

to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrollments for a remainder of the Congress pursuant to clause 8 of rule I.⁽⁴⁶⁾

On October 29, 2015,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the following designation was approved by the House:

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING THE 114TH CONGRESS

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable Jeff Denham, the Honorable Mac Thornberry, the Honorable Fred Upton, the Honorable Andy Harris, the Honorable Barbara Comstock, and the Honorable Luke Messer to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽⁴⁸⁾ Without objection, the appointments are approved. There was no objection.

§ 11. Designation of a Speaker Pro Tempore

An appointed or designated Speaker pro tempore does not possess the full panoply of authorities and prerogatives that the Speaker enjoys. Rather, an appointed Speaker pro tempore is merely a temporary substitute for the Speaker—a Member most often called to the chair simply to preside over the House for a set period of time. Throughout the course of a legislative day, numerous Speakers pro tempore may be appointed to assume this function. While it is normally the Speaker who makes the appointment of a Speaker pro tempore, an elected Speaker pro tempore may also appoint other Members to be appointed Speaker pro tempore.⁽¹⁾

There are no particular restrictions with regard to who the Speaker may appoint as Speaker pro tempore, other than the fact that such individual must be a full Member of the House.⁽²⁾ Neither Delegates nor the Resident

^{46.} *House Rules and Manual* § 632 (2019).

^{47.} 161 CONG. REC. H7340 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 1st Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 38 § 2.2.

^{48.} Mac Thornberry (TX).

1. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 §§ 12.3, 12.4.

2. Rule I, clause 8, *House Rules and Manual* § 632 (2019).

Commissioner may be appointed as Speaker pro tempore.⁽³⁾ The Dean of the House has been appointed as Speaker pro tempore,⁽⁴⁾ as well as party floor leaders,⁽⁵⁾ though often the Member chosen has no particular status within the House. Although minority party Members have been appointed as Speakers pro tempore in the past (almost exclusively for ceremonial occasions), this has not been done in many years.⁽⁶⁾

The appointment of a Speaker pro tempore is normally effectuated via a letter from the Speaker designating the individual chosen to serve.⁽⁷⁾ Such letter is usually the first item of business addressed by the House on any given legislative day, and it is read aloud by the Reading Clerk for the information of Members. When different Members assume the chair throughout the legislative day, there is typically no announcement to the body (although the *Congressional Record* will note that a new Member has been designated at the point at which such Speaker pro tempore first addresses the House). Under prior practice, the Speaker would occasionally make appointments orally rather than through formal letter, but no such oral appointments have been made in recent years.⁽⁸⁾ Although it is not required, the Speaker may indicate reasons for the designation (such as illness) at the time of appointment.⁽⁹⁾ The Speaker may withdraw a prior designation of a Speaker pro tempore.⁽¹⁰⁾

Appointment Authority

A designated Speaker pro tempore does not exercise the same appointment authorities as the Speaker. While the Speaker appoints Members to select committees, joint committees, and external boards and commissions, a designated Speaker pro tempore may only make such appointments directly with the unanimous consent of the House.⁽¹¹⁾ As a practical matter,

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3. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Pursuant to clause 1 of rule XVIII, Delegates and the Resident Commissioner may be appointed as chair of the Committee of the Whole. *House Rules and Manual* § 970 (2019).
 4. See 119 CONG. REC. 1555, 93d Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 18, 1973) and § 11.2, *infra*.
 5. See § 11.1, *infra*.
 6. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.7.
 7. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 §§ 12.2, 12.4.
 8. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 §§ 12.1, 12.3.
 9. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.5.
 10. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.6.
 11. See, e.g., 125 CONG. REC. 1511, 96th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 31, 1979); 139 CONG. REC. 1316, 103d Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 27, 1993); 139 CONG. REC. 1621, 103d Cong. 1st Sess. (Feb. 2, 1993); 143 CONG. REC. 3293, 105th Cong. 1st Sess. (Mar. 6, 1997); and 153 CONG. REC. 2626, 110th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 30, 2007). See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 14.11.

a designated Speaker pro tempore will typically make the formal announcement to the House that these types of appointments have been made by the Speaker (such announcement being an action not requiring unanimous consent).

With respect to appointments to conference committees, a designated Speaker pro tempore must be granted unanimous consent to make the initial appointment,⁽¹²⁾ to appoint additional conferees at a later time,⁽¹³⁾ or to remove conferees.⁽¹⁴⁾ If the unanimous-consent request to permit the appointed Speaker pro tempore to undertake any of these actions draws objection,⁽¹⁵⁾ the House may choose instead to elect a Speaker pro tempore⁽¹⁶⁾ (an elected Speaker pro tempore being able to exercise this authority without unanimous consent).⁽¹⁷⁾

Veto Messages

Under prior practice,⁽¹⁸⁾ unanimous consent was also required for designated Speakers pro tempore to lay down veto messages and to order the same to be spread at large upon the Journal. However, under modern practice,⁽¹⁹⁾ unanimous consent is no longer required.⁽²⁰⁾

Administration of the Oath of Office to Members-elect

The Speaker administers the oath of office to Members-elect, both on opening day of a new Congress and throughout the Congress as special elections are held to fill vacancies. A designated Speaker pro tempore, however, is not competent to perform this function as a matter of inherent authority.

12. See § 11.4, *infra*. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.9 and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 33 § 6.6.
13. See 139 CONG. REC. 16260, 103d Cong. 1st Sess. (July 20, 1993) and 144 CONG. REC. 8354, 105th Cong. 2d Sess. (May 6, 1998). See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.10.
14. See § 11.5, *infra*.
15. See § 11.3, *infra*.
16. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 §§ 14.9, 14.10. See also § 12, *infra*.
17. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Although unanimous consent is required for a designated Speaker pro tempore to appoint conferees to a conference committee, unanimous consent is not required for such Speaker pro tempore to merely announce to the House an appointment made by the Speaker. In such cases, it is the Speaker exercising the appointment authority, not the Speaker pro tempore.
18. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.11.
19. See § 11.6, *infra*.
20. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The laying down of a veto message is a ministerial act similar to other functions regarding communications to the House that a designated Speaker pro tempore is competent to perform. Thus, modern practice aligns the receipt of veto messages with comparable authorities over messages and communications.

For an appointed Speaker pro tempore to administer the oath of office to a Member-elect, the unanimous consent of the House is required.⁽²¹⁾ Alternatively, the House may choose to elect a Speaker pro tempore for purposes of administering the oath.⁽²²⁾

Presiding at Organization

On opening day of a new Congress, the Clerk of the House from the prior Congress presides over the initial organizational steps, including the quorum call of Members-elect and the election of Speaker. Following the election of Speaker, the Speaker will typically remain in the Chair to preside over other organizational business, such as the administration of the oath of office to Members *en masse* and the consideration of notification and other administrative resolutions. Under modern practice, however, the Speaker will often relinquish the Chair soon after by appointing Speakers pro tempore for the remainder of the legislative day.⁽²³⁾ With respect to a second (or subsequent) session of Congress, the Speaker is not required to preside over organization, but has typically done so (if only to initiate the quorum call to begin the session before appointing a Speaker pro tempore).⁽²⁴⁾

Presiding over Joint Sessions and Joint Meetings

Although the Speaker traditionally presides over a joint session of the House to hear a message from the President, a Speaker pro tempore may be appointed for this purpose.⁽²⁵⁾ Similarly, a designated Speaker pro tempore may preside over a ceremonial joint meeting for the purpose of hearing an address by a foreign dignitary or other individual.⁽²⁶⁾ Unanimous consent is not required for a designated Speaker pro tempore to undertake this function.

Designating Floor Leaders as Speakers Pro Tempore

§ 11.1 The Speaker has designated the Majority Whip to act as Speaker pro tempore.

21. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.8.

22. See § 12.4, *infra*.

23. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The Speaker has the inherent authority under general parliamentary law to appoint Speakers pro tempore prior to the adoption of the standing rules. See, e.g., 157 CONG. REC. 80, 112th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 5, 2011).

24. See § 11.7, *infra*. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.16.

25. See, e.g., 131 CONG. REC. 32951, 99th Cong. 1st Sess. (Nov. 21, 1985). For an example of an elected Speaker pro tempore presiding over a joint session, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 14.12.

26. See § 11.8, *infra*.

On February 20, 1974,⁽²⁷⁾ the following occurred:

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [John] McFALL [of California]). The Clerk will read the following communication.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 20, 1974.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN J. McFALL⁽²⁸⁾ to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Designating the Dean of the House as Speaker Pro Tempore

§ 11.2 The Speaker has designated the Dean of the House to act as Speaker pro tempore to lead the House procession to the inauguration of the President and Vice President.

On January 19, 1989,⁽²⁹⁾ the following occurred:

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO LEAD HOUSE PROCESSION IN INAUGURATION CEREMONY

The SPEAKER.⁽³⁰⁾ The Chair designates the Honorable JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Mississippi, dean of the House, to act as Speaker pro tempore on Friday, January 20, 1989, to lead the House procession to the inauguration of the President and Vice President.

Appointments to Conference Committees

§ 11.3 While a designated Speaker pro tempore may appoint conferees only by approval of the House,⁽³¹⁾ an elected Speaker pro

27. 120 CONG. REC. 3514, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.

28. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Rep. John McFall of California served as Majority Whip during the 93d and 94th Congresses.

29. 135 CONG. REC. 244, 101st Cong. 1st Sess. See also 135 CONG. REC. 324, 325, 101st Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 20, 1989) (where the designated Speaker pro tempore announced that the House proceed to the West Front of the Capitol). See also 119 CONG. REC. 1555, 93d Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 18, 1973) and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 25.9.

30. James Wright (TX).

31. Rule I, clause 8, *House Rules and Manual* § 632 (2019). See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 §§ 12.9, 12.10, 12.17, 14.9, and 14.10.

tempore exercises the same appointment authorities as the Speaker, and thus may appoint conferees without such approval.

On June 21, 1984,⁽³²⁾ after objection was made for the appointment of conferees by a designated Speaker pro tempore, the House elected a Speaker pro tempore, and the following conferees were appointed:

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 5167, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1985

Mr. [Charles] PRICE [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5167) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1985 for the military functions of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel levels for that fiscal year for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, . . .

Mr. [Richard] CHENEY [of Wyoming]. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽³³⁾ The gentleman reserves a right to object to the Chair's appointment of conferees?

Mr. CHENEY. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that one of the individuals to be appointed to serve on the conference from the House on the Defense authorization bill is not a member of the appropriate committee. I wonder if the Chair could clarify that for me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will tell the gentleman that the Members to be appointed are those who were designated by Speaker O'NEILL, and they are Members designated under the rule, members of the committee, and for purposes of specific amendments, as the rules of the House provide, when requested by the author of a specific amendment, the author of that specific amendment may be appointed to the conference expressly and solely for purposes of consideration of that amendment.

Mr. CHENEY. Further reserving the right to object, it is my understanding, to be specific, that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. AUCOIN], who is not a member of the Armed Services Committee, is being appointed as a member of the conference, specifically with respect to the MX.

I wonder if the Chair could confirm that for me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair, would simply declare that the Speaker's designation of conferees is not for that reason subject to challenge, and whomever the Speaker has asked this presiding officer to appoint, will be appointed.

Mr. CHENEY. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my understanding under rule 10, clause 6, section F, that the Speaker does indeed have that authority, but the gentleman in the chair, obviously, is currently serving in that capacity but has asked for unanimous consent that we proceed with the appointment of the conferees.

I am deeply concerned about the precedent of appointing someone to serve on a conference committee who is not a member of the authorizing committee, and on that basis, I would be constrained to object to the appointment of conferees.

32. 130 CONG. REC. 17707-09, 98th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 33 § 6.14.

33. James Wright (TX).

ELECTION OF HON. JIM WRIGHT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING THE
ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. [Gillis] LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 531) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 531

Resolved, That the Honorable Jim Wright, a Representative from the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable Jim Wright as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 148, not voting 55, as follows: . . .

SWEARING IN OF HON. JIM WRIGHT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING
ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [James] WRIGHT [of Texas]). Will the dean of the House please come forward and administer the oath of office?

Mr. WRIGHT assumed the chair and took the oath of office administered to him by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. [William] DANNEMEYER [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from California [Mr. DANNEMEYER] later. At this moment the Chair is appointing conferees.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 5167

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints the following conferees on H.R. 5167:

From the Committee on Armed Services: Messrs. PRICE, BENNETT, STRATTON, NICHOLS, DANIEL, MONTGOMERY, ASPIN, DELLUMS, DICKINSON, WHITEHURST, and SPENCE, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HILLIS, and Mr. BADHAM.

As additional conferees: From the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, solely when differences regarding intelligence-related activities are under consideration: Messrs. BOLAND, MINETA, HAMILTON, MCCURDY, ROBINSON, and STUMP.

From the Committee on Education and Labor, solely for the consideration of sections 1026, 1036, and 292, and title IV of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. PERKINS, FORD of Michigan, ANDREWS of North Carolina, MILLER of California, SIMON, ERLENBORN, GOODLING, and COLEMAN of Missouri.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, solely for the consideration of sections 1021, 1025, 1029, 1030, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1042, and 1047, and title IV of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. FASCELL, HAMILTON, YATRON, SOLARZ, BONKER, MICA, BROOMFIELD, WINN, and PRITCHARD.

Solely for the consideration of section 207 of the House bill and section 1011 of the Senate amendment: Mr. BROWN of California and Mr. MAVROULES.

Solely for consideration of sections 110 and 1132 of the House bill and section 1008 of the Senate amendment: Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. AUCOIN.

Solely for consideration of section 812 of the House bill and those portions of section 199 of the Senate bill which add section 2323 to title 10 of the United States Code relating to spare parts: Mr. BEDELL.

Solely for consideration of section 1112 of the House bill and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SKELTON.

§ 11.4 Pursuant to clause 11 of rule I,⁽³⁴⁾ a designated Speaker pro tempore may appoint conferees on a bill only with approval of the House.

On November 16, 2004,⁽³⁵⁾ the following conferees were appointed by unanimous consent:

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4818, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. [James] KOLBE [of Arizona]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽³⁶⁾ Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees:

From the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. KOLBE, KNOLLENBERG, LEWIS of California, WICKER, BONILLA, VITTER, KIRK, CRENSHAW, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN and Ms. KAPTUR.

From the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. YOUNG of Florida, REGULA, HOBSON, OBEY and VISCLOSKY.

There was no objection.

§ 11.5 Pursuant to clause 11 of rule I,⁽³⁷⁾ a designated Speaker pro tempore may modify an appointment of conferees by adding or removing Members, but only with the approval of the House.

On April 20, 2007,⁽³⁸⁾ the following modification to conferee appointments was made by unanimous consent:

34. *House Rules and Manual* § 637 (2019).

35. 150 CONG. REC. 23593, 108th Cong. 2d Sess.

36. Doug Ose (CA).

37. *House Rules and Manual* § 637 (2019).

38. 153 CONG. REC. 9582, 110th Cong. 1st Sess. See also 144 CONG. REC. 8354, 105th Cong. 2d Sess. (May 6, 1998).

SUBSTITUTION OF CONFEREE ON H.R. 1591, U.S. TROOP READINESS,
VETERANS' HEALTH, AND IRAQ ACCOUNTABILITY ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽³⁹⁾ Without objection and pursuant to clause 11 of rule I, the Chair removes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) as a conferee on H.R. 1591 and appoints the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) to fill the vacancy.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.

Veto Messages

§ 11.6 A designated Speaker pro tempore may order a veto message to be spread at large upon the Journal and, under modern practice, unanimous consent is not required.

On July 19, 2006,⁽⁴⁰⁾ the following occurred:⁽⁴¹⁾

STEM CELL RESEARCH ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005—VETO MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 109–127)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Randy] KUHLMANN of New York) laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 810, the “Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act of 2005.”

Like all Americans, I believe our Nation must vigorously pursue the tremendous possibilities that science offers to cure disease and improve the lives of millions. Yet, as science brings us ever closer to unlocking the secrets of human biology, it also offers temptations to manipulate human life and violate human dignity. Our conscience and history as a Nation demand that we resist this temptation. With the right scientific techniques and the right policies, we can achieve scientific progress while living up to our ethical responsibilities.

In 2001, I set forth a new policy on stem cell research that struck a balance between the needs of science and the demands of conscience. When I took office, there was no Federal funding for human embryonic stem cell research. Under the policy I announced 5 years ago, my Administration became the first to make Federal funds available for this research, but only on embryonic stem cell lines derived from embryos that had already been destroyed. My Administration has made available more than \$90 million for research of these lines. This policy has allowed important research to go forward and has

39. James McDermott (WA).

40. 152 CONG. REC. 15095–96, 15113, 109th Cong. 2d Sess.

41. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Historically, unanimous consent was required for a designated Speaker pro tempore to order a veto message spread at large upon the Journal. See 7 Cannon's Precedents § 1103 and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.11. In modern practice, however, unanimous consent is not required to do so.

allowed America to continue to lead the world in embryonic stem cell research without encouraging the further destruction of living human embryos.

H.R. 810 would overturn my Administration's balanced policy on embryonic stem cell research. If this bill were to become law, American taxpayers for the first time in our history would be compelled to fund the deliberate destruction of human embryos. Crossing this line would be a grave mistake and would needlessly encourage a conflict between science and ethics that can only do damage to both and harm our Nation as a whole.

Advances in research show that stem cell science can progress in an ethical way. Since I announced my policy in 2001, my Administration has expanded funding of research into stem cells that can be drawn from children, adults, and the blood in umbilical cords with no harm to the donor, and these stem cells are currently being used in medical treatments. Science also offers the hope that we may one day enjoy the potential benefits of embryonic stem cells without destroying human life. Researchers are investigating new techniques that might allow doctors and scientists to produce stem cells just as versatile as those derived from human embryos without harming life. We must continue to explore these hopeful alternatives, so we can advance the cause of scientific research while staying true to the ideals of a decent and humane society.

I hold to the principle that we can harness the promise of technology without becoming slaves to technology and ensure that science serves the cause of humanity. If we are to find the right ways to advance ethical medical research, we must also be willing when necessary to reject the wrong ways. For that reason, I must veto this bill.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 19, 2006.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the veto message and the bill will be printed as a House document.

Presiding on Opening Day

§ 11.7 At the convening of the House on the day set for commencement of the second session of a Congress, a designated Speaker pro tempore may call the House to order.⁽⁴²⁾

On January 5, 2010,⁽⁴³⁾ on the opening day of the second session of the 111th Congress, the following occurred:

This being the day fixed pursuant to the 20th amendment to the Constitution by Public Law 111–121 for the meeting of the second session of the 111th Congress, the House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. [Donna] EDWARDS of Maryland).

42. *Parliamentarian's Note:* House Resolution 976 authorized the Speaker to appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the remainder of the first session as though under clause 8(a) of rule I. *House Rules and Manual* § 637 (2019). The House assembled a quorum on January 12, 2010. See 156 CONG. REC. 6, 111th Cong. 2d Sess. Although Speakers often personally preside over the quorum call at the beginning of a second session of a Congress, there is no requirement that they do so.

43. 156 CONG. REC. 2–3, 111th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 12.6.

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 5, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DONNA F. EDWARDS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Presiding Over Joint Meetings**§ 11.8 A designated Speaker pro tempore may preside over a joint meeting of the House and Senate.**

On April 6, 2005,⁽⁴⁴⁾ a designated Speaker pro tempore presided over a joint meeting:

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VIKTOR YUSHCHENKO, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. [Tom] DELAY [of Texas]) presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Bill Sims, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker pro tempore, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints as member of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Viktor Yushchenko into the Chamber: . . .

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 11 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

§ 12. Election of a Speaker Pro Tempore; Authorities

As noted in Section 8, a Speaker pro tempore may either be appointed by the Speaker or elected by the House. However, under modern practice,

⁴⁴ 151 CONG. REC. 5711–14, 109th Cong. 1st Sess. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 23.3.