Congressman Mark DeSaulnier Town Hall
Women in Leadership, Politics, and Society
NOVEMBER 2, 2019
Impeachment Inquiry
Trump’s Violations

By actively trying to blackmail a foreign power into digging up dirt on a political rival, just like he did in 2016, President Trump engaged in behavior that undermines the security of our elections, defies his oath of office, and puts our national security at risk.

  - By pressuring the President of Ukraine to interfere in our election, Donald Trump broke federal law. It is illegal to “knowingly solicit, accept, or receive from a foreign national any contribution or donation.”
  - American elections are the beacon of western democracy and actively inviting a foreign power to interfere undermines trust in our democratic institutions.

- **Oath of Office:** President Trump abused the foreign policy powers entrusted to him in Article II of the Constitution by seeking to serve his own political interests rather than the interests of the American people.

- **National Security:** Withholding nearly $400 million in aid from a country struggling to fight off Russian aggression, keep its citizens safe, and become a democracy undermines American values and delegitimizes the United States on the world stage.
Reaffirms the ongoing impeachment inquiry: Makes clear that the investigating committees have been engaged in an impeachment inquiry and directs them to continue their vital work.

Ensures transparency: Authorizes HPSCI to make transcripts of their recent depositions public with appropriate redactions made for classified or other sensitive information. Establishes procedures for all investigating committees to transmit their evidence to the Committee on the Judiciary for use in their proceedings.

Enables effective public hearings: The resolution permits staff counsels to follow their lines of inquiry to their ends by allowing for periods of up to 45 minutes per side in the questioning of witnesses. The resolution also continues the precedent of giving the minority the same rights to question witnesses that the majority has, as has been true at every step of the inquiry.

Provides the President opportunities to participate: The resolution establishes opportunities for the President or his counsel to participate in impeachment proceedings held by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Directs the Committee on the Judiciary to review the evidence and, if necessary, to report Articles of Impeachment to the House. Following the precedent of every modern impeachment inquiry, the Committee on Judiciary will decide whether Articles shall be reported to the House.

To read the resolution in full and to watch our Rules hearing visit: https://rules.house.gov/bill/116/h-res-PIH-inquiry
# Impeachment Inquiry Protections for the President

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedural Protection</th>
<th>President Nixon</th>
<th>President Clinton</th>
<th>President Trump</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The President will receive a copy of the statement of information and related documents and other evidentiary material.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No formal presentation of evidence</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President and his counsel are invited to attend the presentation of evidence.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No formal presentation of evidence</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President’s counsel may ask questions at the presentation of evidence.</td>
<td>⬗</td>
<td>No formal presentation of evidence</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President’s counsel may respond to the presentation of evidence.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President’s counsel may submit written summaries of additional testimony or evidence the President wishes the Committee to consider.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President and his counsel may attend all hearings, including any held in executive session.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President’s counsel may raise objections relating to the examination of witnesses or to the admissibility of testimony and evidence.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President’s counsel may question any witness called before the Committee.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The President’s counsel may be invited to offer a concluding presentation, in the chair’s discretion.</td>
<td>Not expressly provided for in the rules but permitted</td>
<td>Not expressly provided for in the rules but permitted</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>The ranking minority member may issue subpoenas with the concurrence of the Chair or as authorized by a Committee vote.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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1 Although there was no presentation of evidence, the President’s counsel was invited to respond to evidence received and testimony adduced by the Committee.
On September 24, 2019, Speaker Pelosi announced the start of an official impeachment inquiry into President Trump.

On October 31, 2019, the House voted to move to the public phase of the inquiry.

Article II, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution allows for the impeachment and removal from office of the President, Vice President, Attorney General, or any civil officer of the United States.

The House Judiciary Committee has the authority to perform an investigation and pursue articles of impeachment.

**Impeachment does not automatically remove the individual from office.**

If the impeachment resolution is adopted, the U.S. Senate must hold a trial to determine removal.
100th Anniversary of 19th Amendment

- Over 170 years ago, the Seneca Falls Convention launched the women’s suffrage movement

- 100 years ago, the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote, passed both chambers of Congress

- The proposed amendment, H.J.Res. 1, was then sent to the states for ratification – 41 years after a suffrage amendment was first introduced in 1878

- On August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment

- The U.S. Secretary of State added the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on August 26, 1920
In 2019, a record-breaking 127 women were sworn in as part of the most diverse Congressional class in our nation’s history! We have passed:

- Paycheck Fairness Act
- Bipartisan Background Checks Act
- Enhanced Background Check Act
- Raise the Wage Act
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act

House Democrats are working to advance women’s rights:

- Education & Labor: “Long Over Due: Exploring the Pregnant Workers’ Fairness Act (H.R. 2694)”
- Energy & Commerce: “Protecting Title X and Safeguarding Quality Family Planning Care”
- Judiciary: “Equal Rights Amendment”
- Ways & Means: “Paid Family and Medical Leave: Helping Workers and Employers Succeed”
- Ways & Means: “Overcoming Racial Disparities and Social Determinants in the Maternal Mortality Crisis”
Snapshot: Legislation Mark Has Sponsored This Congress to Advance Women’s Rights

**Women’s Rights**
- H.J.Res. 38 & H.J.Res. 35 – Equal Rights Amendment

**Preventing Violence Against Women**
- H.R. 973 – Violence Against Women Health Act
- H.R. 3867 – Violence Against Women Veterans Act
- H.R. 2438 – Not Invisible Act
- H.R. 3381 – Hold Accountable and Lend Transparency (HALT) on Campus Sexual Violence Act

**Worker’s Rights**
- H.R. 2148 – BE HEARD in the Workplace Act
- H.R. 3760 – Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Act
- H.R. 1185 – Family & Medical Insurance Leave (FAMILY) Act
- H.R. 1364 – Child Care for Working Families Act
- H.R. 1773 – Rosie the Riveter Congressional Gold Medal Act*
  *co-lead

**Reproductive Health**
- H.R. 2975 – Women’s Health Protection Act
- H.R. 1692 – Equal Access to Abortion Coverage in Health Insurance (EACH Woman) Act
- H.R. 4722 – Support UNFPA Funding Act
- H.R. 1055 – Global Health, Empowerment and Rights (HER) Act

**Addressing Maternal Mortality**
- H.R. 1897 – MOMMA’s Act
- H.R. 2602 – Healthy MOMMIES Act

**Girls’ Education**
- H.R. 2153 – Keeping Girls in School Act
Since taking office in January 2017, the Trump Administration has attempted to undermine women’s rights by:

- **Title IX:** Rescinding Title IX guidance on campus sexual assault and issued dangerous interim guidance that encourages sweeping allegations under the rug

- **Equal Pay:** Halting implementation of equal pay data collection for companies with more than 100 employees to help better enforce equal pay laws

- **Supreme Court:** Stacking the Court with conservative Justice Neil Gorsuch and Justice Brett Kavanaugh who are anti-choice and anti-worker
Title X: Issuing restrictions that effectively defund Planned Parenthood and Title X providers, severely limiting access to sexual and reproductive health services for millions of low-income patients.

Global Gag Rule: Reinstating and expanding the Global Gag Rule, meant to prevent health clinics around the world from providing patients with information on abortion services or risk losing US foreign aid.

UNFPA: Cutting off funding for the UN Population Fund, which provides live-saving sexual and reproductive health services for women and young people around the world.
We Have Come a Long Way, But There is Still More Work to be Done

California

- If employed women in California were paid the same as comparable men, their poverty rate would be reduced by more than half and poverty among employed single mothers would also drop by more than half.
- California is leading the way in reducing maternal mortality, which declined by 55% between 2006-2013. In 2013, California’s maternal mortality rate was 7.3 per 100,000 births.
  - However, racial disparities persist in California with African-American mothers dying at three times the rate of mothers of all other races.
- In the California State Legislature, 70% of legislators are men while 30% are women.
  - Among women legislators, 8% are African American, 5% are Asian American, 39% are Latina, 44% are White, 3% are all other races.

Nationwide

- If current trends continue, women in the U.S. will not see equal pay until the year 2059.
- The rate of women dying as a result of pregnancy in the U.S. has risen steadily since 1987. In 2016, the U.S. pregnancy-related mortality rate was approximately 17 per 100,000 live births.
- Across the nation, a record number of women (256) were on the ballot in the 2018 congressional midterm elections.
- Women in the U.S. are paid 82 cents on the dollar paid to men who work full-time, year-round. The gender wage gap is even more dire for women of color.
- Nearly 15 million family households in the U.S. are headed by women. Approximately 26% of those families, or 3.9 million family households, have incomes that fall below the poverty level.
Diana Becton
District Attorney, Contra Costa County

Contra Costa County District Attorney Diana Becton has spent most of her professional career as a judge, lawyer, and manager.
Kristin Connelly
President & CEO,
East Bay Leadership Council

Kristin Braun Connelly is the President and CEO of the East Bay Leadership Council, an employer-led public policy advocacy organization focused on economic strength and quality of life in the East Bay.
Marcela Davison Avilés is a prominent American essayist, independent producer, attorney, and Latino cultural dramaturge and advisor. Avilés serves as Lead Cultural Consultant for Disney/Pixar’s COCO movie.
Dr. Cassie Marshall
Professor, UC Berkeley School of Public Health

Dr. Cassie Marshall is an Assistant Professor in Residence in the Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health program at UC Berkeley School of Public Health.
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