

well-being of mining communities across the country, which are reeling from the continual impacts of Federal regulation and the bureaucratic permitting process we have in place.

This regulatory environment has led to lost jobs and wages in the mining industry, ultimately hurting the middle class families that many of these rules and regulations claim they are intended to protect.

H.R. 1937 streamlines our country's mine permitting process by removing unnecessary and onerous hurdles, which can lead to decades-long delays for mining activities and projects. The current Federal permitting system for the extraction of rare earth minerals is outdated, unproductive, and often impedes our ability to extract these critical minerals.

You know, our country is blessed with a myriad of rare earth minerals, but this Federal red tape has had a devastating impact on the mining communities in our country whose livelihoods depend on the ability to obtain and develop these resources.

We must stop punishing middle class Americans with these heavyhanded and poorly considered regulations that more often than not have unintended consequences and serious negative economic impacts.

Mr. Speaker, already many countries around the world are looking to improve their infrastructure, which provides the U.S. with the unique opportunity to tap into this growing global market. Due to strong international demand for rare earth minerals, allowing for greater development of domestic resources also creates a unique opportunity to further American trade relationships and decrease our trade deficit.

Additionally, by increasing the available supply of these rare earth minerals, manufacturing companies will be able to more efficiently produce their products, which could reduce consumer costs and open the door to greater innovation. Further, our outdated permitting system negatively impacts investment in our economy that hinders our ability to take on this expanded role in the global marketplace for these mineral resources.

The Federal Government should be promoting investment in the U.S. by creating a regulatory framework that encourages the safe development of domestic resources. If we want to address the growing minerals trade imbalance, as we see more and more U.S. mining jobs moving overseas and higher energy and commodity prices here at home, then we must fix these delays which are at the root of the problem.

Mr. Speaker, this rule allows for consideration of an important piece of legislation that will address the burdensome permitting and regulatory hurdles that are harmful to this vital industry. Yet, while this legislation allows for greater utilization of domestic resources, it also maintains important environmental safeguards designed to

ensure the health of our constituents and ecosystems, striking an important balance that has been absent far too long.

While my colleague from Colorado and I may have a few differences of opinion, I firmly believe this rule and the underlying bill are strong measures that are critically important to our country's future, both for my State as well as his and many, many others in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule's adoption, and I urge my colleague to support House Resolution 481, and the underlying bill.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 481 OFFERED BY  
MR. POLIS OF COLORADO

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, 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 bill (H.R. 1814) to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 1814.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT  
IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated

the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

The Republican majority may say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: "Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. 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. POLIS. 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.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on H. Res. 480;

Adoption of H. Res. 480, if ordered;  
Ordering the previous question on H. Res. 481; and

Adoption of H. Res. 481, if ordered.  
The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 10, SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS REAUTHORIZATION ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 692, DEFAULT PREVENTION ACT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 480) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 10) to reauthorize the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 692) to ensure the payment of interest and principal of the debt of the United States, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 241, nays 181, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 553]

**YEAS—241**

Abraham DeSantis Huizenga (MI)  
Aderholt DesJarlais Hultgren  
Allen Diaz-Balart Hunter  
Amash Dold Hurd (TX)  
Amodoi Donovan Hurt (VA)  
Babin Duffy Issa  
Barletta Duncan (SC) Jenkins (KS)  
Barr Duncan (TN) Jenkins (WV)  
Barton Ellmers (NC) Johnson (OH)  
Benishek Emmer (MN) Johnson, Sam  
Bilirakis Farenthold Jolly  
Bishop (MI) Fincher Jones  
Bishop (UT) Fitzpatrick Jordan  
Black Fleischmann Joyce  
Blackburn Fleming Katko  
Blum Flores Kelly (MS)  
Bost Forbes Kelly (PA)  
Boustany Fortenberry King (IA)  
Brady (TX) Foxx King (NY)  
Bridenstine Franks (AZ) Kinzinger (IL)  
Brooks (AL) Frelinghuysen Kline  
Brooks (IN) Garrett Knight  
Buchanan Gibbs Labrador  
Bucshon Gibson LaHood  
Burgess Gohmert LaMalfa  
Byrne Gosar Lamborn  
Calvert Granger Lance  
Carter (GA) Graves (GA) Latta  
Carter (TX) Graves (LA) LoBiondo  
Chabot Graves (MO) Love  
Chaffetz Griffith Lucas  
Clawson (FL) Grothman Luetkemeyer  
Coffman Guinta Lummis  
Cole Guthrie MacArthur  
Collins (GA) Hanna Marchant  
Collins (NY) Hardy Marino  
Conaway Harper Massie  
Cook Harris McCarthy  
Costello (PA) Hartzler McCaul  
Cramer Heck (NV) McClintock  
Crawford Hensarling McHenry  
Crenshaw Herrera Beutler McKinley  
Culberson Hice, Jody B. McMorris  
Curbelo (FL) Hill Rodgers  
Davis, Rodney Holding McSally  
Denham Hudson Meadows  
Dent Huelskamp Meehan

Messer Rigell Stutzman  
Mica Roby Thompson (PA)  
Miller (FL) Roe (TN) Thornberry  
Miller (MI) Rogers (AL) Tiberi  
Moolenaar Rogers (KY) Tipton  
Mooney (WV) Rohrabacher Trott  
Mullin Rokita Turner  
Mulvaney Rooney (FL) Upton  
Murphy (PA) Ros-Lehtinen Valadao  
Neugebauer Roskam Wagner  
Newhouse Ross Walberg  
Noem Rothfus Walden  
Nugent Rouzer Walker  
Nunes Royce Walorski  
Olson Russell Walters, Mimi  
Palazzo Ryan (WI) Weber (TX)  
Palmer Salmon Webster (FL)  
Paulsen Sanford Wenstrup  
Pearce Scalise Westerman  
Perry Schweikert Westmoreland  
Pittenger Scott, Austin Whitfield  
Pitts Sensenbrenner Williams  
Poe (TX) Sessions Wilson (SC)  
Poliquin Shimkus Wittman  
Pompeo Shuster Womack  
Posey Simpson Woodall  
Price, Tom Smith (MO) Yoder  
Ratcliffe Smith (NE) Yoho  
Reed Smith (NJ) Young (AK)  
Reichert Smith (TX) Young (IA)  
Renacci Stefanik Zeldin  
Ribble Stewart  
Rice (SC) Stivers

**NAYS—181**

Adams Frankel (FL)  
Aguilar Fudge  
Ashford Gabbard  
Bass Gallego  
Beatty Garamendi  
Becerra Graham  
Bera Green, Al  
Beyer Green, Gene  
Bishop (GA) Grijalva  
Blumenauer Gutiérrez  
Bonamici Hahn  
Boyle, Brendan Hastings  
F. Heck (WA)  
Brady (PA) Higgins  
Brown (FL) Himes  
Brownley (CA) Hinojosa  
Bustos Honda  
Butterfield Hoyer  
Capps Huffman  
Capuano Israel  
Cárdenas Jackson Lee  
Carney Jeffries  
Carson (IN) Johnson (GA)  
Cartwright Johnson, E. B.  
Castor (FL) Kaptur  
Castro (TX) Keating  
Chu, Judy Kennedy  
Cicilline Kildee  
Clark (MA) Kilmer  
Clarke (NY) Kind  
Clay Kirkpatrick  
Cleaver Kuster  
Cohen Langevin  
Connolly Larsen (WA)  
Conyers Lawrence  
Cooper Lee  
Costa Levin  
Courtney Lewis  
Crowley Lieu, Ted  
Cuellar Lipinski  
Cummings Loeb sack  
Davis (CA) Lofgren  
Davis, Danny Lowenthal  
DeFazio Lowey  
DeGette Lujan Grisham  
Delaney (NM)  
DeLauro Lujan, Ben Ray  
DeBene (NM)  
DeSaulnier Lynch  
Deutch Maloney  
Dingell Carolyn  
Doggett Maloney, Sean  
Doyle, Michael Matsui  
F. McCollum  
Duckworth McDermott  
Edwards McGovern  
Ellison McNeerney  
Engel Meeks  
Eshoo Meng  
Esty Moore  
Farr Moulton  
Fattah Murphy (FL)  
Foster Nadler

Thompson (PA) Buck  
Thornberry Kelly (IL)  
Tiberi Larson (CT)  
Tipton Loudermilk  
Trott Young (IN)

**NOT VOTING—12**

Grayson Payne  
Rice (NY)  
Larson (CT) Wilson (FL)  
Loudermilk Young (IN)

□ 1422

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. COFFMAN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on October 21, 2015—I was not present for rollcall vote 553. If I had been present for this vote, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall vote 553.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM). The question is on the resolution.

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

**RECORDED VOTE**

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 245, noes 182, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 554]

**AYES—245**

Abraham Diaz-Balart Jenkins (KS)  
Aderholt Dold Jenkins (WV)  
Allen Donovan Johnson (OH)  
Amash Duffy Johnson, Sam  
Amodei Duncan (SC) Jolly  
Babin Duncan (TN) Jones  
Barletta Ellmers (NC) Jordan  
Barr Emmer (MN) Joyce  
Barton Farenthold Katko  
Benishek Fincher Kelly (MS)  
Bilirakis Fitzpatrick Kelly (PA)  
Bishop (MI) Bishop (MI) Fleischmann  
Bishop (UT) Bishop (UT) Fleming King (IA)  
Black Black King (NY)  
Blackburn Forbes Kinzinger (IL)  
Blum Fortenberry Kline  
Bost Foxx Knight  
Boustany Franks (AZ) Labrador  
Brady (TX) Frelinghuysen LaHood  
Bridenstine Garrett Lamborn  
Brooks (AL) Gibbs Lance  
Brooks (IN) Gibson Latta  
Buchanan Gohmert LoBiondo  
Bucshon Goodlatte Long  
Burgess Gosar Loudermilk  
Byrne Granger Love  
Calvert Burgess Lucas  
Carter (GA) Byrnes Luetkemeyer  
Carter (TX) Calvert Graves (MO)  
Chabot Carter (GA) Griffith MacArthur  
Chaffetz Carter (TX) Grothman Marchant  
Clawson (FL) Chabot Guinta Marino  
Coffman Chaffetz Guthrie Massie  
Cole Clawson (FL) Hanna McCarthy  
Collins (GA) Coffman Hardy McCaul  
Collins (NY) Cole Harper McClellan  
Conaway Harris McHenry  
Cook Hartzler McKinley  
Costello (PA) Comstock Heck (NV) McMorris  
Cramer Hensarling Rodgers  
Crawford Cook Herrera Beutler McSally  
Crenshaw Hice, Jody B. Meadows  
Culberson Hill Meehan  
Curbelo (FL) Crawford Holding Messer  
Davis, Rodney Crenshaw Hudson Mica  
Denham Culberson Huelskamp Miller (FL)  
Dent Curbelo (FL) Huizenga (MI) Miller (MI)  
DeSantis Dent Hultgren Moolenaar  
DesJarlais Dent Hunter Mooney (WV)  
Issa Hurd (TX) Mullin  
Hurt (VA) Mulvaney  
Issa Issa Murphy (PA)