

and I look forward to supporting its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for their words of support for H.R. 582, the Raise the Wage Act. I would especially like to thank Chairman SCOTT for his leadership and his commitment to this effort, and Chairman MCGOVERN of the Rules Committee for his work to move this significant legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule; I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question.

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

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

Sec. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 748) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the texts of H.R. 748, H.R. 1398, and H.R. 2207, each as introduced, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, 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 Ways and Means; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Sec. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 748.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. 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. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 17, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The 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 July 17, 2019, at 11:33 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 375.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR, THE HONORABLE CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Traci Couture, District Director, the Honorable CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 8, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, Traci Couture, have been served with a subpoena for testimony in a criminal trial issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

TRACI COUTURE,
District Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM LEGISLATIVE AIDE, THE HONORABLE STEVE SCALISE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Fred Trowbridge, Legislative Aide, the Honorable STEVE SCALISE, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 16, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, Fred Trowbridge, have been served with a subpoena for testimony in a criminal trial issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of New York. This criminal trial is in relation to alleged threats made against Congressman Steve Scalise and his family, received through Congressman Scalise's official government office.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

FRED TROWBRIDGE,
Legislative Aide.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED TRANSFER TO THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA OF CERTAIN DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 491, I call up the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 36) providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Italian Republic of cer-

tain defense articles and services, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 491, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 36

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the issuance of a manufacturing license, technical assistance license, or export license with respect to any of the following proposed agreements or transfers to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Italian Republic is prohibited:

(1) The transfer of the following defense articles, including defense services and technical data, described in Executive Communication 1427 (EC-1427) submitted to Congress pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) and published in the Congressional Record on June 3, 2019:

(A) Coproduction and manufacture in Saudi Arabia of Paveway Pre-Amp Circuit Card Assemblies (CCA), Guidance Electronics Assembly (GEA) CCAs, and Control Actuator System (CAS) CCAs for all Paveway variants.

(B) Coproduction and manufacture in Saudi Arabia of Paveway II Guidance Electronics Detector Assemblies (GEDA) and Computer Control Groups (CCG).

(C) The transfer of up to 64,603 additional kits, partial kits, and full-up-rounds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the three measures the House will now consider are extraordinary, extraordinary but necessary, because they respond to what I view as an extraordinary abuse of power by the Trump administration, using a phony emergency to override the authority of Congress and push through \$8 billion in arms sales.

Each of these resolutions would prohibit a specific license for the export of precision-guided munitions, or smart bombs, and related components. We are focusing on these three licenses because the weapons would be the first ones shipped.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that Congress has serious concerns about the Saudi-led coalition's war in Yemen. The Saudis and their partners and, for that matter, the United States do have legitimate security concerns about the

efforts of Iran and its proxies to destabilize the Gulf region.

But as this war has dragged on, it has become clear that the coalition has carried out its campaign with little regard for innocent life: schoolbuses full of children destroyed in a fiery flash, weddings and funerals incinerated with no warning, civilian buildings and communities targeted.

Reckless doesn't begin to describe it. It is gruesome. It has contributed to the worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

□ 1315

To make matters worse, many of the weapons used in this carnage were built in America, sold by American companies to the Saudis and their partners.

Starting in the last Congress, when the administration told us they were planning to go ahead with another massive sale of offensive weapons to the Saudis and Emiratis, Senator MENENDEZ and I used the tools at our disposal to place informal holds on these transfers. We hoped that the administration would work with us and dial up pressure on these nations to start acting responsibly.

Now, the administration has complained that we stopped these sales from going through for months and months. But, as I said, this was an informal mechanism. The law—and I emphasize it is the law—says that, at any point, if an administration wants to go ahead with a weapons sale, it has to send a formal notification to Congress. That starts a 30-day clock. During that time, Congress can vote to stop a weapons sale.

Did the administration stop us to try to find a way forward? No.

Did they send a formal notification, starting the process laid out in the law under which Congress can legislatively block the sale? No.

What did they do? They dug up an obscure provision of the arms export law and declared an emergency to justify moving ahead with these sales.

What does that mean? It means, they went around Congress. It means, they went around the law.

Now, the emergency provision exists in law for a good reason. And if there were a real emergency—if the United States or our citizens or our allies were in immediate danger—we wouldn't be standing here today. There would be no objection.

But here is the thing, Mr. Speaker. There is no emergency.

Do you know how I know? I know because nearly 2 months down the line, not a single weapon has been shipped. Most of the weapons haven't even been built. In fact, one of the phony emergency declarations lets the Saudis build new facilities to manufacture weapons in their country, which I only presume would mean the Americans currently building these weapons in the United States would be out of a job.

That is right. Donald Trump declared an emergency to move jobs out of the United States—good manufacturing jobs, the kind Americans fight for. He abused the law to send them abroad.

What kind of emergency requires weapons that will be built months and months down the road? Or requires building a new factory on foreign soil? Especially when the law only gives Congress a 30-day review period.

The answer is clear, Mr. Speaker: a phony emergency. An emergency designed to make yet another end run around Congress, to undermine the separation of powers, to trample on this body's constitutional duties.

I am sick and tired of it, Mr. Speaker.

The State Department sent an assistant secretary up to the Hill to testify about this fiasco. He told us in the Foreign Affairs Committee that the administration took this brazen action out of respect for Congress' oversight role. Mr. Speaker, that is really, really hard to believe.

The other body passed 22 bipartisan resolutions stopping all these sales from going forward. The three measures we are considering today deal with weapons that are already manufactured, sitting in a warehouse, and, if we don't act, will be loaded onto a ship and sent to Saudi Arabia and the UAE within the next 2 months.

This resolution would prohibit the use of an emergency declaration to move ahead with the transfer of 64,000 Paveway precision-guided munitions, or, as we call them, smart bombs. Sixty-four thousand, Mr. Speaker, which would be added to the stockpile of 58,000 the Saudis previously purchased starting in 2015.

What will all these weapons be used for? No one knows.

If the administration wants to sell these weapons, they should follow the law, not misuse it, and they should come to Congress for its approval.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this dangerous resolution. Right now, as I speak, Iran is stretching its tentacles of terror across the Middle East.

By aiding the Houthis in Yemen, arming Hezbollah and Lebanon, and supporting the Shiite militias in Iraq and Syria, Iran is creating a Shia Crescent that can dominate the region. Their goal is to build a strategic land bridge from Tehran to the Mediterranean Sea. If we allow them to succeed, terrorism will flourish, instability will reign, and the security of our allies, like Israel, will be threatened.

One of the ways we can push back against Iran's murderous aggression is by empowering our partners in the region. Unfortunately, this irresponsible resolution handcuffs our ability to do so.

Specifically, this legislation would prohibit an export license and stop the

United States from providing our partners with the arms that they need to defend themselves. This particular license first came before members of the Foreign Affairs Committee in January of 2018. When I became the lead Republican in January of 2019, I reviewed this case and maintained the informal approval granted by my predecessor, Chairman Royce.

The administration has been criticized for bypassing Congress to push these sales through. But the Democrats, in fairness, placed informal holds on the sale for more than 13 months, a total of 407 days, which I believe abuses the process that we have in place in Congress.

During that time, the State Department continued to pursue this case with Congress. They also sent forward additional cases to help support the Saudis, the UAE, and Jordan. And, by the time the State Department submits such cases to Congress, they have already undergone a thorough inter-agency review process.

This important process ensures compliance with the President's conventional arms transfer policy intended to support our partners and strengthen our national security. Other critics are worried that these weapons will increase civilian casualties in Yemen.

However, the precision-guided munitions that we were trying to send to the Saudis will actually lower the risk of civilian casualties in Yemen as it counters attacks from Iranian-backed Houthis.

Now is not the time to deny our partners what they need for their defense. Nor is it time to hold precision-guided munitions that could minimize the risk to civilians.

Recently, after Iran attacked civilian ships and shot down drones—a U.S. military asset—the President brought together a bipartisan group of congressional leaders, including the chairman and myself, to discuss an appropriate response. He listened to our advice and made a prudent decision to exercise restraint.

The President has made it explicitly clear the United States is not looking for war. The decision to move forward with these arms sales is part of a larger effort to deter Iran. A key part of that effort is to empower greater burden sharing by enhancing the defense capabilities of our allies. These sales provide more options for deterring Iran that do not all depend on U.S. intervention.

I support these sales, even though I do not think that all 22 required emergency certification—this is a point the chairman and I actually agree on—especially those that will not be ready for delivery until later this year. I support revising the law with Chairman ENGEL to ensure and enhance the role of Congress in future emergency sales.

I thank the chairman for his bipartisan work with me on that amendment to the NDAA that was passed by a wide margin.

But I do oppose relitigating prior, lawful sales to partners who face growing threats to their security, which is what today's resolutions attempt to do.

Mr. Speaker, we face many dynamic challenges. Iran threatens the Middle East, it continues to pursue the eradication of Israel, and it remains the number one state sponsor of terrorism around the world. That threat is growing, not waning. For that reason, I believe that Members should oppose today's resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support S.J. Res. 36 and the other measures related to arms sales being considered this afternoon, which will prevent three sets of arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the UAE without undergoing the proper congressional notification process.

We are here today because rather than come and make their case to Congress, the administration invented a phony emergency to bypass the legal process for approving arms sales. There is no justification for this decision, other than the administration knew that these sales would be met with scrutiny from Congress and didn't want to deal with it.

Well, they were right. Congress is concerned about these proposed sales, and we should not sit back and allow the administration to continue with the charade of claiming an emergency exemption for them. I am glad that these measures of disapproval have bipartisan support and have already passed the Republican-led Senate. I urge all of my colleagues to support them today.

The administration briefed this body on Iran just days before the supposed emergency was declared and never mentioned an emergency. We are supposed to believe that, within a matter of days, the situation escalated so quickly that they were forced to bypass Congress. Most of the weapons included in the emergency sales are offensive weapons, and much of the sale will be delivered months or years from now, further evidence that no emergency exists.

The egregious and legally questionable move to put more weapons into the hands of regimes who are responsible for perpetrating horrific civilian casualties in Yemen comes as no surprise from an administration that has cozied up to the Saudi Crown Prince, even as we have credible evidence that he and his government are responsible for the cold-blooded murder of an American resident and journalist.

Just because you don't like the process doesn't mean you get to ignore it. This action has implications far beyond the current sale. If Congress doesn't reassert our proper role in the

process, we risk giving up the authority in the arms sale process entirely.

This isn't and shouldn't be a partisan issue. It is our job, as Congress, to represent the American people in matters of war. If we let this action go without a strong congressional response, the repercussions will be wide-ranging and longstanding.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these resolutions of disapproval and block these arms sales once and for all.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in opposition to S.J. Res. 36. This legislation is bad policy and it sets a bad precedent.

Today, Congress is attempting to block legal U.S. arms sales to strategic partners who face increased threats from Iran and terrorist proxies.

The administration is ensuring that our allies in the Middle East have the capabilities to defend themselves and protect the hundreds of thousands of Americans who live and work in the Gulf states. These allies depend on military equipment from the U.S. to hold the line against Iran, al-Qaida, ISIS, and other threats. If we don't supply it, they will buy it elsewhere.

Russian arms dealers are already seeking to exploit the reluctance. At this point in history, we need to do what we can to decrease Iran's influence in the region.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against the resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S.J. Res. 36, a joint resolution which I am leading in the House.

The evidence is clear: the Saudi Government continues to disregard the vital distinction between combatants and innocent civilians in Yemen.

In February, Congress voted to end U.S. support to the Saudi-led campaign against the Houthis that have left thousands of civilians dead and created one of the largest humanitarian crises in modern times.

However, the President not only vetoed a resolution, but the administration is now ramping up support for Saudi Arabia's offensive actions in Yemen, while simultaneously escalating tensions with Iran.

As I made clear during Foreign Affairs Committee hearings in May, not only is the administration trying to sell the Saudis more powerful weapons, but we are giving them the opportunity to build their own. With this latest proposal, the administration would be transferring sensitive technology that would allow Saudi Arabia to manufacture these high-tech weapons directly.

Congress needs to reassert its authority now as a coequal branch of government. This resolution, which I have led in the House, would make sure that

blatantly offensive weapons aren't sold to the Saudi military under the guise of defensive uses without congressional review.

I am proud to work with my colleagues in the Senate to block the sale of precision-guided munitions, which are responsible for some of the most horrific examples of targeted attacks against civilians.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand up against this misguided decision, protect innocent lives, and reassert the authority of Congress.

□ 1330

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to go back to when we debated the Yemen resolution, which I thought was, once again, pro-Iran and pro-Houthi rebel, and anti-Israel. It is interesting that after that passed this Chamber, that the Houthi rebels celebrated a victory in the Congress, thinking that the American people, through the Congress, actually supported them.

We have to be responsible in our rhetoric on this floor and what we stand for. Many in this body favor asking our partners around the world to step up and do more to help protect our shared interests.

The President has called on other nations to take on the burden of defeating terrorism in the Middle East and has commended our partners for their contributions to regional security. Sharing this burden of collective security interest is really vital to ensuring the United States is not the only one bearing the costs in blood and treasure, for we have borne way too much in the Middle East.

But these arms sales are where the rubber hits the road for burden sharing. We cannot ask for partners to take on additional burdens while withholding from them the tools to do so. We should and do work with our partners to train them to use U.S.-origin equipment effectively and responsibly. This is an ongoing process.

My fear is that if we are unwilling to provide our partners with the means to ensure their own security and to invest the resources to turn them into responsible users, then the United States will find itself as a main guarantor of Middle East security. We have borne that burden for the last several decades. We also need to be wary of our partners turning to China and Russia for their defense needs.

Mr. Speaker, it was unfortunate how the current law, I believe, was utilized for these 22 sales. That is where Chairman ENGEL and I agree. And that is why we have worked on a bipartisan basis to refine this process for invoking an emergency moving forward. We have the informal congressional review process to try to resolve concerns regarding sales.

But when Members place indefinite holds on sales and place a stop to our

ability to share burdens with our partners—for 18 months in some cases—it undermines our entire security strategy and the important bilateral partnerships we worked so hard to establish and grow. For that reason, I oppose the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close debate on this measure.

I will wrap up quickly, as we have two more of these measures to consider.

It is important that we pass this measure now, along with the two we will soon consider, because these deal with weapons that could soon be on their way across the ocean.

I think the Iranian regime is dangerous. I think the Houthis are dangerous. No one is denying the Saudis the right to go after them. What we are saying is, don't go after them and kill thousands of civilians in the process with American weapons.

And also, separation of powers, the President cannot try to get around Congress with phony emergencies. I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 491, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be 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. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED EXPORT TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES OF CERTAIN DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 491, I call up the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 37) providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of France of certain defense articles and services, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 491, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the issuance of an export license with respect to any of the following proposed exports to the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or France is prohibited:

(1) The transfer of the following defense articles, including defense services and technical data, described in Executive Communication 1425 (EC-1425) submitted to Congress pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)) and published in the Congressional Record on June 3, 2019: The proposed transfer of 44,000 GBU-12 Paveway II Kits and the proposed transfer of 16,000 GBU-10 Paveway II Kits.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous materials on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the second resolution we are debating is very similar to the first. But in this case, it would nullify the administration's phony emergency being used to transfer 60,000 precision-guided bombs to the United Arab Emirates. That is on top of the 40,000 we estimate the Emiratis already have on hand.

I won't rehash the same argument, but I would like to make a point why, when we see what is going on in Yemen, it is so important for the United States to take a stand.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things the Foreign Affairs Committee has focused on this year is trying to put American values back at the center of our foreign policy: Democracy, human rights, the rule of law.

Frankly, this administration has acted like it cannot be burdened with these fundamental things that make America America. It just boggles the mind that any great country can throw weight around, but we are not China. We are not Russia. Our foreign policy should show the world the character of our country, our compassion, our belief that people everywhere should be able to live prosperously, productively, and have healthy lives.

These ideas go hand in hand with promoting our security. We want more

stable, secure countries and communities. Democratic countries are stronger partners for the United States on the world's stage. And if we are serious about those values, it means speaking out when we see them trampled, whether they are trampled by an adversary or by a friend.

When we turn our back on these ideals; when we strip the word "democracy" out of the State Department's mission statement; when we look the other way when friendly regimes carry out horrific human rights abuses; when we slash investments in the diplomacy and development efforts that help us build bridges of friendship and understanding; when we walk away from all of that, what signal does it send to the world?

What does it say about the sort of behavior that we are willing to tolerate? I have supported our partners and our partnerships in the Gulf region. I think they are an important counterbalance to the threat Iran poses, and I recognize that our partners face real threats from Iranian-backed Houthis who are themselves guilty of serious human rights abuses.

But that doesn't mean we should just look the other way in the face of violence and slaughter of civilians perpetrated by our partners. It doesn't mean we look the other way and let the President ride roughshod over Congress so there is no separation of powers and whatever the President wants, he gets, and Congress just rubberstamps it. It can't be that way.

So even if this administration will not stand up for values, the Congress should, and the Congress will. These measures, along with much of the Foreign Affairs Committee's work this year, sends a strong message that our values must guide our foreign policy.

So, again, it is important for us to help Saudi Arabia. It is important to realize Iran is making trouble. It is important to note the Houthis are not good people. But it doesn't mean that we give Saudi Arabia or any other country a blank check to do whatever they want, dropping bombs indiscriminately on school children, on buses. We can't just sit idly by and let that happen and continue to send weapons that are perpetrating these crimes.

So, this is a strong message, I think, that our values must guide our foreign policy, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, just a quick point on that. We don't like when innocent people are bombed, and when we look at Yemen, I think it is really incumbent on us to see what is happening.

A legitimate government in Yemen was overthrown by Iranian-supported rebels, and Iran, who has not sent one dollar of humanitarian aid to support the people who have been killed. What we are talking about in this specific resolution is actually UAE.

So, I rise in opposition to S.J. Res. 37. Since the emergency declaration to