

should be bringing these up, whether their application is great or fettered or very, very faint, and we should discuss this: What about Libya? What about Yemen? What about these other ones, Iraq and others? By the way, this is regular order. Anything we are detailing here is regular order.

This is almost comical to me. I hate to say it in that light, but when Senator Church put this detail together, he spent a lot of time trying to address this publicly. He tried to get as many people involved in it as he could, and yet, we turn around and do this to him.

We have got to come up with something better, something different, something short-lived, something that actually can keep our eye on the prize.

I don't know whether it is something that we put together in a clearinghouse for known terrorists and whether we utilize that in some way, shape, or form so that we can make sure that we are keeping up to date on all of that, but something has to happen, and it is not in the national emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this joint resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include 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. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I will be brief because, unfortunately, when we are in this august body, the world is looking at us. As I was scratching my head on the first resolution, I continue to do that.

Judgments I use in making determinations is: Is this good for America?

The question is, does this resolution promote America's national security? The answer to that is no.

Does this resolution support America's economic interests? The answer to that is no.

Would this resolution undermine America's standing in Libya? The answer to that is absolutely yes.

Would this resolution undermine our standing in the region? The answer to that would be absolutely yes.

Mr. Speaker, there is no need for me to continue to stand to debate this. I strongly oppose, and I believe overwhelmingly the Members of this Congress oppose this resolution, and we should vote it down.

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

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

Unfortunately, the alarm bells being raised by some proponents of these

measures are demonstrably wrong and misleading.

The national emergencies at issue today rely on IEEPA, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which does not provide the President with any domestic statutory powers like testing chemical weapons or seizing radio stations unless the President issues another executive order specifically invoking those emergency powers.

If the President were to do so, which no President has ever done, the National Emergencies Act gives Congress the expedited privileged right to disapprove that power, which we undoubtedly would do.

Furthermore, there is no power to draft Americans into Active Duty. That was terminated in 1978. In contrast, let me remind this body, the legal certainty we are facing is that terminating these emergencies would immediately hand many millions of dollars to terrorists and war criminals and would eliminate an important source of compensation to American victims of terrorism.

Now, I remind my colleagues, with respect to Muammar Qadhafi's continued inclusion, if Muammar Qadhafi was delisted, all of his assets would be bequeathed to his children. While he has been dead for over a decade, as everyone knows, you can't take your money with you when you go, so we are preventing that money from going toward funding terrorism.

□ 1445

While I appreciate this dialogue, it is abundantly clear that the consequences of passing this resolution as well as the others are extensive. Amidst Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Wagner Group's continued war crimes across the globe, and the ongoing instability in Libya, we must keep this state of emergency and associated sanctions in place.

I again reiterate the point that with regular order, this should be going through the Foreign Affairs Committee.

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

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

Pursuant to the order of the House of July 13, 2023, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

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 passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. GOSAR. 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 pro-

ceedings on this question will be postponed.

RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 16, 2012

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of July 13, 2023, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 74) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on May 16, 2012, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of July 13, 2023, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 74

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on May 16, 2012, in Executive Order 13611 is hereby terminated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided among and controlled by Representative MCCAUL of Texas, Representative MEEKS of New York, and Representative GOSAR of Arizona, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS), and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the resolution. This Yemen national emergency is the basis for sanctions against Iran-backed Houthi leaders, who have spent the past decade waging a deadly, murderous, and destructive civil war in Yemen.

The extremists sanctioned under this emergency have destabilized the Middle East and threaten the security of tens of thousands of Americans who reside or work in or near Yemen, throughout the Persian Gulf, and our great ally Saudi Arabia. If we overturn this national emergency, those sanctions will automatically and immediately disappear.

The Iranian-backed Houthis sanctioned under this emergency proudly chant the slogan, "Death to America. Death to Israel." They recruit and indoctrinate thousands of Yemeni youths into their extremist ideology through schools and summer camps, all while committing murderous human rights abuses every day.

The Houthis are a key part of Iran's strategy to undermine the stability of the United States and its partners. Thanks to years of support from Iran, the Houthis now have advanced indigenous lethal weapons capabilities while continuing to receive shipments of weapons from the Iranian regime, which threaten Americans in the Middle East and global commerce in the Red Sea.

Sanctions issued pursuant to this authority have blocked critical financial support from reaching these dangerous Iranian proxies. If we remove these sanctions, the Houthis will have more funds to develop weapons and threaten American citizens and international shipping interests.

Terminating this national emergency would lift sanctions on the Houthi leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, who oversees their campaign of terror. Al-Houthi is also responsible for the ongoing detention of former U.S. Embassy staff and the active occupation of the U.S. Embassy compound in Yemen. What message are we sending to our enemies around the world by arbitrarily terminating sanctions on this dangerous extremist?

This radical group should not gain access to more cash to help fund its war machine. Being weak and lifting sanctions on Iran and its proxies is not an option.

President Donald Trump agreed. His administration stood strong against Iran and renewed this Yemen national emergency on four separate occasions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand against Iran and oppose this reckless resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.J. Res. 74, which terminates the national emergency pertaining to actions and policies that threaten the very tenuous diplomatic progress that we have achieved in Yemen.

Active American diplomacy has supported a very fragile U.N.-mediated truce, but lifting the national emergency prematurely would undermine the nascent progress that has been made over the past several years.

Sanctions are leverage. If the United States Government unilaterally, and without receiving anything in return, grants amnesty to Yemeni figures seeking to undermine the country's fragile cease-fire, we would potentially be enabling even more conflict.

The list of individuals sanctioned under the Yemen executive order is quite short, but let's take a look at some.

Mansur al-Sa'adi is a Houthi commander of Yemen's Naval and Coastal Defense Forces. He led attacks against international shipping in the Red Sea and smuggled Iranian weapons to Yemen.

Ahmed Ali Saleh is the son of former dictator Ali Abdullah Saleh. President Obama sanctioned Saleh, as he played a critical role in destabilizing the country in 2014 and 2015, and is still seeking to reignite his family's legacy of ruling the country.

Now, I could go on, but the individuals currently sanctioned under the Yemen emergency executive order are on the sanctions list for a reason. They have violated human rights and acted against American national interests, including abducting locally employed staff at the United States Embassy in Yemen.

I am a strong supporter of using diplomacy over military force to bring about a stable, long-term peace in Yemen, but let's be clear. We must use every diplomatic tool at our disposal to bring about that result. Throwing out one of the most powerful weapons in that diplomatic arsenal, economic sanctions, will not result in peace. Rather, it is much more likely to cascade Yemen into more chaos and more violence.

That is why I oppose this resolution and urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, Golda Meir once said that there would be no peace in Israel until Palestinians love their children more than they hate Israelis. Can't that be the same way?

Why I say that is, let's talk about Yemen. Heartlessly, while this emergency has been extended, Yemen stifles the donation of food, clothing, and medicine intended for human suffering in Yemen.

It is estimated that 130 children die each day because of the famine in Yemen. That is more than 85,000 over the past decade.

I thought love meant a lot to children. Is it our way or the highway? Is it thinking outside the box? A child needs very little. A child needs very little, and this is one of those things that we ought to be looking at, those children.

Right now, because of our sanctions, no international groups will even give food or medicines. Not one. That is sad. That is the result of the United States. I would hate to be that individual.

Nearly 80 percent of the people in Yemen need treatment for malnutrition, and 20 million lack access to adequate healthcare. I have to tell you, I think we need to start thinking outside the box.

If we are building these futures that hate America, that hate all, where is the joy in that? There is no joy. This is one of those that we can actually seemingly give some help to, and those children are not going to balk.

Now, once again, let's go back. National emergencies every 6 months have to be brought up and reviewed by Congress. To this date, none of these five have had any review whatsoever. I have heard a lot about the Presidents here and there—President Obama, President Trump, President this or that—all saying that they looked at it and anted up, but I have yet to hear where Congress has reviewed these designations. Not one.

Therefore, when I saw these, when I looked at these and my staff looked at these, we said, oh my God, we are not doing our job, and we are not doing our job. We are not doing our job at all if we are not reviewing each one of these to find out whether they pertain, whether they don't. If they are not a national emergency, where do they belong?

I hate to give a lot of additional thought to the Foreign Affairs Committee, but this isn't the place for these national emergencies, even with the involvement of IEEPA. We have to do something a little bit different. These have to be mainstayed, where we are actually looking at these and saying: "Okay, here are all the different bad actors in the world. Here are all these bad institutions going on across this world. How do we involve all our assets, whether they be humanitarian, military, or just a little bit of everything?" That is what we should be doing.

However, once again, Congress hasn't done its job. Let me say it again. Congress hasn't done its job.

We just went through the COVID national emergency, where \$4.8 trillion had been allocated to fighting COVID. Not one inventory on that disbursement record is actually there. Not one, for \$4.8 trillion. That is a sad state of affairs. That is a really sad state of affairs.

Mr. Speaker, when I look at these and then turn and look at—the United Nations actually looks at this as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

Let me also ask you this. Did the United States do this on its own or was there somebody else that they are speaking up for?

I will let you answer that question, but I will actually tell you that I hope you will vote for this if nothing else for children, the malnutrition, the medicines. Let's see if we can get a new tomorrow where people love the United States instead of hating us.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 4½ minutes remaining.

□ 1500

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

With that 4 minutes what I will do at this point in time is speak up on behalf of my good friend ELI CRANE, who is looking at the Iraq national emergency, and then my good friend MATT GAETZ, who is looking at Syria. These are all from the same area, same detail. None of them have had renewals by the National Emergencies Act. That is flawed. We allow Presidents to re-up them, but we don't do anything on the Congress side.

As a Congress, we need to step up. We need to step up our game.

If these aren't part of the National Emergencies Act—and I find it very atrocious that they are—then we need to find a home for these. We need to find a home where they manage it properly, that everybody gets a chance to see them, look at them, and inventory them. Other than that, we have to make some serious changes.

It is sad that we are here on these five. There will be 36 more coming your way because, once again, when Congress doesn't do its job, somebody has got to squawk, and I will be one of those that squawks from here to sunset.

I have to tell you, we have to do something different. I wish all Members would vote for my amendment, and, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, let me say I share the sentiment of the gentleman from Arizona about engaging Congress more regularly on these issues. I would like to see Congress reassert itself on issues of foreign affairs. I think we can actually all agree on that.

However, the notion of terminating these executive orders only to return assets to terrorists and some of the worst malign actors in the world strikes me as a real threat to the United States of America, counter to the principles of Democrats and Republicans.

That is why, for the reasons that I stated in my opening remarks, I believe a termination of this national emergency will actively undermine our diplomatic efforts and further destabilize Yemen.

We cannot and must not allow people who seek to undermine Yemen and the Gulf to obtain funds that would allow them to accomplish those very ends. That is why I have opposed H.J. Res. 74, and I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank Ranking Member DEAN PHILLIPS for his bipartisan cooperation as we work together to strengthen our country and actually work together with all Members of Congress.

The Yemen national emergency is the basis for sanctioning some of the

Iranian regime's worst henchmen in Yemen. These terrorists are responsible for staging direct attacks on Americans and direct attacks on Saudi Arabia in Saudi Arabia and on our Middle Eastern allies, diverting critical aid away from the Yemenis who desperately need it.

I have had the opportunity firsthand to see destroyed Iranian drones that had been used to kill Americans and Saudi Arabians. Clearly, they were marked very helpfully in English, "Made in Iran." There is no question what was going on.

War criminal Putin is using these same drones to murder civilians across Ukraine as war criminal Putin and the regime in Tehran as dictators with rule of gun attack democracies with rule of law worldwide.

Again, this national emergency gives no authority to the President to pursue anything outside of economic sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to the order of the House of July 13, 2023, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

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 passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. GOSAR. 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.

RELATING TO A NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 22, 2003

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of July 13, 2023, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 71) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on May 22, 2003, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of July 13, 2023, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 71

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50

U.S.C. 1622), the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on May 22, 2003, in Executive Order 13303 is hereby terminated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided among and controlled by Representative MCCAUL of Texas, Representative MEEKS of New York, and Representative CRANE of Arizona, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS), and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to the resolution. The Iraq national emergency we are discussing today is the basis for sanctions against Iranian and Iran-backed terrorists who killed Americans and partner forces in Iraq, as well as supporters of al-Qaida. If we overturn this national emergency, these sanctions will automatically and immediately disappear.

This is especially and personally important to me. I am really grateful because my oldest son, Alan, served as field artillery in the Army in Iraq, and my second oldest son, Addison, was a Navy doctor serving in Iraq. They worked for the liberation of the people of Iraq.

Between 2003 and 2011, Iran-backed militias killed over 600 American soldiers serving in Iraq. Since 2018, sanctions issued pursuant to this authority have blocked over \$80 million from reaching more than 200 dangerous entities and individuals, including Iran-backed militias, their affiliates, and their supporters.

If we remove these sanctions, that money will help arm the very same people responsible for murdering our troops. Our wounded and fallen soldiers deserve better. Our Gold Star families deserve better. They deserve thoughtful policies that carefully respond to dangerous threats and yield accountability. They do not deserve arbitrary decisions to recklessly overturn sanctions authorities.

As we stand here today, Americans in the region are still on the front lines of Iran's dangerous and murderous aggression. Iran-backed militias are responsible for dozens of attacks against U.S. forces in the region in the past few years.