Detroit, let's face it. All of us, our delegation, we come from someplace. Mr. KILDEE comes from Flint. TIM WALBERG is actually lucky and gets on in Detroit. I come from South Bend or Kalamazoo or Grand Rapids. We all come from someplace, but generally, we fly Delta from Detroit back to D.C.

We are all sitting at that A-75 gate. There is John Dingell, a colleague, and

he is on his BlackBerry, zipping away, typing just as fast as you could imagine, communicating with people around the world. It is because of the work he did in our committee. That made our lives what they are today.

Whether it is that or the environment or healthcare or pipeline safety, you name the issue—we are sorry Mr. KILDEE went to the Ways and Means Committee. DEBORAH chose right; she went to the Energy and Commerce Committee. Mr. KILDEE went to the dark side. Our committee has jurisdiction over so much.

John Dingell was such a leader. He didn't care about who got the credit. He just wanted to get the job done. He sat right over here. When you would come over and ask his advice, you would make sure that you were on his good ear, and he would talk, and he would remember things.

I can remember taking the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from some big debates, the Voting Rights Act and others, and I would sit with him here, and we would go through the names, particularly the Michigan delegation, and why they voted this way or that way. He would tell the history. He was here for our lifetime.

He was a gentleman to the very end. He knew the rules. He had respect from both sides of the aisle. He was a guy who we will never see replaced here in this House.

In closing, let me say, even at the end, he was wondering: Did I make a difference?

Of course he did. But here was a guy who made such a difference and a guy who really never thought he would be in this institution. When his dad died, a week before his dad died, he didn't think he was going to run for that seat. It was the people at home who encouraged him to run. When he chose to retire, he didn't push Deborah, nudge Deborah, to run for that seat.

It is hard to imagine, 86 years of a Dingell representing southeast Michigan. What a tribute to a family that has made such a difference in this body, folks who love not only our State, but certainly their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. KILDEE for doing this Special Order.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I recall yesterday, when we were attempting to get to the funeral in Detroit, Congressman UPTON participated in an impromptu observance for Congressman Dingell at 30,000 feet as we flew back to Washington, because of our failure to land. I will never forget that.

Another one of our colleagues who I know, like me, has known the Dingell family and Congressman John Dingell for as long as he can remember, and whose father served with Congressman Dingell, and was also once the dean of the Michigan delegation, Congressman ANDY LEVIN. I know this means a lot to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan. (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I say to the gentleman from St. Joseph, in this Special Order, we are a little different from Michigan. I say to the gentleman from St. Joseph, if KILDEE went to the dark side, LEVIN will come over to the Energy and Commerce Committee. So I appreciate that. We will get that all lined up, so we can take care of that right here.

Mr. UPTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. UPTON. We really ribbed Dave Camp about this, and the good Sandy, too.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I am ready to diversify things in Michigan again.

I really want to pick up where the gentleman left off, because I don't want to talk about John's unbelievable legislative record. I want to talk about two families, the Levin family and the Dingell family, and really about what the Dingell family has meant to my family for almost 80 years.

My dad has been interviewed about this, and my Uncle Carl. But my dad has not revealed the beginning of his relationship with the Dingells, and that is about John's dad, John Dingell, Sr.

My father, Sander Levin's first political memory, aside from listening to fireside chats all around the living room radio coming from President Roosevelt, is of campaigning for John Dingell, Sr., in his knickers. My dad would have been maybe 10 years old, so this is going back to the late 1930s or the early 1940s.

In 1946, I think, John Dingell, Sr., recommended to President Harry Truman that he appoint a lawyer named Theodore Levin to the Eastern District of Michigan to be a Federal judge, and Harry Truman did that. I was looking at the RECORD, and with all the time things take these days, the President nominated Uncle Ted on July 3, and he was sitting on July 27 of either 1946 or 1947. Things happened at a different speed in those days.

Theodore Levin served for many years, and he was the chief judge of the Eastern District of Michigan.

Earlier than that, before he was chief judge, I think, John Dingell's son, John D. Dingell, Jr., clerked for Judge Levin. It made a profound impact on the chairman. He told me about this all the time.

Imagine getting to go see this very senior Member of Congress to find out about your own great uncle. What was he like? Mr. Dingell loved Uncle Ted.

Then many years later, John Dingell—I don't even know how this happens—he did whatever you do to name the Federal courthouse in Detroit after my great uncle. He did not tell Congressman Sander Levin and he did not tell Senator Carl Levin about this at all until it was a done deal. He didn't want any sense, I guess, of conflict of interest or whatever. He was doing this for his own sake. This was his mentor.

So if you go to downtown Detroit, the courthouse is named after Theodore Levin.

Over the years, my dad served here for 36 years. All 36 years, his beloved senior colleague was John Dingell. My dad rose to be the chair of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Dingell was the chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee. They worked together on so many things, things that people from other States wouldn't know about, like cleaning up the Rouge River, a symbol of industrialism that now is a much cleaner river, a really clean river, and working to save the auto industry, of course.

Imagine what it meant to my dad to be the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when we passed the Affordable Care Act, and getting to work with his legendary and beloved senior colleague from Michigan who had introduced universal healthcare in this country every Congress since he entered in 1955, to get to work together to advance the ball, not achieving universal healthcare, but achieving so much through the Affordable Care Act.

I don't know how to say good-bye to Mr. Dingell. Like Mr. KILDEE, he scared the heck out of me. He was gruff. He was big. But for the sparkle in his eye, I am not sure I would have even approached him.

He was always willing to sit down, no matter how big and powerful he was. He was always willing to listen. The advice he gave was unflinchingly honest and direct. A lot of times, you couldn't repeat exactly the advice, all of the words in the advice he gave, but it was really special to me.

I am not sure I am willing to say good-bye to Mr. D. I will just say Godspeed to someone who, to me, will always be the dean of the House and represent what this body is supposed to be: down to Earth and sophisticated at the same time, highly principled, and expert at making the sausage.

This is the people's House, and John Dingell was the people's Representative.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to call on the last of our Michigan Members to speak, a new Member, a freshman, someone who I know had a very special relationship with Congressman Dingell.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan, Congresswoman RASHIDA TLAIB.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the incredibly strong city of Flint.

I had a unique relationship with Congressman Dingell, who we lovingly called "The Dean" in Michigan. Because I was a young activist, "radical," always out there protesting for clean air, protesting for good-paying jobs, and he was the person who, even though we had different styles and different approaches to various issues, he never reduced or tried to silence my voice and many of the voices of the

young people who were really trying to get the Clean Air Act to be put in place and have corporate polluters be held accountable.

As I transitioned into elected office in the Michigan Legislature and became a State representative, within a few months of being a State representative, there was a corporate billionaire who owned a bridge, and there was this whole, huge controversy around whether or not he had a permit or whether or not he was following the environmental impact statement process that is there on the Federal level.

This is a community where one in five children has asthma. This is the community I was raised in. It was the first issue that came before me as a member of the State legislature in Michigan, and I was at a loss. Many people said, Congressman Dingell, The Dean, has historical, institutional knowledge of this company, and you should sit down with him and talk to him.

I was completely taken aback and could not believe that Congressman Dingell reached out to me right away and also got my residents at that time a hearing, which you don't usually get with the U.S. Coast Guard, a hearing that happened in a public school right in the center of the neighborhood that was directly impacted.

We had over 500 residents that finally felt heard, many of them giving testimony after testimony of why a corporation needed to follow the rules, needed to follow the processes for the EPA, the Federal Highway Administration, and the number of entities that were involved in possibly a new bridge crossing.

□ 1900

What I also incredibly loved is I remember sitting on a panel about immigration reform with Congressman Dingell at the University of Michigan—Ann Arbor. As a city and State rep, I remember coming in to the capitol, driving about an hour or so. It was a very cold day, and I believe it was snowing. I was disheveled, as I usually am, and I looked to him—if you know Congressman Dingell, Mr. Speaker, he always had the cane, and he would put his cane right between his two knees and just sit there, and he would look up from his glasses.

I looked at him, and I said: Congressman Dingell, I just don't know how you have been doing it for so long. This is so hard because they lie.

He looked at me, and he said—I just loved what he said, because he turned to me, and he always called me young lady—he said: Young lady, there is a saying in India that if you stand still enough at the riverbank—stand still—that your enemies will float by dead.

I have no idea why, but that calmed me because he was teaching me stillness, but he was also teaching me patience. I just felt so much better afterward.

We had an incredible panel that uplifted so many of our immigrant neigh-

bors. Again, from someone who has such a huge and powerful presence and from me, this young activist who carries a bullhorn in her car, and I could sit next to this amazing, incredible person and feel heard, feel seen, and be on a panel with him and serve with him in so many powerful ways around our environmental justice issues.

I will forever remember the humbling experience as his last ride in front of the Capitol, to have been serving now in this Chamber that he served for 59 years, 11 different Presidents. I was telling my 13-year-old son about him. He said: I want to look him up. I want to find out.

I said: You need to, because he is a rarity.

I hope to honor his tremendous legacy by doing the same thing he did, because I know there will be a generation after me that may be different and may have a different style, and I never want to ever shush or silence them in any way and I want them to be heard just like he did for me.

So I want to thank him from the bottom of my heart for teaching me so much. I am just so pleased to have been serving by his side in many ways, but also that he served me and my family for so many years.

I thank Congressman KILDEE so much for allowing me to speak about my dear friend, Congressman John Dingell.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman TLAIB.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who served a very long time—most of his career—here in the House side by side with Congressman John Dingell. Congressman BRAD SHERMAN is a member of the Financial Services Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee and a good friend of Congressman John Dingell.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was in my office watching these tributes to the dean, and after a while I couldn't just sit there and watch. I realized this is an hour devoted to remembrances from his colleagues from Michigan, and I thank Congressman KILDEE for allowing a humble Californian to participate.

America is healthier because of John Dingell. Less tobacco is smoked now than decades ago because of John Dingell. Our air is cleaner. Our water is cleaner. We are healthier, and we are closer to completely universal healthcare than we have ever been in our history because of John Dingell.

Not only is our environment healthier and our bodies are healthier, our country is healthier because of what John Dingell did to move forward the fight for civil rights in this country.

John is the dean of the Michigan delegation, but he belongs to us, too. He is the dean of the House. He is the dean of the House for all time. I doubt that any Member will ever match his record of tenure, but I know that no Member

will ever match his record of accomplishment.

So we have had so many new Members come to the House this year wondering how to learn, how to be an effective Member, and how to serve their country. They could not do any better than to study the life of John Dingell in his nearly six decades of service to this country and to this House.

I am so pleased that DEBBIE DINGELL continues to serve the district, a district served by John and John's father. I thank the gentleman from Michigan for inviting a California member and taking just a bit of his time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will lay Congressman John Dingell to rest, and it will be a painful time. But we can take a lot of comfort in the contribution that he has made, not just to this body but to the quality of life in this country; and as individuals with our own perspective, our own experience here, we can take some comfort in knowing that his wife—the love of his life—will continue his legacy by serving here with us side by side.

Our hearts go out to her. I know this is a very difficult time for the Dingell family, but especially for DEBBIE. They loved one another. They were inseparable. They were one. I know this will be a difficult time for her. We stand with her.

Mr. Speaker, John Dingell served with 11 Presidents and 11 Speakers of the House. Mr. Speaker, 2,419 Members of Congress served with him. He served 21,551 days in this House and cast over 25,000 votes. But as he would say and has said many times: It is not the longevity that counts, it is the way you serve.

He served in a way that brought honor to this Congress and made it a better institution. He led in a way that made this country a better place. And I know for each of us who came to the floor and each of us who served with him, he not only made us better Representatives of the people whom we work for, but he made us better people.

We honor John Dingell's life and legacy.

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

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 7 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2337

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 11 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 11 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2350

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.J. RES. 31, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

Mrs. LOWEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes:

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of February 13, 2019, in Book II.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. QUIGLEY (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of death in the family.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 13, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the 116th Congress for the Committee on Natural Resources for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on Wednesday, January 30th, 2019.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,

Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources.

RULE 1. RULES OF THE HOUSE; VICE CHAIRS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.

(1) The Rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they are applicable, are the rules of the Committee on Natural Resources (hereinafter in these rules referred to as the "Committee") and its Subcommittees.

(2) Each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority, direction and rules of the Committee. References in these rules to "Committee" and "Chair" shall apply to each Subcommittee and its Chair wherever applicable.

(3) House Rule XI is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) Vice Chair.—Unless inconsistent with other rules, the Chair shall designate a Vice Chair of the Committee and appoint Vice Chairs of the Subcommittees. If the Chair of the Committee or Subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, the Vice Chair shall preside. If the Vice Chair is not present, the Ranking Member of the Majority party on the Committee or Sub-

committee who is present, or the Chair's designee, shall preside at that meeting.

RULE 2. MEETINGS IN GENERAL

(a) Scheduled Meetings.—The Committee shall meet at 10 a.m. the first Wednesday of each month when the House is in session if so noticed by the Chair under Committee Rule 3(a). The Committee shall also meet at the call of the Chair subject to advance notice to all Members of the Committee. Special meetings shall be called and convened by the Chair as provided in clause 2(c)(1) of House Rule XI. Any Committee meeting or hearing that conflicts with a party caucus, conference, or similar party meeting shall be rescheduled at the discretion of the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(b) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) and clause 2(k) of House Rule XI.

(c) Broadcasting.—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clauses 2(a)(1) and 4 of House Rule XI. The provisions of clause 4(f) of House Rule XI are specifically made part of these rules by reference. To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall provide audio and visual coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings, and maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public. Operation and use of any Committee internet broadcast system shall be fair, and nonpartisan, and in accordance with clause 4(b) of House Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.

(d) Oversight Plan.—No later than March 1 of the first session of each Congress, the Committee shall prepare and submit its oversight plan for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule X.

RULE 3. MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES IN GENERAL

(a) Notice and Information for Members and the Public.

(1) The Chair shall publicly announce the date, place and subject matter of a Committee hearing or meeting in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI.

(2) A hearing or meeting may begin sooner if the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting or hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote. In these cases, the Chair shall publicly announce the meeting or hearing at the earliest possible time. The Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly make publicly available in electronic form the appropriate information as soon as possible after the public announcement is made.

(3) To the extent practicable, a background memorandum prepared by the Majority staff summarizing the major provisions of any bill being considered by the Committee, including the need for the bill and its effect on current law, will be available for the Members of the Committee and the public no later than 48 hours before the meeting.

(b) Public Availability of Markup Text.—At least 24 hours prior to the markup of any legislation (or at the time of an announcement under paragraph (a)(2) above made within 24 hours before such meeting), the Chair shall cause the text of such legislation to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Meetings and Hearings to Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the

Committee shall begin promptly at the time stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—A Committee Member may address the Committee or a Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration or may question a witness at a hearing only when recognized by the Chair for that purpose. The time a Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee for any purpose or to question a witness shall be limited to five minutes, except as provided in Committee Rule 4(f). Members shall limit remarks to the subject matter under consideration.

(e) Quorums.

(1) A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of any measure or recommendation, the authorizing of a subpoena, the closing of any meeting or hearing to the public under clause 2(g)(1), clause 2(g)(2)(A) and clause 2(k)(5)(B) of House Rule XI, and the releasing of executive session materials under clause 2(k)(7) of House Rule X. Testimony and evidence may be received at any hearing at which there are at least two Members of the Committee present. For the purpose of transacting all other business of the Committee, one-third of the Members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the offices of all Members shall be notified and the Members shall have not less than 15 minutes to prove their attendance. The Chair shall have the discretion to waive this requirement when a quorum is actually present or whenever a quorum is secured and may direct the relevant Committee staff to note the names of all Members present within the 15-minute period.

(f) Participation of Members in Committee and Subcommittees.—Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during any meeting or hearing, and by unanimous consent of the Members of the Subcommittee, may participate in such meeting or hearing. However, a Member who is not a Member of the Subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the Subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, or raise points of order.

(g) Proxies.—No vote in the Committee or its Subcommittees may be cast by proxy.

(h) Record Votes.—Record votes shall be ordered on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present, or by any Member in the apparent absence of a quorum.

(i) Postponed Record Votes.

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Chair may, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chair shall resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice, but no later than the next meeting day.

(2) Notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, when proceedings resume on a postponed question under paragraph (1), an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(3) This rule shall apply to Subcommittee proceedings.

(j) Privileged Motions.—A motion to recess from day to day, a motion to recess subject to the call of the Chair (within 24 hours), and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution if printed copies are available, are nondebateable motions of high privilege.

(k) Layover and Copy of Bill.—No measure or recommendation reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee until two calendar days from the time of Subcommittee action. No bill shall be considered by the Committee unless a copy has been delivered to the office of each Member of the Committee requesting a copy.

These requirements may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee at the time of consideration of the measure or recommendation.

(l) Access to Dais and Conference Room.—Access to the hearing rooms' daises (and to the conference rooms adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms) shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of the Committee during a meeting or hearing of the Committee, except that Committee Members' personal staff may be present on the daises if their employing Member is the author of a bill or amendment under consideration by the Committee, but only during the time that the bill or amendment is under active consideration by the Committee. Access to the conference rooms adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting or hearing of the Committee.

(m) Cellular Telephones and other Electronic Devices.—During a meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited on the Committee dais or in the Committee hearing rooms.

(n) Motion to go to Conference with the Senate.—The Chair may offer a motion under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

(o) Materials for Record.—Other than witness questions for the hearing record, materials must be submitted within 10 business days following the last day of the hearing or meeting. Witness questions for the hearing record must be submitted to the relevant Full Committee staff or Subcommittee Clerk within 3 business days following the last day of the hearing. The materials submitted must address the subject matter of the hearing or meeting. Only a Member of the Committee or an invited witness may submit materials for inclusion in the hearing or meeting record.

RULE 4. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—Witnesses who are to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the relevant Full Committee staff or Subcommittee Clerk, at least two business days before the day of their appearance, a written statement of their proposed testimony. Witnesses shall limit their oral presentation to a five-minute summary of the written statement, unless the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, extends this time period. Subject to the approval of the Committee, the Chair may waive oral testimony of any witness who has submitted written testimony for the record.

In addition, a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the previous two calendar years by the witness or by the entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing. The disclosure shall include the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing and the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may result in the exclusion of the written testimony from the hearing record and/or the barring of an oral presentation of the testimony.

(b) Minority Witnesses.—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any Sub-

committee upon any measure or matter, the Minority party Members on the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of those Minority Members before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(c) Information for Members.—After announcement of a hearing, the Committee shall make available as soon as practicable to all Members of the Committee a tentative witness list and to the extent practicable the Majority staff shall make publicly available a memorandum explaining the subject matter of the hearing (including relevant legislative reports and other necessary material). In addition, the Chair shall make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on the subject matter as they are received.

(d) Subpoenas.—The Committee or a Subcommittee may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m) of House Rule XI if authorized by a majority of the Members voting. In addition, the Chair of the Committee may authorize and issue subpoenas during any period of time in which the House of Representatives has adjourned for more than three days and, as soon as practicable, the Chair shall notify all Members of the Committee of such action. Subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chair of the Committee, or any Member of the Committee authorized by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chair or Member.

(e) Oaths.—The Chair of the Committee, the Chairs of the Subcommittees or any Member designated by the Chair may administer oaths to any witness before the Committee. All witnesses appearing in hearings may be administered the following oath by the Chair or his designee prior to receiving the testimony: "Do you solemnly swear or affirm, under penalty of law, that the testimony that you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

(f) Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.

(1) Opening statements may be made by the Chair and the Ranking Member or their designee. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee is a constituent of a Member of the Committee, that Member may be recognized for up to 30 seconds to briefly introduce the witness at the hearing.

(2) The questioning of witnesses in Committee and Subcommittee hearings may be initiated by the Chair, followed by the Ranking Minority Member and all other Members alternating between the Majority and Minority parties. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the Majority to Minority Members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in a manner so as not to disadvantage the Members of the Majority or the Members of the Minority. A motion is in order to allow designated Majority and Minority party Members to question a witness for a specified period to be equally divided between the Majority and Minority parties. This period shall not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(g) Claims of Privilege.—Claims of common-law privileges made by witnesses in hearings, or by interviewees or deponents in investigations or inquiries, are applicable only at the discretion of the Chair, subject to appeal to the Committee.

RULE 5. FILING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) Duty of Chair.—Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of

a measure from the Committee, the Chair or the Chair's designee shall report the same to the House of Representatives and shall take all steps necessary to secure its passage without any additional authority needing to be set forth in the motion to report each individual measure. In appropriate cases, the authority set forth in this rule shall extend to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives that the House be resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the measure; and to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives for the disposition of a Senate measure that is substantially the same as the House measure as reported.

(b) Filing.—A report on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House of Representatives is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the relevant Full Committee staff a written request, signed by a majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing with the relevant Full Committee staff of this request, the staff shall transmit immediately to the Chair notice of the filing of that request.

(c) Supplemental, Additional, Dissenting or Minority Views.—Any Member may, if notice is given by any Member at the time a measure or matter is approved by the Committee, file supplemental, additional, dissenting or minority views. These views must be in writing and signed by each Member joining therein and be filed with the Committee Chief Counsel not less than two additional calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays except when the House is in session on those days) of the time the bill or resolution is approved by the Committee. This paragraph shall not preclude the filing of any supplemental report on any measure or matter that may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that bill or resolution.

(d) Review by Members.—Each Member of the Committee shall be given an opportunity to review each proposed Committee report before it is filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Nothing in this paragraph extends the time allowed for filing supplemental, additional, dissenting or minority views under paragraph (c).

(e) Disclaimer.—All Committee or Subcommittee reports printed and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or Subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of the report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the {Committee on Natural Resources} {Subcommittee} and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its Members."

RULE 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; FULL COMMITTEE JURISDICTION; BILL REFERRALS

(a) Subcommittees.—There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee, with the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS, AND PUBLIC LANDS

(1) Measures and matters related to the National Park System and its units, including Federal reserved water rights.

(2) The National Wilderness Preservation System.

(3) Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, national heritage areas and other national units established for protection, conservation, preservation or recreational development, other than coastal barriers.

(4) Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks in and within the vicinity of the District of Columbia and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

(5) Federal and non-Federal outdoor recreation plans, programs and administration including the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963.

(6) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain and other historic preservation programs and activities, including national monuments, historic sites and programs for international cooperation in the field of historic preservation.

(7) Matters concerning the following agencies and programs: Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and U.S. Holocaust Memorial.

(8) Public lands generally, including measures or matters relating to entry, easements, withdrawals, grazing and Federal reserved water rights.

(9) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

(10) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(11) Forest reservations, including management thereof, created from the public domain.

(12) Public forest lands generally, including measures or matters related to entry, easements, withdrawals, grazing and Federal reserved water rights.

(13) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER, OCEANS, AND WILDLIFE

(1) All measures and matters concerning water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act, water resource research and development programs and saline water research and development.

(2) Compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters, water rights and major interbasin water or power movement programs.

(3) All measures and matters pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development and recycling programs, including policies and procedures.

(4) Indian water rights and settlements.

(5) Activities and programs of the Water Resources Division or its successor within the U.S. Geological Survey.

(6) The Endangered Species Act.

(7) Fisheries management and fisheries research generally, including the management of all commercial and recreational fisheries (including the reauthorization of the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act), interjurisdictional fisheries, international fisheries agreements, aquaculture, seafood safety, and fisheries promotion.

(8) All matters pertaining to the protection of coastal and marine environments, estuarine protection, and coastal barriers.

(9) Oceanography.

(10) Ocean engineering, including materials, technology and systems.

(11) Marine sanctuaries.

(12) U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(13) All matters regarding Antarctica within the Committee's jurisdiction.

(14) Sea Grant programs and marine extension services.

(15) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(16) Coastal zone management.

(17) Wildlife resources, including research, restoration, and conservation.

(18) Measures and matters related to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including ecological services, fish and aquatic conservation, international affairs, migratory birds, national wildlife refuge system, wildlife and sport fish restoration, and the Lacey Act.

(19) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

(1) Planning for and development of energy from solar and wind resources on land belonging to the United States, including the outer Continental Shelf.

(2) All matters and measures affecting geothermal resources.

(3) Marine hydrokinetic energy development on the outer Continental Shelf.

(4) All matters related to the leasing, development, and conservation of fossil fuel resources belonging to the United States, including on the outer Continental Shelf and land where the surface is owned by entities other than the United States, including decommissioning of relevant facilities and reclamation of affected areas.

(5) Mitigation of energy and mining related impacts on Federal lands and resources.

(6) Terrestrial and geological sequestration of carbon dioxide, except for matters involving implementation of land or forestry management strategies.

(7) All measures and matters concerning the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

(8) All measures and matters concerning the U.S. Geological Survey, except for the activities and programs of the Water Resources Division or its successor.

(9) Collection and management of energy and mineral revenues.

(10) Mining interests generally, including all matters involving mining regulation and enforcement, including the reclamation of mined lands, the environmental effects of mining, mineral land laws and claims, long-range mineral programs, and seabed mining.

(11) Conservation of United States uranium supply.

(12) Geospatial data collection and management, except for nautical charts (or data collected by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

(13) Helium supply and management of the Federal helium program.

(14) Rights-of-way over public lands for pipeline transportation of oil, natural gas, carbon dioxide, and helium.

(15) Measures and matters concerning the transportation of natural gas from or within Alaska and disposition of oil transported by the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

(16) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(17) Generation and marketing of electric power from Federal water projects by Federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities.

(18) Rights-of-way over public lands for energy-related transmission.

(19) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) All matters related to the Federal trust responsibility to Native Americans and the sovereignty of Native Americans.

(2) Measures relating to the welfare of Native Americans, including management of Indian lands in general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

(3) All matters regarding Native Alaskans.

(4) All matters regarding the relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes, including special oversight functions under House Rule X.

(5) All matters regarding Native Hawaiians.

(6) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

(1) Primary and general oversight and investigative authority on all activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee under House Rule X.

(b) Full Committee.—The following measures and matters shall be retained at the Full Committee:

(1) Environmental and habitat measures of general applicability, including the National Environmental Policy Act.

(2) All matters regarding insular areas of the United States.

(3) All measures or matters regarding the Freely Associated States.

(4) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee.

(5) All other measures and matters retained by the Full Committee, including those retained under Committee Rule 6(e).

(6) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee.

(c) Ex-officio Members.—The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio Members of each standing Subcommittee to which the Chair or the Ranking Minority Member have not been assigned. Ex-officio Members shall have the right to fully participate in Subcommittee activities but may not vote and may not be counted in establishing a quorum.

(d) Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.—Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence and report to the Committee on all matters within its jurisdiction. Each Subcommittee shall review and study on a continuing basis the application, administration, execution and effectiveness of those statutes, or parts of statutes, the subject matter of which is within that Subcommittee's jurisdiction; and the organization, operation, and regulations of any Federal agency or entity having responsibilities in or for the administration of such statutes, to determine whether these statutes are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress. Each Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances indicating the need for enacting new or supplemental legislation within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee. Each Subcommittee shall

have general and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(e) Referral to Subcommittees; Recall.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph

(2) and for those measures or matters retained at the Full Committee, every legislative measure or other matter referred to the Committee shall be referred to the maximum extent possible to the Subcommittee of jurisdiction within two weeks of the date of its referral to the Committee. If any measure or matter is within or affects the jurisdiction of one or more Subcommittees, the Chair may refer that measure or matter simultaneously to two or more Subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence subject to appropriate time limits, or divide the matter into two or more parts and refer each part to a Subcommittee.

(2) The Chair, with the approval of a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee, may refer a legislative measure or other matter to a select or special Subcommittee. A legislative measure or other matter referred by the Chair to a Subcommittee may be recalled from the Subcommittee for direct consideration by the Full Committee, or for referral to another Subcommittee, provided Members of the Committee receive one week written notice of the recall and a majority of the Members of the Committee do not object. In addition, a legislative measure or other matter referred by the Chair to a Subcommittee may be recalled from the Subcommittee at any time by majority vote of the Committee for direct consideration by the Full Committee or for referral to another Subcommittee.

(f) Consultation.—Each Subcommittee Chair shall consult with the Chair of the Full Committee prior to setting dates for Subcommittee meetings and hearings with a view towards avoiding whenever possible conflicting Committee and Subcommittee meetings and hearings.

(g) Vacancy.—A vacancy in the membership of a Subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining Members to execute the functions of the Subcommittee.

RULE 7. TASK FORCES, SPECIAL OR SELECT SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Appointment.—The Chair of the Committee is authorized, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to appoint Task Forces, or special or select Subcommittees, to carry out the duties and functions of the Committee.

(b) Ex-officio Members.—The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio Members of each Task Force, or special or select Subcommittee if they are not otherwise Members. Ex-officio Members shall have the right to fully participate in activities but may not vote and may not be counted in establishing a quorum.

(c) Party Ratios.—The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members, excluding ex-officio Members, on each Task Force, special or select Subcommittee shall be as close as practicable to the ratio on the Full Committee.

(d) Temporary Resignation.—Members can temporarily resign their position on a Subcommittee to serve on a Task Force, special or select Subcommittee without prejudice to the Member's seniority on the Subcommittee.

(e) Chair and Ranking Minority Member.—The Chair of any Task Force, or special or select Subcommittee shall be appointed by the Chair of the Committee. The Ranking Minority Member shall select a Ranking Minority Member for each Task Force, or standing, special or select Subcommittee.

RULE 8. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

Whenever it becomes necessary to appoint conferees on a particular measure, the Chair shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Majority Members primarily responsible for the measure. Similarly, the Ranking Member shall recommend to the Minority Leader as conferees those Minority Members primarily responsible for the measure. The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members recommended for conferences shall be no greater than the ratio on the Committee.

RULE 9. COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a) Segregation of Records.—All Committee records shall be kept separate and distinct from the office records of individual Committee Members serving as Chairs or Ranking Minority Members. These records shall be the property of the House and all Members shall have access to them in accordance with clause 2(e)(2) of House Rule XI.

(b) Availability.—The Committee shall make available to the public for review at reasonable times in the Committee office transcripts of public meetings and hearings, except those that are unrevised or unedited and intended solely for the use of the Committee.

(c) Archived Records.—Records of the Committee which are deposited with the National Archives shall be made available for public use pursuant to House Rule VII. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of House Rule VII, to withhold, or to provide a time, schedule or condition for availability of any record otherwise available. At the written request of any Member of the Committee, the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination and shall be subject to the same notice and quorum requirements for the conduct of business under Committee Rule 3.

(d) Records of Closed Meetings.—Notwithstanding the other provisions of this rule, no records of Committee meetings or hearings which were closed to the public pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be released to the public unless the Committee votes to release those records in accordance with the procedure used to close the Committee meeting.

(e) Classified Materials.—All classified materials shall be maintained in an appropriately secured location and shall be released only to authorized persons for review, who shall not remove the material from the Committee offices without the written permission of the Chair.

(f) Committee Information Available for the Public.—In addition to any other requirement of these rules or the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chair shall cause to be made available publicly in electronic form the following:

(1) a record of the votes on any question on which a recorded vote is taken which shall be posted no later than 24 hours after the vote is taken that shall include:

(i) a copy of the amendment or a detailed description of the motion, order or other proposition; and

(ii) the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, the names of those Members voting present, and the names of any Member not present.

(2) copies of all amendments adopted in Committee by voice vote or unanimous consent within 24 hours of the adoption of the amendment.

(3) the rules of the Committee, once adopted, and any amendments thereto, in accordance with clause 2(a)(2) of House Rule XI.

(4) the statements required under the second sentence of clause 2(g)(5) of House Rule

XI, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, which shall be posted no later than one day after the witness appears before the Committee.

RULE 10. COMMITTEE BUDGET AND EXPENSES

(a) Budget At the beginning of each Congress, after consultation with the Chair of each Subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member, the Chair shall present to the Committee for its approval a budget covering the funding required for staff, travel, and miscellaneous expenses.

(b) Expense Resolution.—Upon approval by the Committee of each budget, the Chair, acting pursuant to clause 6 of House Rule X, shall prepare and introduce in the House a supporting expense resolution, and take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House of Representatives.

(c) Amendments.—The Chair shall report to the Committee any amendments to each expense resolution and any related changes in the budget.

(d) Additional Expenses.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out under this rule.

(e) Monthly Reports.—Copies of each monthly report prepared by the Chair for the Committee on House Administration which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel, shall be available to each Member.

RULE 11. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Rules and Policies.—Committee staff are subject to the provisions of clause 9 of House Rule X, as well as any written personnel policies the Committee may from time to time adopt.

(b) Majority and Nonpartisan Staff.—The Chair shall appoint, determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the legislative and administrative employees of the Committee not assigned to the Minority. The legislative and administrative staff of the Committee not assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of Committee staff and delegate any authority the Chair determines appropriate.

(c) Minority Staff.—The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall appoint, determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the legislative and administrative staff assigned to the Minority within the budget approved for those purposes. The legislative and administrative staff assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee who may delegate any authority the Ranking Member determines appropriate.

(d) Availability.—The skills and services of all Committee staff shall be available to all Members of the Committee.

RULE 12. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

In addition to any written travel policies the Committee may from time to time adopt, all travel of Members and staff of the Committee or its Subcommittees to hearings, meetings, conferences and investigations, including all foreign travel, must be authorized by the Full Committee Chair prior to any public notice of the travel and prior to the actual travel. In the case of Minority staff, all travel shall first be approved by the Ranking Minority Member. Funds authorized for the Committee under clauses 6 and 7 of House Rule X are for expenses incurred in the Committee's activities within the United States.

RULE 13. CHANGES TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended, or repealed by a majority vote of the Committee provided that written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each Member of the Committee prior to the meeting date on which the changes are to be discussed and voted on consistent with Committee Rule 3(a). A change to the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record no later than 30 days after its approval and made publicly available in electronic form.

RULE 14. OTHER PROCEDURES

The Chair may establish procedures and take actions as may be necessary to carry out the rules of the Committee or to facilitate the effective administration of the Committee, in accordance with the rules of the Committee and the Rules of the House of Representatives.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 13, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the 116th Congress for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on Wednesday, February 13, 2019.

Sincerely,

MARK TAKANO,
Chairman.

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.—

In General.—The rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the House) are the rules of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs (Committee) and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

(b) Subcommittees.—Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is INN subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable. Except where the terms "full Committee" and "Subcommittee" are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee's subcommittees and their respective chairs and ranking minority members to the same extent as they apply to the full Committee and its Chair and Ranking Minority Member.

(c) Incorporation of House Rule on Committee Procedure.—Clause 2 of House rule XI, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made part of the rules of the Committee so far as applicable.

(d) Privileged Motions.—In the Committee, a motion to recess from day to day, a motion to recess subject to the call of the Chair (within 24 hours), and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution if printed copies are available, shall be privileged and decided without debate.

(e) Conferences.—Pursuant to clause 2(a)(3) of House rule XI, the Chair is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of House rule XXII whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

(f) Vice Chair.—Pursuant to clause 2(d) of House rule XI, the Chair of the Committee

shall designate the Vice Chair of the Committee.

(g) Taking of Depositions.—Pursuant to section 103(a) of House Resolution 6 of the 116th Congress, the Chair upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a member or counsel of the Committee. Depositions taken by a member or counsel of the Committee shall be subject to regulations issued by the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

(h) Subpoenas.—Pursuant to clause 2(m) of House rule XI, subpoenas may be authorized and issued by the Committee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

(i) Open Meetings and Hearings.—Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House rule XI.

(j) Motions, Reduced to Writing.—Every motion made to the Committee and entertained by the Chair shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any member, and a copy made available to each member present.

(k) Wireless Telephone Use Prohibited.—No person may use a wireless telephone during a Committee meeting or hearing.

RULE 2.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Notice Requirements for Meetings.—The Chair shall furnish each member of the Committee with the date, place, and a list of measures and subjects to be considered at a Committee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day on which members have notice thereof (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day).

(b) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, including any amendment in the nature of a substitute to such bills or resolutions that shall first be recognized by the Chair, the text of such legislation shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for the notice as required in paragraph (a), the Chair may waive the notice requirement with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member; or if the Committee so determines by majority vote of the quorum required under Committee Rule 4(a). An announcement made under this subparagraph shall be published promptly in the Daily Digest and made publicly available in electronic form.

(d) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter noticed under paragraph (b) shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chair and Ranking Member and made available electronically to each member of the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. The Chair may use his or her discretion to give priority to amendments submitted in advance.

(e) Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee.

(f) Additional Meetings.—The Chair of the Committee may call and convene, as the Chair considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chair.

(g) Congressional Budget Office Scoring.—The Committee shall not include any bill or resolution for consideration during a Com-

mittee markup which is not accompanied by an accounting from the Congressional Budget Office of the mandatory and discretionary costs or savings associated with such bill or resolution.

The accounting from the Congressional Budget Office need not be official, but is expected to provide Committee members with an approximation of the budgetary impact a bill or resolution may have prior to any vote to favorably forward or report such bill or resolution. The requirements of this paragraph may be waived by a majority of Committee members, a quorum being present.

RULE 3.—HEARINGS

(a) Announcement of Hearing.—(1) The Chair, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by the Committee, shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing, unless in accordance with clause 2(g)(3)(B) of House rule XI—

(A) the Chair with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing at an earlier date, or

(B) the Committee determines by majority vote of the quorum required under Committee rule 4(a) that a hearing may begin earlier than one week after announcement of the hearing as required under this subsection. An announcement made under this subparagraph shall be published promptly in the Daily Digest and made publicly available in electronic form.

(b) Requirements for Testimony.—

(1) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of House rule XI, each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least 48 hours (exclusive of weekends and holidays) in advance of his or her appearance, or at such other time as designated by the Chair after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony. Each witness shall, to the greatest extent practicable, provide a copy of such written testimony in an electronic format prescribed by the Chair. Each witness shall limit initial presentations to a brief summary of the written statement.

(2)(A) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing.

(B) The disclosure required by this rule shall include the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing and the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.

(c) Calling and Questioning Witnesses.—

(1) Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chair of the Committee for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The questioning of witnesses in Committee hearings shall be initiated by the Chair, followed by the Ranking Minority Member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. Except as otherwise announced by the Chair at the beginning of a hearing, members who are present at the start of the hearing will be recognized before other members who arrive after the hearing has begun. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this

fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) regarding the 5-minute rule, and pursuant to clause 2(j) of House rule XI, the Chair after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may permit a specified number of Committee members to question a witness for longer than 5 minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this paragraph shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate. In no event shall the Chair allow a member to question a witness for an extended period under this rule until all members present have had the opportunity to ask questions under the 5-minute rule. The Chair after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of witnesses by staff shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) Pursuant to clause 2(k) of House rule XI, the Chair at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the hearing, and a copy of the committee rules and of clause 2 of House rule XI shall be made available to each witness on request.

(A) Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The Chair may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(B) Whenever it is asserted by a member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness

(i) notwithstanding clause 2(g)(2) of House rule XI, such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session if, in the presence of the number of members required under Committee rule 4(a), the Committee determines by vote of a majority of those present that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(ii) the Committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the Committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Chair shall receive and the Committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(D) Evidence or testimony taken in executive session, and proceedings conducted in executive session, may be released or used in public sessions only when authorized by the Committee, a majority being present.

(E) In the discretion of the Committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(F) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of the testimony of such witness given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the Committee.

(4) Non-Committee members may be invited to sit at the dais for and participate in Committee hearings with the unanimous consent of the members present. Further, non-Committee members may be recognized for questioning of witnesses but only after all Committee members have first been recognized.

(5) Pursuant to House rule XI clause 2(j)(1), when a hearing is conducted by the Committee on any measure or matter, the minority members of the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair of a majority of those minority members before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of the hearing thereon.

RULE 4.—QUORUM AND RECORD VOTES; POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS

(a) Working Quorum.—A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for business, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(b) Quorum for Reporting.—No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House or to the full Committee in a meeting of a subcommittee unless a majority of the members of the Committee are present.

(c) Record Votes.—A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. With respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the report of the Committee on the bill or resolution.

(d) Prohibition Against Proxy Voting.—No vote by any member of the Committee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(e) Postponing Proceedings.—The Committee Chair may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment; and may resume proceedings on a postponed question after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 5.—SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Establishment and Jurisdiction—

(1) There shall be five subcommittees of the Committee with jurisdictions as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, which shall have legislative, oversight, and investigative jurisdiction over compensation; general and special pensions of all the wars of the United States; life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces; cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad, except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior; burial benefits; the Board of Veterans' Appeals; and the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

(B) Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, which shall have legislative, oversight, and investigative jurisdiction over education of veterans, employment and training of veterans, vocational rehabilitation, veterans' housing programs (including

homeless veterans housing), transition of servicemembers to civilian life, veteran-owned business concerns, and servicemembers civil relief.

(C) Subcommittee on Health, which shall have legislative, oversight, and investigative jurisdiction over the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) including medical services, community care, medical support and compliance, medical facilities, medical and prosthetic research, provision of healthcare to homeless veterans, and major and minor construction.

(D) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which shall have oversight and investigative jurisdiction over veterans' matters generally, and over such matters as may be referred to the Subcommittee by the Chair of the full Committee for its oversight or investigation and for its appropriate recommendations. The Subcommittee shall have legislative jurisdiction over information technology and procurement generally, and over such bills or resolutions as may be referred to it by the Chair of the full Committee.

(E) Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, which shall have oversight and investigative jurisdiction over Department of Veterans Affairs' enterprise technology modernization programs and projects, including the Electronic Health Record Modernization (EHRM) program.

(2) Each subcommittee shall have responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair refers to it.

(b) Vacancies.—Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of that subcommittee.

(c) Ratios.—On each subcommittee, there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members, which shall be consistent with the ratio on the full Committee.

(d) Referral to Subcommittees.—The Chair of the Committee may refer a measure or matter, which is within the general responsibility of more than one of the subcommittees of the Committee, as the Chair deems appropriate. In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chair of the Committee may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

(e) Powers and Duties—

(1) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee Chairs shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chair of the Committee and other subcommittee chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(2) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the Chair of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full Committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, shall notify the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee of the subcommittee's action.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee during any of its meetings and hearings, but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the meeting or hearing.

(4) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio members of each standing subcommittee to which the Chair or Ranking Minority Member have not been assigned. Ex-officio members shall have the right to fully participate

in subcommittee activities but may not vote and may not be counted in establishing a quorum.

(5) Non-Committee members may be invited to sit at the dais for and participate in subcommittee hearings with the unanimous consent of all Members present. Further, non-Committee members may be recognized for questioning of witnesses but only after all subcommittee members have first been recognized for questioning.

(6) Each subcommittee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such record votes taken in subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee as the Chair of the Committee deems necessary for the Committee to comply with the House rules.

RULE 6.—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY

(a) Purpose.—Pursuant to House Rule X clause 2, the Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities consistent with clause 1(s) of House rule X and Committee rule 5.

(b) Oversight Plan.—Not later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress, the Chair shall prepare, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, an oversight plan for that Congress; provide a copy of that plan to each member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days before its submission; and submit the plan (including any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the Committee) to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration, in accordance with House rule X clause 2(d).

(c) Oversight by Subcommittees—The existence and activities of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall in no way limit the responsibility of the other subcommittees of the Committee for carrying out oversight duties.

(d) Pursuant to House rule XI clause 1(b), the Committee may conduct at any time such investigations and studies as it considers necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under rule X.

RULE 7.—BUDGET ACT RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) Budget Act Responsibilities.—Pursuant to clause 4(f)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget not later than six weeks after submission of the budget by the President, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request—

(1) Its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(2) An estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

RULE 8.—RECORDS AND OTHER MATTERS

(a) Transcripts.—There shall be a transcript made of each meeting and hearing of the Committee. Any such transcript shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved.

(b) Records.—(1) The Committee shall keep a record of all Committee action. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(2) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the Committee, including a record of the votes on any question on

which a record vote is taken. The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee and also made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House rule VII. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision made by the Clerk of the House, pursuant to clause 4 of House rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a vote on written request of any member of the Committee.

(d) Availability of Adopted Amendments.—Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chair shall cause the text of each such amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(e) Availability of Publications.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

RULE 9.—TRAVEL

(a) Requirements for Travel.—All requests for travel, funded by the Committee, for members and staff in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee, shall be submitted to the Chair for approval or disapproval. All travel requests should be submitted to the Chair at least five working days in advance of the proposed travel. For all travel funded by any other source, notice shall be given to the Chair at least five working days in advance of the proposed travel. All travel requests shall be submitted to the Chair in writing and include—

(1) The purpose of the travel.

(2) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(3) The names of the locations to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(4) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought. Travel by the minority shall be submitted to the Chair via the Ranking Member.

(b) Trip Reports.—Members and staff shall make a written report to the Chair within 15 working days on all travel approved under this subsection. Reports shall include a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

When travel involves majority and minority members or staff, the majority shall submit the report to the Chair on behalf of the majority and minority. The minority may append additional remarks to the report at their discretion.

(c) Applicability of House Rules.—Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and rules of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

RULE 10.—FACILITY NAMING

(a) Facility Naming.—No Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) facility or property shall be named after any individual by the Committee unless—

(1) Such individual is deceased and was—

(A) A veteran who (i) was instrumental in the construction or the operation of the facility to be named, or (ii) was a recipient of the Medal of Honor or, as determined by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, otherwise performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character;

(B) A member of the United States House of Representatives or Senate who had a direct association with such facility;

(C) An Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, a Secretary of Veterans Affairs, a Secretary of Defense or of a service branch, or a military or other Federal civilian official of comparable or higher rank; or

(D) An individual who, as determined by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, performed outstanding service for veterans.

(2) Each member of the Congressional delegation representing the State in which the designated facility is located must indicate in writing such member's support of the proposal to name such facility after such individual. Evidence of a member's support in writing may either be in the form of a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member or cosponsorship of legislation proposing to name the particular VA facility in question.

(3) The pertinent State department or chapter of each Congressionally chartered veterans' organization having a national membership of at least 500,000 must indicate in writing its support of such proposal.

(b) The above criteria for naming a VA facility may be waived by unanimous consent.

RULE 11.—MEDIA COVERAGE

(a) Media Coverage.—Any meeting of the Committee that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by radio, television, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4(f) of House rule XI as follows:

(1) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by a Committee Chair in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the Committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(4) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(5) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee is in session.

(6)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting.

(B) The television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(7) If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Committee Chair for coverage of a hearing or

meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(8) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the Committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.

(9) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(10) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 461. An act to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform; in addition, to the Committee on Education and Labor for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on February 12, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 439. To amend the charter of the Future Farmers of America, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 14, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

168. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifloxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0530; FRL-9985-23] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

169. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0420; FRL-9983-89] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

170. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0309; FRL-9988-79-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AT47) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

171. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0678; FRL-9988-71-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AT71) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

172. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Ozone Nonattainment Area [EPA-R06-OAR-2017-0056; FRL-9988-61-Region 6] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

173. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Plans; 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; San Joaquin Valley, California [EPA-R09-OAR-2018-0535; FRL-9988-40-Region 9] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

174. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; South Carolina: Revisions to Prevention of Significant Deterioration Rules [EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0073; FRL-9989-22-Region 4] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

175. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Reasonable Further Progress Plan and Other Plan Elements for the Moderate Nonattainment Chicago Area for the 2008 Ozone Standards [EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0212; FRL-9989-23-Region 5] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

176. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) State Implementation Plan (SIP) Under the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Quality Standard (NAAQS) [EPA-R03-OAR-2018-0508; FRL-9989-15-Region 3] received Feb-

ruary 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

177. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; South Coast Serious Area Plan for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0490; FRL-9988-60-Region 9] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

178. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-603, "Warehousing and Storage Eminent Domain Authority Temporary Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

179. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-596, "Senior Strategic Plan Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

180. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-597, "District of Columbia Education Research Practice Partnership Establishment and Audit Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

181. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-598, "Risk Management and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

182. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-599, "Temporary Parking Permit Limitation Regulation Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

183. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-600, "District Historical Records Advisory Board Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

184. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-601, "Southwest Waterfront Park Bus Prohibition Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

185. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-602, "East End Health Equity Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

186. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2017 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2017 [Docket No.: NHTSA-2016-0046] (RIN: 2127-AL72) February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

187. A letter from the Ombudsman, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Fees for the Unified Carrier Registration Plan and Agreement [Docket No.: FMCSA-2018-0068] (RIN: 2126-AC12) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-

121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

188. A letter from the Ombudsman, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commercial Learner's Permit Validity [Docket No.: FMCSA-2016-0346] (RIN: 2126-AB98) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. LOWEY: Committee of Conference. Conference report on House Joint Resolution 31. Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-9). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 1153. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to award institutions of higher education grants for teaching English learners; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1154. A bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. MAST, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. KATKO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SOTO, Ms. BASS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILD, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LAMB, Mr. EVANS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 1155. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from conducting medical research causing significant pain or distress to dogs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 1156. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act and provisions relating to the carrying of concealed weapons by law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS (for himself, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BARR, Mr. COMER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 1157. A bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to provide increased protection for horses participating in shows, exhibitions, or sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. RATCLIFFE):

H.R. 1158. A bill to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 1159. A bill to encourage the research and use of innovative materials and associated techniques in the construction and preservation of the domestic transportation and water infrastructure system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 1160. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Molalla River in the State of Oregon as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 1161. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to develop a plain language disclosure form for borrowers of Federal student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VELA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 1162. A bill to establish a grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. BOST, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 1163. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the non-applicability of non-Department of Veterans Affairs covenants not to compete to the appointment of certain Veterans Health Administration personnel, to permit the Veterans Health Administration to make contingent appointments, and to require certain Veterans Health Administration physicians to

complete residency training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 1164. A bill to direct the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to consolidate the Case Management/Electronic Case Files system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois):

H.R. 1165. A bill to modernize the National Air Toxics Assessment, the Integrated Risk Information System, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mrs. BUSTOS):

H.R. 1166. A bill to support carbon dioxide utilization and direct air capture research, to facilitate the permitting and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 1167. A bill to create a zero interest loan program for Federal and District of Columbia employees furloughed or excepted from such furlough during a lapse in Federal appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1168. A bill to advance STEM education, provide for improved worker, training, retention, and advancement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources, Oversight and Reform, Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. OMAR, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1169. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Liberia to that of lawful permanent residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 1170. A bill to enhance Social Security benefits and ensure the long-term solvency of the Social Security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KATKO, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms.

TITUS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HECK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 1171. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to ensure that revenues collected from passengers as aviation security fees are used to help finance the costs of aviation security screening by repealing a requirement that a portion of such fees be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited in the general fund of the Treasury; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 1172. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing appropriations, to withhold the pay of the President and Members of Congress during any period in which such automatic continuing appropriations are in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, House Administration, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 1173. A bill to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. BACON, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 1174. A bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employee's duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. REED, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 1175. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. KIM, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 1176. A bill to repeal the restriction on the use of funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission to ensure that shareholders of corporations have knowledge of corporation political activity; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H.R. 1177. A bill to provide for continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, other than for the legislative branch and the Executive Office of the President; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SPANO (for himself and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic con-

tinuing appropriations, to withhold the pay of Members of Congress during any period in which such automatic continuing appropriations are in effect, to prohibit the use of funds for the official travel of Members of Congress during any period in which such automatic continuing appropriations are in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 1179. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish within the National Park Service the African American Burial Grounds Network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1180. A bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and to prohibit consideration of other matters in the House of Representatives if appropriations are not enacted; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. SHERRILL, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. WILD, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. STANTON, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 1181. A bill to require certain individuals employed by the Federal Government to give 30 days written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for certain obligations or expenditures over \$5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such individual, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 1182. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure access to acupuncture services through the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 1183. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure access to qualified acupuncture services for military members and military dependents, to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure access to acupuncture services through the Department of Veterans Affairs, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of qualified acupuncture services under the Medicare program; to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the appointment of qualified acupuncturists as officers in the commissioned Regular Corps and the Ready Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr.

CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. DEAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 1184. A bill to establish an Every Kid Outdoors program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CICCILINE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. WELCH, Ms. OMAR, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. DEAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. CRAIG, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BERA, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. WILD, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KIND, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr.

JEFFRIES, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SIRES, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KIM, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. DELGADO):

H.R. 1185. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BERA, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CASE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 1186. A bill to regulate large capacity ammunition feeding devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 1187. A bill to amend the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 to require congressional notification if relatives or financial associates of the President are granted security clearances contrary to the advice or recommendation of a background investigation or determination of an adjudicating agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GOLDEN (for himself, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 1188. A bill to shorten monopoly periods for prescription drugs that are the subjects of sudden price hikes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 1189. A bill to repeal section 12616 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 1190. A bill to prohibit an alien who is not in a lawful immigration status in the United States from being eligible for post-secondary education benefits that are not available to all citizens and nationals of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GALLEGU, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COLE, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1191. A bill to amend section 520E of the Public Health Service Act to require States and their designees receiving grants for development and implementation of statewide suicide early intervention and prevention strategies to collaborate with each Federally recognized Indian tribe, tribal organization, urban Indian organization, and Native Hawaiian health care system in the State; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 1192. A bill to improve school safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GALLEGU, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. WELCH, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 1193. A bill to prohibit funds available for the United States Armed Forces to be obligated or expended for introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 1194. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit fellowship and stipend compensation to be saved in an individual retirement account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COLE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MENG, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 1195. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include certain Federal positions within the definition of law enforcement officer for retirement purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 1196. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an increased work opportunity credit with respect to recent veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GRIMALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HECK, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KIND, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1197. A bill to establish a pilot program to promote public-private partnerships among apprenticeships or other job training programs, local educational agencies, and community colleges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. AMODEI):

H.R. 1198. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 South Boulder Highway in Henderson, Nevada, as the "Henderson Veterans Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 1199. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 1200. A bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2019, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GALLEGU, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HIMES, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1201. A bill to direct Federal departments and agencies to perform certain functions to ensure that climate change-related impacts are fully considered in the development of national security doctrine, policies, and plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Science, Space, and Technology, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 1202. A bill to reauthorize the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H.R. 1203. A bill to strengthen and enhance the authority to discipline officers and employees of the Federal Government for violating the Anti-Deficiency Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H.R. 1204. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to require the Administrator of

the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to review regulations, and for other purposes Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MURPHY (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1205. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to prohibit an adjournment for a period of more than 12 hours in the event of a lapse in appropriations; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 1206. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to clarify that noncitizen nationals of the United States who are children of United States citizens are eligible for United States citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 1207. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include United States nationals among the eligible employees of an EB-5 commercial enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 1208. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to waive certain requirements for naturalization for American Samoan United States nationals to become United States citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 1209. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure that non-animal methods are prioritized, where applicable and feasible, in proposals for all research to be conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. COOK, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VELA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 1210. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to make reforms to the benefits for Public Service Officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1211. A bill to amend the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Canalway Act of 1996 to repeal the funding limitation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 1212. A bill to amend section 1126 of title 41, United States Code, to provide for an exception for failure to deliver goods or complete work due to a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 1213. A bill to provide compensation for Federal contractors impacted by a lapse in appropriations; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. VELLÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 1214. A bill to prohibit certain funds from being transferred or reprogrammed to plan, develop, or construct a new physical barrier along the Southwest border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 1215. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Social Security Surplus Protection Account in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to hold the Social Security surplus and a Medicare Surplus Protection Account in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to hold the Medicare surplus, to provide for suspension of investment of amounts held in such Accounts until enactment of legislation providing for investment of the Trust Funds in investment vehicles other than obligations of the United States, and to establish a Social Security and Medicare Part A Investment Commission to make recommendations for alternative forms of investment of the Social Security and Medicare surpluses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 1216. A bill to revise the authorized route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in northeastern Minnesota and to extend the trail into Vermont to connect with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 1217. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to prohibit a State from registering an individual to vote in elections for Federal office held in the State unless the individual provides documentary proof that the individual is a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 1218. A bill to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROY, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.J. Res. 45. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution recognizing the rich history, heritage, and strategic

importance of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Marshallese population residing in the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 125. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives and ranking Members on a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 126. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the necessity to publically exonerate the African-American sailors of the United States Navy who were tried and convicted of mutiny in connection with their service at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine in Concord, California, during World War II in order to further aid in healing the racial divide that continues to exist in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. YOHO):

H. Res. 127. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H. Res. 128. A resolution recognizing Black History Month and the contributions of Harlem to American history and culture; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. WILD):

H. Res. 129. A resolution condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. REED, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COSTEN of Illinois, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. LAFGREN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H. Res. 130. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Engineers Week; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers

- H.R. 230: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. WILD.
- H.R. 262: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 276: Mr. WALDEN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
- H.R. 296: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
- H.R. 299: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. PERRY, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 303: Mr. COHEN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. TURNER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. VELA.
- H.R. 309: Mr. MORELLO.
- H.R. 332: Mr. DEFAZIO.
- H.R. 336: Mr. MAST, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. FULCHER.
- H.R. 339: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 365: Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 367: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COMER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. RATCLIFFE.
- H.R. 369: Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 372: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. GARAMENDI.
- H.R. 400: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. KIM, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
- H.R. 415: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. MEEKS.
- H.R. 437: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
- H.R. 478: Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 479: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
- H.R. 489: Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 490: Mrs. ROBY.
- H.R. 500: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mrs. TRAHAN.
- H.R. 510: Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. BYRNE.
- H.R. 512: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
- H.R. 516: Mr. ALLEN.
- H.R. 540: Mr. RUSH and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 553: Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
- H.R. 555: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. KHANNA.
- H.R. 573: Mr. BARR, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COLE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. CLOUD.
- H.R. 578: Mr. LYNCH.
- H.R. 579: Mr. HUNTER.
- H.R. 580: Mr. HUNTER.
- H.R. 583: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 587: Ms. WILD, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mrs. ROBY, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
- H.R. 588: Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 612: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. PALMER.
- H.R. 613: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. HIMES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
- H.R. 621: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
- H.R. 625: Mr. BUDD.
- H.R. 628: Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
- H.R. 635: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 636: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 643: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 647: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 652: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
- H.R. 664: Mr. BUCHSON.
- H.R. 669: Ms. WATERS and Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 671: Mr. HUDSON.
- H.R. 689: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 692: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
- H.R. 693: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. PERRY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. EMMER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
- H.R. 712: Mr. WALTZ, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. BRINDISI.
- H.R. 714: Mr. GOODEN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, and Mr. PALMER.
- H.R. 720: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 724: Mr. SOTO, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BUCHSON, and Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 728: Mr. COLE, Ms. WILD, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
- H.R. 732: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. HAALAND, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
- H.R. 736: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
- H.R. 740: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
- H.R. 756: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 759: Mr. CLAY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
- H.R. 762: Miss RICE of New York.
- H.R. 784: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MAST, Mr. PENCE, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. BURCHETT.
- H.R. 787: Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 803: Mr. CRAWFORD.
- H.R. 804: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 806: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 809: Mr. EVANS.
- H.R. 810: Mr. LANGEVIN.
- H.R. 811: Mrs. LESKO.
- H.R. 813: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
- H.R. 820: Mr. QUIGLEY.
- H.R. 824: Mr. POSEY and Mr. YARMUTH.
- H.R. 837: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 845: Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 847: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. WRIGHT.
- H.R. 850: Mr. BUCHSON.
- H.R. 854: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mrs. MURPHY.
- H.R. 856: Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. GOSAR.
- H.R. 870: Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ms. ADAMS.
- H.R. 872: Mr. KATKO, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 874: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. RYAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. CRIST.
- H.R. 879: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 882: Ms. SCANLON.
- H.R. 886: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Mr. VARGAS.
- H.R. 889: Ms. HILL of California.
- H.R. 900: Mr. SABLAN.
- H.R. 915: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 919: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
- H.R. 935: Mr. BYRNE.
- H.R. 940: Mr. NORMAN.
- H.R. 945: Mr. DEFAZIO and Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 946: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. COOPER.
- H.R. 949: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. TURNER, Mr. PALMER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. MASSIE.
- H.R. 951: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 958: Ms. HAALAND.
- H.R. 961: Mr. MAST, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. WILD, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
- H.R. 962: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. COMER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. SPANO.
- H.R. 978: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. LANGEVIN.
- H.R. 987: Mr. WELCH and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 989: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. WILD.
- H.R. 1002: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. RYAN.
- H.R. 1004: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 1007: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 1008: Mr. MITCHELL.
- H.R. 1010: Mr. WELCH and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 1011: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 1012: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
- H.R. 1013: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
- H.R. 1019: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. KENNEDY.
- H.R. 1027: Mr. ESTES.
- H.R. 1044: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BUCHSON, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 1049: Mr. WATKINS.
- H.R. 1050: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mrs. LURIA.
- H.R. 1055: Mrs. TRAHAN.
- H.R. 1059: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. WALKER.
- H.R. 1066: Mr. YOHO and Mr. COX of California.
- H.R. 1069: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. MOORE.
- H.R. 1073: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. MENG.
- H.R. 1077: Mr. CLOUD and Mr. BUDD.
- H.R. 1080: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 1108: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SRES, Mr. STANTON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 1109: Mr. POCAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SERRANO, and Mrs. DINGELL.
- H.R. 1126: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 1134: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 1135: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
- H.R. 1140: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 1142: Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. FOSTER.
- H.R. 1146: Mr. CASE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
- H.J. Res. 2: Ms. ESHOO.
- H.J. Res. 4: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
 H.J. Res. 33: Mr. WELCH.
 H.J. Res. 35: Mr. HIMES, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
 H.J. Res. 44: Mr. SIREN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SHALALA, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. CLINE.
 H. Con. Res. 14: Mr. BEYER and Mrs. LURIA.
 H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H. Res. 23: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. TITUS.
 H. Res. 33: Mr. TAKANO.
 H. Res. 34: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Ms. TITUS.
 H. Res. 49: Mr. SPANO.
 H. Res. 54: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Ms. TITUS.
 H. Res. 58: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H. Res. 60: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LAMB, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H. Res. 72: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. COOK, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BANKS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. KATKO, Mr. LONG, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. COMER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DUNN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. STEWART, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. STAUBER.
 H. Res. 104: Mr. KILMER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. WATKINS.
 H. Res. 106: Mr. COHEN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 110: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BANKS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr.

MCKINLEY, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. ROUZER.
 H. Res. 112: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. HASTINGS.
 H. Res. 116: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. HECK.
 H. Res. 119: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. BERA, and Mr. CASE.
 H. Res. 124: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HECK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. MOULTON.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 940: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

NOTICE

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of February 13, 2019, in Book II.)