United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2013 No. 125

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, September 23, 2013, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2013

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 20, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Bless the Members who are laboring through these challenging days with wisdom, magnanimity, and a shared desire to serve our Nation at a pivotal time for us all. May their efforts bring results that rise above any sense of victory for one side or the other but, rather, mutual benefit. In the end, may we continue to trust that You would not abandon those who put their trust in You.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILLIAMS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

UNHAPPY FIFTH BIRTHDAY, TRANSCANADA

(Mr. MULLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, regrettably this week, we had to wish TransCanada an unhappy fifth birthday. They've now been waiting for 5 years since first applying for the permit for the construction of the Keystone pipeline.

Even though this anniversary was an unfortunate milestone, what is fortunate is that the southern leg of the Keystone pipeline will be completed by the end of 2013. However, the delay of the northern leg puts 4,000 people on hold for work. Today, the southern leg is on day 410 of construction, and the hardworking Americans who devoted time and effort deserve these jobs.

While this administration promotes a job-focused agenda, it continues to cripple our Nation's entrepreneurial spirit. It's time we move past the rhetoric and make sure America continues moving forward.

TEN DAYS

(Mr. BERA of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BERA of California. Madam Speaker, we have 10 short days before this government could shut down. Yet today, after working only 9 days this month, Congress is about to go on recess. We shouldn't be leaving here today. We should be staying, working, and coming to a real agreement, not some partisan ploy.

If the government shuts down, our Active Duty military could face working without pay. Their families could suffer. Our veterans who are already facing unreasonable wait times could go with delayed benefits. And seniors who have paid for years into Social Security and Medicare may not get the services that they need. This is completely unacceptable.

Americans are sick and tired of partisan fighting. They want Congress to do their job and work. Let's put their

Printed on recycled paper.

economic security first. Let's actually pass a reasonable budget. Let's rebuild the middle class. Ten days, Madam Speaker. Let's do our work.

OBAMACARE: THE WORST LEGISLATION IN OUR LIFETIME

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Madam Speaker, 41, 19, 5, and zero. Madam Speaker, the House has voted 41 times to defund, dismantle, and repeal the President's disastrous health care law. Nineteen provisions of ObamaCare have been repealed or delayed. The Obama administration has delayed five significant provisions of the law. And HARRY REID and the Senate have not once brought a vote to the Senate floor.

Madam Speaker, as a business owner, I know that businesses don't want ObamaCare. They are being forced to cut employees and hours. Labor unions don't want the law. They've unsuccessfully lobbied the White House to be exempt. Families don't want it. They're seeing their premiums skyrocket and their current health care plans disappear. Even IRS agents, tasked with implementing and enforcing the law, don't want it. IRS Acting Commissioner Daniel Werfel said IRS employees don't want changes to their health care. And the majority of Americans don't want it. Everybody is seeking exemptions.

Madam Speaker, today the House will vote for the 42nd time to defund ObamaCare and keep the government running while the Senate has yet to act. Now is the time for our Senators to stand up and demand HARRY REID bring this vote to the floor. America is waiting on them to join us in our fight to get rid of ObamaCare, the worst legislation in our lifetime.

NOTEWORTHY BREAKTHROUGH FOR NEUROSCIENCE

(Mr. MCNERNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important breakthrough in statistics and neuroscience research. Neurological conditions are caused by the brain's communication networks, and these conditions can be studied at a systems level. Functional MRIs capture 3–D images of the brain over time, resulting in millions of measurements per subject and billions of possible connections.

A Rice University statistics professor, Genevera Allen, and her collaborators recently developed statistical methods to model how each individual's brain is wired and then applied these methods to synesthesia, a condition in which individuals automatically associate specific colors with numbers and letters. The team discovered that areas of the brain responsible for processing colors are functionally connected to areas that process letters and numbers in synesthetes. This breakthrough is relevant to other neurological diseases, such as autism and Alzheimer's, and demonstrates how statistical science is vital to neuroscience research.

I urge my colleagues to support critical science funding so that this type of work may continue.

JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

(Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the economy and jobs. The White House believes we're moving in the right direction. But for most Americans—especially for those 4.3 million Americans who have been out of work for more than 27 weeks—that is just not good enough. Progress is not happening fast enough.

Sadly, our Nation's labor participation rate now stands at 63.2 percent, the lowest rate since 1978. The news for our younger Americans is even more sobering. This year, collective student debt loans toppled $1 trillion. And a recent poll by Accenture found that 41 percent of recent college graduates were underemployed relative to their education, making paying off those student loans extremely hard.

What can we do to speed up job creation? Well, folks from the Indiana Chamber of Commerce visited me this week and they said we must reduce uncertainty. Washington can do that by solving our fiscal challenges, reforming our regulatory system, and stopping the job-killing taxes and disincentives set up by ObamaCare. House Republicans have a clear plan to create jobs and stimulate our economy, and it's time for our friends across the aisle to realize the status quo is just not acceptable.

AVOIDING A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. KILMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, as we all know, on September 30, the government will run out of funding. And I rise today to urge my colleagues here in Congress to stop the partisan bickering, to stop the games, and to work to avoid a government shutdown.

For folks back home on the Olympic Peninsula and around Puget Sound, a shutdown would have serious consequences. Troops at Joint Base Lewis-McChord and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard could go without pay. The Olympic National Park could close to tourists. Senior citizens could be delayed in receiving checks for Social Security. Veterans may go without the benefits and the care that they have earned.

Madam Speaker, I've spent the last 10 years working in economic development. The main thing that employers want from government is trust and predictability. And now, between sequestration and a potential government shutdown, Congress is on the cusp of fracturing both. What my constituents want is for us to get to work to solve our Nation's problems, not to make them worse. That's why we need to pass legislation as quickly as possible to avert this shutdown and then move forward on a bipartisan balanced budget that the American people deserve.

CONGRATULATING UNITED LAUNCH ALLIANCE

(Mr. BROOKS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the 852 employees of United Launch Alliance in Decatur, Alabama, for their hard work and commitment both to their jobs and to America. Because of their dedication, when using United Launch Alliance, America has secure access to space 100 percent of the time.

Two days ago, on September 18, 2013, ULA completed their 75th successful launch using an Atlas V rocket at Cape Canaveral. This was ULA's fourth launch in 2 months, ninth launch this year, and 40th successful launch of the Atlas V rocket.

Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the United Launch Alliance workers of Decatur for their achievement that embodies American exceptionalism. It is an honor to represent them in Congress.

BACKGROUND CHECKS

(Mr. PASCRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, tragedy happens, and we say we are shocked. ''This is a quiet neighborhood.'' ''This is a quiet town.'' ''This is a quiet city.'' When you examine the mass shootings in America over the last decade, it becomes abundantly clear that there are serious cultural and spiritual problems that have not been recognized. Any attempt to be reasonable, thoughtful, earnest in facing the recognized horror is, even in the Congress of the United States, met with downright skepticism or outright hate.

I wonder if we want to resolve this unique national paralysis. Somewhere between taking everyone's guns away and maintaining the status quo, we must find some workable answer. Do Senators and House Members have to be directly threatened before we agree to work together? One of our own has been shot down in her own district. We all said all the appropriate things and didn't do anything to prevent this kind of violence from happening again.

It would seem to me, Madam Speaker, to be very desirable to review the

biography, at least, of any person who applies to own a gun. Oversight of the process could be left to citizens representing the entire gun issue. We won't accept these violent acts in America any longer.

DEFUNDING OBAMACARE

(Mr. SMITH of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, when I talk to folks back home in my rural Missouri district, it remains clear that our families and businesses want to defund ObamaCare. As time goes on, the list of problems with the President's health care mandate continues to get longer. The reality of rising premiums, job-killing mandates, and jeopardized patient care are proof that this unworkable legislation must be stopped.

Today the House of Representatives will vote to defund President Obama's health care law. The vote will be a victory for my constituents who are adamantly opposed to ObamaCare and the disastrous impact it will have on our rural economy.

After the House of Representatives votes to defund ObamaCare today, the United States Senate must justify to the American people why ObamaCare is too harmful for businesses but should still be forced on families and individuals. The Senate must justify why special interests are eligible for waivers and delays while average Americans will be hit with ObamaCare's tsunami of mandates, fines, and confusions.

Madam Speaker, I urge the United States Senate to follow the House's lead and defund ObamaCare.

□ 0915

STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

(Mr. HOLT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, Social Security is one of the most successful programs of the Federal Government. However, many Americans don't realize that the wealthy pay a lower rate on taxable income into Social Security.

With Senator HARKIN, Representative LINDA SÁNCHEZ, along with many cosponsors, we have introduced legislation to scrap the wage cap on payroll taxes. Most Americans will, no doubt, think it is more fair that everyone pay the same rate, and the bill would stop the misguided claims that Social Security needs to be changed or scrapped.

It would allow increased monthly benefits. It would also provide a cost-of-living allowance that better reflects the actual cost of living for seniors.

I ask my colleagues to join us in this effort.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 352, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 59) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the amendment printed in House Report 113–216 is adopted and the joint resolution, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution, as amended, is as follows:

H.J. RES. 59

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2013 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution, that were conducted in fiscal year 2013, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–6).

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division B of Public Law 113–6).

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013 (division C of Public Law 113–6).

(4) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (division D of Public Law 113–6).

(5) The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division E of Public Law 113–6).

(6) The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (division F of Public Law 113–6).

(b) The rate for operations provided by subsection (a) for each account shall be calculated to reflect the full amount of any reduction required in fiscal year 2013 pursuant to—

(1) any provision of division G of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6), including section 3004; and

(2) the Presidential sequestration order dated March 1, 2013, except as attributable to budget authority made available by—

(A) sections 140(b) or 141(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law 112–175); or

(B) the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–2).

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for (1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2013 or prior years; (2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2013 funds; or (3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P–1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R–1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2013.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this joint resolution or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs: (1) the enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution; (2) the enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014 without any provision for such project or activity; or (3) December 15, 2013.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this joint resolution shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2014 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this joint resolution that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This joint resolution shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the joint resolution shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for

fiscal year 2013, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2013, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2013 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2013, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this joint resolution may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this joint resolution that was previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b) Of the amount made available by section 101 for ''Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses'', $470,638,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of subsection 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(c) Section 5 of Public Law 113–6 shall apply to amounts designated in subsection (a) for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

SEC. 115. Section 3003 of division G of Public Law 113–6 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this joint resolution by substituting ''fiscal year 2014'' for ''fiscal year 2013'' each place it appears.

SEC. 116. Section 408 of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736b) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for ''December 31, 2012''.

SEC. 117. Amounts made available under section 101 for ''Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Procurement, Acquisition and Construction'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the planned launch schedules for the Joint Polar Satellite System and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite system.

SEC. 118. The authority provided by section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) shall continue in effect, notwithstanding subsection (h) of such section, through the earlier of the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 119. Section 14704 of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied to amounts made available by this joint resolution by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for ''October 1, 2012''.

SEC. 120. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds under the heading ''District of Columbia Funds'' for such programs and activities under title IV of H.R. 2786 (113th Congress), as reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, at the rate set forth under ''District of Columbia Funds—Summary of Expenses'' as included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013 (D.C. Act 20–127), as modified as of the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ''The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Defender Services'' at a rate for operations of $1,012,000,000.

SEC. 122. For the period covered by this joint resolution, section 550(b) of Public Law 109–295 (6 U.S.C. 121 note) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for ''October 4, 2013''.

SEC. 123. The authority provided by section 532 of Public Law 109–295 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 124. The authority provided by section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 125. (a) Any amounts made available pursuant to section 101 for ''Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses'', ''Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology'', and ''Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be obligated at a rate for operations as necessary to respectively—

(1) sustain the staffing levels of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers, equivalent to the staffing levels achieved on September 30, 2013, and comply with the last proviso under the heading ''Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses'' in division D of Public Law 113–6;

(2) sustain border security operations, including sustaining the operation of Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems; and

(3) sustain the staffing levels of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, equivalent to the staffing levels achieved on September 30, 2013, and comply with the sixth proviso under the heading ''Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses'' in division D of Public Law 113–6.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on each use of the authority provided in this section.

SEC. 126. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for ''Department of the Interior—Department-wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'', there is appropriated $36,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, $15,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: *Provided further*, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of the Interior notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

SEC. 127. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'', there is appropriated $600,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of Agriculture notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

SEC. 128. The authority provided by section 347 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in section 101(e) of division A of Public Law 105–277; 16 U.S.C. 2104 note) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 129. Activities authorized under part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (except for activities authorized in sections 403(b) and 413(h)) shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2013, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter under the heading ''Department of Labor—Mine Safety and Health Administration—Salaries and Expenses'' in division F of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this joint resolution by substituting ''is authorized to collect and retain up to $2,499,000'' for ''may retain up to $1,499,000''.

SEC. 131. The first proviso under the heading ''Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance'' in division F of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to amounts made available by this joint resolution by substituting ''2014'' for ''2012''.

SEC. 132. Amounts provided by section 101 for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance'' may be obligated up to a rate for operations necessary to maintain program operations at the level provided in fiscal year 2013, as necessary to accommodate increased demand.

SEC. 133. (a) During the period covered by this joint resolution, any unobligated amounts available in the ''Nonrecurring expenses fund'' established in section 223 of division G of Public Law 110–161 (42 U.S.C. 3514a) may be transferred to ''Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary—

(1) to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7e),

and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency;

(2) for procuring security countermeasures (as defined in section 319F–2(c)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(c)(1)(B))); or

(3) to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic and other emerging infectious diseases, including activities such as the development and purchase of vaccine, antivirals, necessary medical supplies, diagnostics, and other surveillance tools.

(b) Products purchased with amounts made available by this joint resolution for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be deposited in the Strategic National Stockpile pursuant to section 319F–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b).

SEC. 134. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, there is appropriated for payment to Bonnie Englebardt Lautenberg, widow of Frank R. Lautenberg, late a Senator from New Jersey, $174,000.

SEC. 135. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ''Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration'' at a rate for operations of $2,455,490,000.

SEC. 136. The authority provided by the penultimate proviso under the heading ''Department of Housing and Urban Development—Rental Assistance Demonstration'' in division C of Public Law 112–55 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 137. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds shall be made available to carry out any provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) or title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152), or of the amendments made by either such Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—No entitlement to benefits under any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) or title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152), or the amendments made by either such Act, shall remain in effect on and after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, nor shall any payment be awarded, owed, or made to any State, District, or territory under any such provision.

(c) UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all unobligated balances available under the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 138. (a) IN GENERAL.—Until December 15, 2014, in the event that the debt of the United States Government, as defined in section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, reaches the statutory limit, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in addition to any other authority provided by law, issue obligations under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to pay with legal tender, and solely for the purpose of paying, the principal and interest on obligations of the United States described in subsection (b) after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

(b) OBLIGATIONS DESCRIBED.—For purposes of this subsection, obligations described in this subsection are obligations which are—

(1) held by the public, or

(2) held by the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

(c) PROHIBITION ON COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—None of the obligations issued under subsection (a) may be used to pay compensation for Members of Congress.

(d) OBLIGATIONS EXEMPT FROM PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT.—Obligations issued under subsection (a) shall not be taken into account in applying the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, to the extent that such obligation would otherwise cause the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, to be exceeded.

(e) REPORT ON CERTAIN ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury exercises his authority under subsection (a), the Secretary shall thereafter submit a report each week the authority is in use providing an accounting relating to—

(A) the principal on mature obligations and interest that is due or accrued of the United States, and

(B) any obligations issued pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

This joint resolution may be cited as the ''Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam 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 consideration of H.J. Res. 59, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Madam Speaker, the continuing resolution that we bring up today will keep the government operating into the next fiscal year. The base CR is straightforward, it's clean, it's short-term, it continues reductions in Federal discretionary spending. But most importantly, Madam Speaker, it will prevent a government shutdown.

The legislation also includes an amendment to the base bill, which adds the text of H.R. 2682, the Defund ObamaCare Act of 2013, and the text of H.R. 807, the Full Faith and Credit Act.

H.J. Res. 59 will fund the government for the first 76 days of fiscal year 2014, until December 15, 2013. It provides $986.3 billion in funding, approximately the same rate as the current post-sequestration level, with some minor adjustments.

The base bill is extremely clean. Additional provisions were only added in a very limited number of cases where adjustments were needed to prevent catastrophic shortfalls or unintended disruptions to critical programs or services. It simply keeps the lights on in our government to provide for the safety, security, and well-being of all Americans.

I'd like to remind my colleagues, Madam Speaker, both in the House and the other body, that a government shutdown is a political game in which everyone loses. It shirks one of our most basic duties as Members of Congress, and it puts our national security at stake.

To be clear, if this legislation is not enacted and we embark on a government shutdown, the consequences are severe. Our brave men and women in uniform don't get paid; our recovering economy will take a huge hit; and our most vulnerable citizens, including the elderly and the veterans who rely on critical government programs and services, could be left high and dry.

A government shutdown, even the illusion of the threat of a shutdown, says to the American people that this Congress does not have their best interests at heart.

This continuing resolution keeps this Congress moving in the right direction. It gives us time to solve the urgent fiscal issues facing our Nation, finding a balanced and attainable plan that eliminates sequestration, implements careful reforms for both discretionary and mandatory spending, and keeps our economy growing.

It is my hope that the House will pass this bill today, and that the Senate will act in short order so that this matter will be wrapped up well before the deadline on the 30th.

So I urge my colleagues to do their jobs as Members of the House, and to do what's best for this country, and vote ''yes'' on this bill today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will oppose this continuing resolution. On September 10, Chairman ROGERS introduced the CR, and his statement noted, ''This bill is free of controversial riders and does not seek to change existing Federal policy.'' How things have changed.

Unfortunately, this new package will attach not one, but two politically motivated, ill-conceived, doomed provisions. One directs the President to pay certain debts but not others in case House Republicans are determined to default on America's obligations. The other would defund the Affordable Care Act.

Defunding the Affordable Care Act has far-reaching consequences for all Americans. If the House CR is enacted, no funds could be used to administer payments calculated on the basis of ACA provisions.

Patients, doctors, hospitals, medical suppliers, and other health providers would all experience significant disruptions. Many of the improvements to Medicare made by the ACA would also have to be suspended, such as better coverage for preventive services, lower

costs for drug benefits, and stronger tools to combat health care fraud.

Most importantly, undermining the implementation of the ACA only gives our medical choices back to the insurance companies and keeps health insurance costs much too high for too many families.

The House Republican default plan is flawed as well. The majority proposes that if they force default on Federal debt, the U.S. should prioritize payments to Treasury bondholders, of which 47 percent are foreign owned.

So while we pay back China, the following Americans would be pushed to the back of the line: 1.4 million Active Duty troops; 780,000 troops in reserves; 3.4 million disabled veterans who served their country with honor; 1.1 million doctors and others who provide health care to seniors with Medicare; 32 million children in schools that need payments to continue serving nutritious lunches; 44,000 National Institutes of Health grantees conducting lifesaving medical research and providing an estimated 500,000 jobs.

We, my colleagues, should be focused on jobs, putting people to work. Instead, the Republicans want to play games of brinksmanship on the budget and the debt limit, even though the foreseeable consequence will be plummeting stock markets and businesses freezing their hiring.

The Republican budget plan itself shortchanges American jobs and infrastructure, results in education and defense layoffs, closes Head Start and after-school programs, and divests in health research; and the sequester, CBO tells us, will cost the United States economy up to 1.6 million jobs over the next year.

I hope, at some point, we are able to agree on a bipartisan CR that can be enacted. The one before us, unfortunately, is not it. Unfortunately, we'll be back here again next week facing the same crisis.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), the chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of the continuing resolution. I do so with no small amount of frustration, since Ranking Member KAPTUR and I worked hard on our Energy and Water bill, putting months of work into it. It passed the House and now is held up.

Ours was a tough, but a balanced, bill. We made some difficult choices to get under the $960 billion cap set by this House, while still funding our Nation's critical priorities, strong national defense, the work of the Army Corps of Engineers, and, yes, the work of the Department of Energy. And all that work will be thrown away unless we deal with sequestration and get back to what we call regular order.

Coming up with an approach to manage, or perhaps best, eliminate sequestration, is going to take some time. As those decisions are being made, our Nation must be kept open for business, and the government must provide critical services.

If the government shuts down, many of those services will not be funded. Military personnel will not be paid, and their families will suffer.

□ 0930

This would be an unpardonable breach of trust to our men and women in uniform.

Under the jurisdiction of our committee, the Energy and Water bill, many Army Corps of Engineers activities would quickly grind to a halt. That includes the dredging of waterways critical to American jobs and businesses and work on flood control structures such as levees.

At our national laboratories, critical and time-sensitive work to maintain the reliability of our nuclear weapons would also slow down. That would be unconscionable. Our work overseas to ensure that nuclear weapons materials are kept out of the hands of those who would do our country harm would also be curtailed.

The continuing resolution before us is a limited, temporary measure which includes no objectionable provisions and ensures the government keeps its obligations to the American people. It deserves passage so the Senate can quickly begin its consideration of the measure.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee.

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, this bill defunds still more than the Affordable Care Act. It undermines Medicare. It would end improvements in new prescription drug benefits, increases costs for those with Medicare Advantage, and hurts children covered by CHIP as well as the disabled. But this measure has still more peril for our country.

We in the House are like two ships passing in the night. House Republicans will pass this bill. It will sail off to the Senate, surely to return after the Senate has stripped off the effort to defund the Affordable Care Act. So then it will be squarely up to the Speaker of this House. Will he act as the captain of the entire House of Representatives or remain a captive of his right-wing Republican mates? Will he, as he acts, worry mainly about the risk to his Speakership or the risk to our entire Nation?

House Republicans, taking the ship over the cliff, will take the Nation's economic well-being with it. This is the inevitable danger of the course being chosen today by House Republicans. Only those blinded by rigid ideology can fail to see it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER), chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, for years, I have pushed for the return to regular order. This short-term CR will allow us to do just that by giving us time to finalize a broader budget deal, complete the fiscal year 2014 appropriations bills, and get our Nation's fiscal house in order by getting the budget process back to regular order.

Our appropriations process matters. It matters for the oversight of the sprawling Federal bureaucracy. It matters to control our government's spending, and it is a basic duty of the Congress that is explicitly spelled out in the United States Constitution.

This is necessary. A base CR prevents a disastrous government shutdown that no one wants and that would especially harm our men and women in uniform. I urge the Senate to pass this and the President to sign it into law as soon as possible to avoid a devastating and avoidable government shutdown.

Furthermore, this bill responds to the clear will of the American people by defunding ObamaCare, a tremendously flawed law that is casting havoc upon businesses and citizens alike and that must be repealed.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the leadership you are giving us on this bill, and I thank you for your commitment to regular order and to ensuring that, in the next few weeks, we wrap up the FY14 process the right way—by accomplishing all 12 of the appropriations bills.

I urge the Members to support this CR, and I look forward to its quick passage by the Senate and signature by the President to keep the government running and to avoid a needless shutdown.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON), chairman of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. CULBERSON. I thank the chairman.

Madam Speaker, today, the constitutional conservatives in the House are keeping their word to our constituents and our Nation to stand true to our principles to protect them from the most unpopular law ever passed in the history of the country, ObamaCare, that intrudes on their privacy. Our most sacred right as Americans is to be left alone.

We have also kept our word today in this continuing resolution to ensure that our government continues to operate while we negotiate in good faith with the President and with the Senate to find a way forward.

Our short-term continuing resolution fully funds every aspect of the government. In fact, it's important for people to remember that the Senate has had the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill for over 3 months, so they could have passed it a long time ago.

The Senate has had the Defense appropriations bill since late July. So they could have passed that bill a long time ago, put it on the President's desk, and we could have been sure that our military would have been paid.

The Senate has had the Department of Homeland Security bill since early June, and they've done nothing.

The Senate has had the Energy and Water bill since July 10 and have done nothing.

So we have done our job. We in the House, the constitutional conservative majority, have kept our word to our constituents and to our Nation to do our job to fund the essential aspects of the government and to ensure that we've done everything in our power to protect our constituents from the most unpopular piece of legislation ever passed in the history of the Congress, ObamaCare, by permanently and totally defunding it while protecting the core functions of the government.

It's essential that we pass this continuing resolution today from the perspective of our veterans so we ensure we have the funding available to handle the disability claims backlog, to ensure that we have the resources necessary for the military to continue to build the facilities they need around the world, and to ensure that our men and women have everything they need to protect this great Nation and our freedom in every corner of the planet.

I urge Members to join me in supporting this continuing resolution and to keep our word to defund ObamaCare.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), the outstanding ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding.

Madam Speaker, at the beginning of my remarks, I want to acknowledge that I have made a mistake and that I have been wrong for the nearly three decades I have served in the United States Congress. I regret to have to admit that. But this morning, in anticipation of today's debate, I took a look at article I of the Constitution and realized in article I, section 9, paragraph 7, I have been misreading it all of these years as a member of the Appropriations Committee. The paragraph reads: No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of a continuing resolution.

The Constitution says nothing about appropriations, apparently. Because since fiscal year 2007, this Chamber and the United States Senate, the Congress collectively, should have enacted—made discrete decisions, thought about legislation—84 appropriations bills. We have individually enacted nine.

I am appalled that in late July, early August, the last couple of weeks, every Member I have talked to in this Chamber on both sides of the aisle, senior and new, have said, if we can only do a continuing resolution, we can prevent the shutdown of the United States Government.

Today, in the United States Congress, we consider it a success if all we do is pass a continuing resolution to do what we did in fiscal year 2013, if we did what we did in fiscal year 2012, if we did what we did in fiscal years 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

We are governing this country by looking backwards. We have a responsibility to make decisions.

I want to remind my colleagues, just on the defense portion of this bill, of some of the initiatives that will now not take place because of the continuing resolution.

Under the leadership of Chairman YOUNG and the members of that subcommittee, one of our initiatives is to cut $153.5 million for unjustified cost growth of the Joint Strike Fighter. One of the initiatives we would like to enact into law but cannot under the continuing resolution is for the EA–18G. We want to cut $131.4 million for carryovers and cost growth.

What we would like to do, if we could legislate in this body, is to trim $104 million for the F–18. Imagine cutting the defense budget by $104 million in cost growth and for funding that is not needed in the coming fiscal year.

We would like to reduce $99.9 million for the Next Generation Jammer. Why? Because of poor program execution and contract delays.

Within the last couple of months, we had a failed ballistics missile defense test. We would like to reduce that account and take the initiative to cut it by $110 million.

But let's do a continuing resolution. Let's not make a decision about how we fund the National Park Service.

What about the U.S. Copyright Office? For God's sake, what is there to fight over in funding the U.S. Copyright Office?

What about the Bureau of Engraving and Printing? There must be some catastrophic fight we're having because they're going to be under a continuing resolution. Food safety administration, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

I am concerned and I want to make it clear that I profoundly appreciate the leadership of Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for trying to be responsible and get the job done. But if this continuing resolution is passed as is, until December 15, I have a profound fear that our colleagues will be so exhausted from lurching to another crisis next month that we will do a CR for the rest of the fiscal year and we will never go back to doing governance of this country.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), chairman of the Financial Services Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Thank you for yielding the time, Chairman ROGERS, and thank you for your leadership in this very difficult appropriations process.

Madam Speaker, I think everybody agrees that the appropriations process is one of the most important functions of this Congress, if not the most important. While we would all like to be here having finished all the appropriations bills, there just wasn't quite enough time.

□ 0945

So all we're asking today is for the Members to adopt this continuing resolution. It will continue funding the government for the next 3 months at the same level it was funded last year. That will give us the time, as a body, to finish all the appropriations bills—some have passed the subcommittee and the full committee; some have passed this House.

I know that the subcommittee that I chair, Financial Services, we had a number of hearings. Members worked hard to try to set priorities. It passed the subcommittee, it passed the full committee, and is ready to go before the House.

There are some very important things in that bill. I think we've all heard the stories about the IRS and how they singled out individuals and groups based on their political philosophy and then subjected them to intimidation and bullying. We were all outraged. So in our bill, we make a provision to say: We're going to hold you accountable, and we're going to use the power of the purse and ask you to come clean. No more of this. We actually condition some of the funding to the IRS as to whether or not they will put in place the safeguards that have been recommended to make sure they don't continue this kind of outrageous behavior, and also make sure it doesn't happen again.

So I think that we should pass this continuing resolution, fund the government for this short period of time, and put in place the spending bills that set priorities and that make the tough choices that we have to make in these difficult times.

So I urge all my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this continuing resolution.

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the chairman. I appreciate him yielding.

Madam Speaker, I have to tell you that I agree with the statement of my good friend from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY). In fact, most people sitting on the Floor are on the Appropriations Committee and agree with him that we

need to get back to regular order. I can tell you that our chairman and the ranking member have been trying to get us back to regular order where we pass individual appropriations bills and get them done. So far we haven't been able to do that, so it's necessary to do a short-term CR.

I can tell you that we've heard over the last couple of days a lot of talk about Republicans trying to shut down the government. That's the last thing we want to do. If we wanted to do that, we wouldn't be doing a short-term CR. The reason we're doing a short-term CR instead of a long-term CR is because we need to allow the Appropriations Committee to do their work—to finish their bills, to work with the Senate and get conference reports done, and do our individual bills. And that's what we're working on.

We can't fall into the abyss of a long-term CR. I will give you an example. As many of you know, the West has been on fire this summer—in fact, our chairman was out in Idaho reducing the number of fish in our streams out there this summer. He saw the effects of the fires and what it's having in Idaho and throughout the West. We were able to get into this short-term CR 636 million additional dollars to fund the Forest Service and the BLM in forest firefighting costs. If we do a long-term CR, we lose that $636 million. If we do individual bills, we will be able to keep it.

But we need to get to where we do individual appropriations bills so that we can have our priorities met. Some people think doing a long-term CR actually reduces spending. I will tell you that if you look at where we were last year—with our bills that we almost got done and then ended up with a long-term CR—the EPA is spending about $75 million more dollars this year than it would have under the bills that we would have passed. So if you think that's the way to save money, it's not. We need to do our job.

While I was talking about forest firefighting service, I have to tell you, since I've got the floor for a minute, how proud I am of the work that the Forest Service did, the contractors with the Forest Service, with hotshot crews from across the country. I met with some of them from Tennessee—I knew they were from Tennessee because they spoke funny. But they did an amazing, amazing job. We ought to be proud of the work they do, and we ought to make sure they have the resources to fight these wildfires.

Let's pass this short-term CR, keep the government operating, and let Appropriations finish their job.

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, a single mother in Houston, Texas, wrote me this letter:

> The Affordable Care Act is affecting my family. I am a single mother. I have raised five boys on my own. I currently work two jobs to keep up with my monthly mortgage and utility bills. This is because my primary employer would not hire me to work more than 29 hours per week thanks to ObamaCare. Now I have to work 7 days a week at two jobs to make ends meet.
>
> While I am thankful I have these jobs, I am unable to provide supervision and guidance I feel my son needs and deserves to be successful. I had to make a tough decision that I did not want to make. My son is now living with relatives in another city. I am depressed that ObamaCare has begun to tear my family apart and also has put an unhealthy burden on me.

Madam Speaker, real person, real tragedy. It's time to free Americans from the shackles of ObamaCare. Defund ObamaCare and tell the Senate to do the same.

And that's just the way it is.

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the chairman of the State, Foreign Ops Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to speak. Thank you for the hard work you've put into the bills in our committee.

I rise in support of the continuing resolution to keep the Federal Government operating through December 15. We hope this resolution will give the Congress and the White House time to come together on a comprehensive budget agreement.

I chair the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, and funding the bill directly supports U.S. national security. The world has never been a more dangerous place, and to cut back our diplomatic activities at this time would be irresponsible.

Failure to get a CR enacted would impact key posts, including Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq. This would mean dramatically reduced influence in key regions like the Middle East and Asia. Military assistance to our allies, such as Israel, could be affected if payments are not made as planned, potentially jeopardizing the readiness of our partners. This could also impact the U.S. jobs of the men and women producing American-made equipment.

One year ago, terrorists attacked and killed Americans in Benghazi. Failure to pass this CR could delay implementation of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board recommendations and jeopardize the safety of our diplomats who continue to serve abroad.

It's important that we pass this CR today and that the Senate consider it as quickly as possible. It is a basic function and the responsibility of Congress to keep the government open and working for the people who elected us. This bill simply does that.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote ''yes.''

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF. I want to thank Chairman ROGERS for moving this bill. It is very important.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.J. Res. 59, providing continuing appropriations for the initial weeks of fiscal year 2014 through December 15. This bill is needed to keep vital government services and programs operating past the end of the current fiscal year on September 30.

As the gentleman from Kentucky has stated, the Committee on Appropriations has made significant progress in moving annual appropriations bills. However, additional time is needed to allow for the prompt completion of our fiscal year 2014 appropriations work.

This resolution continues funding for discretionary programs at the current, post-sequestration level, including critical programs under the jurisdiction of the CJS Subcommittee, such as the operation of the Federal prison system. You can't shut down the Federal prison system. The FBI counterterrorism activities, the FBI team that's working with regard to Benghazi, as the former spokesman said, is also working on counterterrorism.

The weather forecasts. We have seen major storms hit this Nation all the way in the past year. To shut that down and the warnings and the satellite programs that they depend on. And also for the continued development of NASA space exploration programs.

Our Nation is in serious financial trouble, and it is well past the time that we put everything—every, every thing on the table, including entitlements, and agree on a long-term budget solution which includes an end to sequestration.

Hopefully, the 76 days provided in the resolution by the chairman will be enough time for an overall agreement to be reached, and also to allow us to pass regular appropriations bills for FY14.

I urge my colleagues and all Members of the Congress to support this CR, avoid a devastating government shutdown, and create a window of time for the Congress to fulfill a basic Constitutional duty: the appropriation of funds for government programs and services.

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT), the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Chairman ROGERS, for giving me the opportunity to speak in support of H.J. Res. 59, which is the FY14 continuing resolution.

Of course I think it's very obvious by the comments that the Republicans

have made on our side this morning that we do need to keep the government open at its current sequestered funding level and continue to provide the vital services that our constituents have grown to expect from government, and certainly make sure that we don't have a government shutdown.

As Chairman ROGERS had mentioned, I chair the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. Some may ask, why is it so important that we keep the government open? Can't we just go with another year-long CR?

I'd like to provide some reasons why the FY14 Ag Approps bill that passed the committee provides great benefits to the taxpayer and why we don't need to go to a year-long CR, and certainly why we don't need to do a government shutdown.

In the Ag Appropriations bill, we direct the States to be in full compliance with WIC and SNAP eligibility standards, and we increase oversight of vendors to rein in the costs. We require the USDA to report on strategies that are being implemented to help weed out fraud, waste, and abuse in the SNAP program.

One thing that I hear a lot about is the new school meal regulation. We want to provide more flexibility for local school districts as they implement these new school regulations for meals for the students.

We require the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to develop cost-benefit analysis of several Dodd-Frank provisions that are deemed to be duplicative and also very costly.

We encourage the USDA to finalize an inspection rule that has proven to decrease illness-causing pathogens in poultry operations at a reduced Federal cost. I can tell you, representing a district that grows a lot of poultry and produces a lot of poultry, that is very important.

So, in closing, Madam Speaker, let me just say I fully support H. Res. 59 and ask for my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL).

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this radical, right-wing effort to walk our economy off of a cliff and cause a government shutdown.

I invite my colleagues on the other side to wake up from this radical, ideological wet dream and come back to reality.

It's time for us to come to the negotiating table. It's time for us to talk about what we can do to avoid a government shutdown.

It takes health care coverage away from millions of people by blocking funding for ObamaCare.

□ 1000

This is the 42nd attempt to do so, and there is absolutely, as we all know, zero chance of it happening. It makes sure that we pay China first before we pay people in this country should the right wing continue to demand defunding ObamaCare at all costs and force a first-ever U.S. failure to pay its own bills.

We all know how this should end. There is a way to fund the government which would pass this Chamber with votes from both sides of the aisle. I can only hope that the Republican leadership will eventually listen to the pleas from Americans in my district and in the whole country and pursue this bipartisan effort.

Until then, I urge all Members to oppose this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill to continue to fund government while also defunding the President's health care law in ensuring that this country does not default on its debts.

While some might criticize this effort, this is not a Republican idea. Talk to union leaders. James Hoffa says that the President's health care law is destroying the middle class family and the 40-hour workweek. In fact, the President himself has acknowledged that the Senate author of the bill calls this law a train wreck, and then the President said that he wants to delay components of the law, but only for the privileged class, only for those people that can get access to the White House.

We are fighting to give that same relief to all American families. This law is unworkable. It's killing jobs in America. It's causing people to lose good health care that they have today.

In Louisiana alone, our families are facing over 50 percent increases in their health care premiums because of this law that's devastating our economy. It is not ready for prime time. The President has even acknowledged it. He's signed seven bills to defund or repeal components of the law himself.

It is time this House takes action and then the Senate does their job and takes action as well.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's courtesy, as I appreciate, actually, the hard work of the Appropriations Committee that has been placed in an impossible situation.

We still have pending the T-HUD bill. If people were serious about cutting government spending and enforcing the Republican budget, we would be having appropriations bills on the floor, and we would be dealing with them. We are not because the Appropriations Committee was given an impossible challenge. They were given funding levels that the House—the House—the House—will never approve, that Republicans in the House will never approve.

We are sitting here with ObamaCare as sort of a side show. It is going forward. Everybody in this Chamber knows that the President wouldn't sign a repeal bill, which would not go through the Senate anyway. That train has left the station.

I heard my friend from Indiana talk about real things. The Appropriations Committee, if they were given real spending limits and time on the floor and regular order—these are accomplished distinguished people who care about the integrity of government—they could work it out.

The quickest way to do it is if the Republican leadership would allow a conference committee on the budget. This is what has handcuffed the Appropriations Committee, they are operating under this unrealistic, ideological document that won't pass the House. If the Republican leadership would appoint conferees, we could work with the Senate that has passed its budget and get down and work out something that is agreeable. Then we won't have this fool's errand, we won't have the hard work of the Appropriations Committee and their staff off into the netherworld, and we could get down to cases.

It doesn't have to be this hard. Let regular order work; stop the side show.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

Mr. GARDNER. Madam Speaker, I rise to engage the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in a colloquy.

I would like to thank Chairman ROGERS for his dedication and willingness to work with all Members of the House of Representatives when their States are impacted by natural disasters. You have been very receptive, and I appreciate your efforts.

Right now, in Colorado, we are currently experiencing a major flood. It has impacted 15 counties, crossing over approximately 2,000 square miles. Certain areas received over 20 inches of rain, 19,000 homes have been damaged or destroyed and the destroy count is now above 2,000 homes. Many areas are still in crisis; and because of the vast devastation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency will be unable to provide an accurate damage assessment for at least 30 days.

Additionally, the Colorado Department of Transportation estimates that costs could exceed the $100 million cap which would exceed the State event cap on the highway funds in the Disaster Relief Act.

The tragedy and devastation caused by this severe flood necessitates a response from the Federal Government. I ask the chairman to consider working with me and other members of the Colorado delegation to help our State recover and rebuild from this tragedy.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. First, I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado for all of his efforts to help Colorado through all of this turmoil, a terrible disaster, and to recover from the flooding, especially.

I am aware of the dire need to help Colorado and provide access to emergency resources, including access to emergency transportation dollars. I look forward to working with the gentleman to address this important funding matter as quickly and expeditiously as possible.

I know I speak for all of the House when we say to the people of Colorado that our hearts are with you and our prayers are with you, and thank you for your great service.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the chairman for your support.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this cynical and misconceived funding bill, designed to push us into a government shutdown.

Yesterday, we saw this majority on a party-line vote rob food from the mouths of over 4 million low-income Americans, including children, seniors, and veterans. This resolution before us would only further punish American families and accelerate the majority's race to the bottom.

In fact, the majority's leadership has been quite explicit about their intentions. They want to lock in the cuts that we have seen to education programs and health programs. They want to make those cuts permanent. That's their opening position.

They have also been quite up front that the only way they would mitigate against these cuts is in exchange for cuts to Social Security, to Medicare, and to Medicaid. Even though these deep cuts are producing harmful results all over the country, the majority wants to use them as leverage for further negotiations. It is about ideology, and it is just a game to them. People's lives don't seem to matter.

Let me remind this body what's happening all over America because of the across-the-board cuts. More than 57,000 children are losing access to early learning through Head Start. Over 1 million of our most disadvantaged children at thousands of schools across America would lose access to the support they need to provide the instruction that they need.

Already overburdened State and local education agencies are being forced to pick up a higher share of the cost for educating more than 6 million students with special needs. Over 30,000 kids are losing access to childcare, putting their parents' jobs and their families' economic security even more at risk.

Hundreds of thousands of unemployed adults, veterans, seniors, and dislocated workers are losing access to job-training programs.

The biomedical research that saves lives in cancer, diabetes, autism, that research is being curtailed. I'm a cancer survivor. Biomedical research and the grace of God have allowed me to stand here today, but they would cut off biomedical research. It is either going to be delayed or lost. And the list goes on—food safety, law enforcement, public health. We compromise our economy, the health and the well-being of American families, and our very future as a Nation.

Instead of working to pass a compromised bill that addresses the budget in a serious and in a responsible manner, they have used this process to try, yet again, to derail the Affordable Care Act and deny Americans affordable care for the 42nd time. These Members have health insurance. Most Americans do not that they can afford.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. DELAURO. Members of Congress have health insurance. People in this Nation can't afford health insurance, but they would cut it off. They would make it impossible for people to get preventive care to keep their kids up to age 26 on their own health insurance coverage and say to the insurance companies, Go for it again. You can't deny people health care coverage and talk about preexisting conditions.

Families all over America are struggling. This budget resolution is designed to make it worse for them. This is not a game. We are talking about people's lives. We have a moral responsibility. We are here to represent the American people, not our own personal agenda, not our own political agenda and our own ideology. We have to do better. We must vote against this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. May I ask how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 11 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 6 minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, Mr. JOHN LEWIS.

Mr. LEWIS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague for yielding.

This is unbelievable. I cannot believe we are here again. With so much to be done, so much good that we could do, this Republican Congress wants to stop the country, to deny the people a chance to see a doctor. How many times are we going to do this? What is next? Medicare? Medicaid? Social Security? This is not right; it is not fair; it is not just.

Madam Speaker, the voters have spoken; the Supreme Court has ruled. The Affordable Care Act is the law of the land. It is constitutional, it is compassionate, it is what is right, it is what is necessary.

So much progress has been made. Young people can stay insured under their parents, more people will have coverage, coverage to help them see a doctor when they need to, coverage that covers.

The American people are counting on us. We must fulfill our constitutional responsibility to fund the Federal Government. We must keep the promise of health care to the American people. We will not go backwards. We have come too far and we cannot turn back.

Madam Speaker, health care is a right. It is not a privilege for the wealthy. Every citizen of the United States should be able to see a doctor when they need to. Every single one. This is a resolution that would stop that. It is not the American way. It is not the America that we believe in.

We should care for each other. We should look out for one another. We are one family, one house—the American House—and we should not pull the roof down on our heads to win political points.

Vote ''no'' on this backward deal. Vote for what is right, what is fair and just.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished leader.

□ 1015

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor in many ways: as a mother, as a mother concerned about the children of America, as a grandmother concerned about all of America's children, but as a mother who steps into this Chamber to say, ''This place is a mess.''

Let's get our House in order. We are legislators. We have come here to do a job for the American people, and that job means we have to make the government run for the good of the people. We are not here to expand government, but we're not here to eliminate government. If the idea is to limit government, let's work together to do that; but what is brought to the floor today is, without a doubt, a measure designed to shut down government. It could have no other intent. Its purpose is clear. If our colleagues on the Republican side deny that, then they have no idea of the gravity of the situation or—to quote ''The Music Man''—of the trouble that is contained in this resolution today.

It is a wolf in wolf's clothing. The underlying bill to shut down government—the CR—is reason enough to object to it because that bill will cost at least a million jobs in the course of the next year. It will cost a million jobs. It will not only do that; it will cut our investments in the future in education and in biomedical research.

The National Institutes of Health has the Biblical power to cure. Where there

is scientific opportunity, we have a moral obligation to meet that scientific opportunity with resources and to respect the talent, the intellect—the God-given intellect—of the science to cure. And what do we do in this bill? We say, ''No''—we cut that—doing serious damage to science, to health and, not only that, to our competitiveness as a Nation. It's a vote that guts those investments.

Not only that, if the underlying bill were not bad enough—if there were not reason enough to say, ''No. Are you kidding? No''—then they cloak it in wolf's clothing, and say, in their view, that they're going to defund the Affordable Care Act. Do you know what that's about? That's simply about putting their friends, the insurance companies, back in charge of medical decisions for your families—but it goes farther than that.

If that were not bad enough, it slashes the strongly bipartisan Children's Health Insurance Program by 70 percent, effectively eliminating an initiative that provides much-needed health care to millions of low-income children. I will remind my colleagues that that bill passed the United States Senate in a bipartisan way with a veto-proof majority, but that's not good enough for you. You've got to slash it by 70 percent to harm those children, once again, this week.

It wreaks havoc on the health care for our seniors by disrupting provider payments for Medicare and Medicaid. Either you don't know what you are doing or this is one of the most intentional acts of brutality that you have cooked up—with stiff competition for that honor. It cuts billions of dollars, again I say, from the National Institutes of Health, delaying important research and denying medical breakthroughs for future generations.

Democrats have a responsible proposal that balances, that reduces the deficit under the leadership of CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, our ranking member on the Budget Committee. It reduces the deficit in a responsible way; it ends the devastating across-the-board cuts of the sequester; and it makes investments in the future and keeps government open, as opposed to this bill—intended to shut government down. This keeps government open and working for the American people.

I know my colleague Mr. HOYER has been very vocal on this subject, and he will quote some Republicans in what they have said about this, so don't take it from us. Take it from you, Mr. Chairman, that this bill does not enable us to do the work of government.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this continuing resolution. It is a terrible proposition for our families and our communities and our country. It's always, always time for us to work together to help ensure, not endanger, the economic security and prosperity of the American people. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. I want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the House, for his leadership in bringing this bill forward.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this measure of providing for the continuing resolution.

Today, millions of Americans across this country are struggling. They are struggling to find good-paying jobs, and they are struggling to pay their bills, and their frustration with government continues to grow. These Americans—these hardworking, middle class Americans—are counting on their elected Representatives to show leadership during these hard times.

This continuing resolution will keep the government funded at its current level without increasing spending on the discretionary level while Congress finishes working on a real budget. Americans are tired of seeing their government continue to spend more and more of their hard-earned tax dollars, and for the first time since the Korean War, it will be possible to have two consecutive years of discretionary spending cuts.

This resolution will also protect the working middle class from the devastating effects of ObamaCare. Each week, we hear stories about how both major employers and small businesses are cutting back benefits and cutting back hours. The President's health care law is turning our full-time economy into a part-time economy. Even the heads of major unions who were once so supportive of ObamaCare want to see this law drastically changed to avoid further ''nightmare scenarios.''

Let's defund this law now and protect the American people from the economic calamity that we know ObamaCare will create.

Americans back home are fighting for their families, and we in Congress were sent to Washington by our constituents to fight for them. They have put faith in their leaders to do what's right. For this entire Congress, the House has led on restoring faith in our economy and trust in our government. We should pass this continuing resolution so the Senate can finally begin to do the same.

Again, I would like to thank the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, HAL ROGERS, for his work on this measure, along with the help of the gentleman from Louisiana, the Republican Study Committee chairman, STEVE SCALISE, for his hard work on the issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished whip, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. STENY HOYER.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today we are considering a measure to fund government only if the Democratic Senate and Democratic President will agree to dismantle the health care reform law that will help millions of Americans access quality, affordable care.

That isn't going to happen, and it is a blatant act of hostage-taking.

This Republican CR also lays the groundwork for a default on our debt—an unthinkable act—by instituting a ''pay China first'' provision, and it fully embraces the dangerous and irrational policy of sequester. This bill enshrines and confirms the descent into an economy-destroying, national security-undermining, and ineffective rendering of the government that our country and our people need.

The majority party, with its destructive obsession with the repeal of the Affordable Care Act and its unrestrained hostility towards government, has offered this bill notwithstanding Republicans' hollow claims of the irrationality of the sequester policy their party adopts. The majority does so notwithstanding their chairman's accurate description of their policy of sequester as ''unrealistic and ill-conceived''—his words, not mine—a policy which Chairman ROGERS, himself, says ''must be brought to an end.'' His words, not mine.

Chairman ROGERS' vote today and the votes of his colleagues will, I expect, do just the opposite. They will vote to continue a policy that will inevitably lead to an American decline and retreat.

I will not be party to the disinvestment in America's greatness.

Today's bill undermines the education of our children, the security of our seniors, the present and future health of our people, the strength, training, and readiness of our Armed Forces, the growth of our economy and the creation of jobs, the quality and viability of our infrastructure, the health of our environment, the proper compensation and respect for those who labor in the public sector, and most certainly, the honoring of America's debts and obligations.

Today's bill undermines all of those priorities and more. I will not support it, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it. It continues us on the path so aptly described by Chairman ROGERS—again, his words, not mine—as ''this lurching path from fiscal crisis to fiscal crisis.''

I urge my colleagues, with wisdom and courage on your side of the aisle, to oppose this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I am for a comprehensive, balanced, and responsible policy that will put this Nation on a fiscally sustainable, stable path. I have been and continue to be willing to work with all of my colleagues to adopt such a bill. I take nothing off the table. I believe it will take both reason and political courage to achieve such an objective. Americans are hoping and, yes, praying that

we will have such wisdom and such courage.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill and to commit themselves to adopting a bipartisan and effective alternative to this destructive and irrational path.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the minority whip is dead wrong. This measure protects the full faith and credit of the United States by assuring that our sovereign debt will be paid in full and on time.

It is imperative that our creditors know that whatever battles rage in Congress their loans to this government are absolutely secure. Our ability to pay all of our bills depends on our credit, and this resolution guarantees it. It also addresses two crucial fiscal concerns.

I am getting frantic and heartbreaking calls from folks who have just received staggering increases in their health premiums, who have been notified their health plans are being dropped, or who are having their work hours cut back as a result of ObamaCare. This stops that train wreck.

Second, it's for limited duration. CRs abandon our fundamental responsibility to superintend the Nation's finances. They should only be used as stopgap measures, and this bill does that. This resolution keeps the government open while meeting these vital tests.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Madam Speaker, this vote is about more than these two throwaway provisions, which we know are not going to be taken seriously—and should not—by the Senate or by the country, but I am going to oppose it for another reason: because I used to be very proud of this institution.

I used to be able to go through my community—and many of those who have served as long as I have know what it was like—and be proud to be a Member of Congress, to know that we had improved the lives of our constituents, that we had helped them build bridges and buildings and roads, that we could walk through the NIH campus being proud of what we had done for biomedical research, knowing we were improving lives in curing illnesses.

We know what the government can do. This bill doesn't allow the government to do what it can to improve the lives of our people. We need to believe in this government again. We need to do what this Congress was meant to do. We need to fund the government adequately to be a first-class society with a first-class economy that can compete and beat anyone. We can't do that on the cheap, and that's why we ought to vote against this.

□ 1030

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. NUNNELEE), a hardworking member of our Appropriations Committee.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for yielding, but more importantly for his leadership.

The people sent me to Congress to help preserve liberty for future generations by limiting government and growing the economy. There's not a single law worse for individual liberty, for limited government, or job creation than ObamaCare. We must get rid of ObamaCare and replace it with a system that provides choice, lower costs, and puts patients in charge of their health care decisions.

Today, we're standing up for our principles, our constituents, and for Americans. We will pass this bill today out of the House, and I encourage my conservative colleagues in the U.S. Senate to take up this fight and stand with us to make sure we defund ObamaCare.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. I thank my friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, all of us are trying to keep the government open, yet the Federal Government at the moment is engaged in contingency plans in case of a shutdown, and so is the District of Columbia.

Because its budget is here, this local budget, this balanced $8 billion in local funds is right here because the Congress requires it to come and hasn't freed the D.C. budget. It cost us 3,000 hours and $131,000 in 2011 to prepare for a shutdown.

When speaker Newt Gingrich was the Speaker of the House, he worked with me to keep the District of Columbia open even as the Federal Government closed down, because one thing is clear: the only thing worse than closing down the United States Government is closing down an innocent bystander with not a dime in this fight, the capital city of the United States.

Free the budget of the District of Columbia. Don't close down the Nation's Capital.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, might I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 3 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from New York has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, the evidence is very clear that ObamaCare is actually hurting people.

In the last week, I've heard from several constituents like Mike, Jim, and Kathleen who told me that they recently received their notice that they no longer have their insurance policy and must go into the exchange. Upon exploring that, they found out their policy in the exchange will cost anywhere from 50 percent to 100 percent more and have higher deductibles and copays. They're not sure of what plan they can go on. They're not sure of what the totality of the benefits and costs will be. Kathleen is on a fixed income and is older. She may have to have a policy with coverages that she doesn't want or need. I hear heartbreaking stories like this from my constituents in the metropolitan Omaha area. These are just three real-life examples of how ObamaCare is truly hurting people and squeezing them.

I want the Senate to join us in acting on defunding ObamaCare. Let's start over in a real bipartisan way and really help folks get the health care they need.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The people are counting on us to do our jobs, to work together, to create jobs, to keep the government open and to keep the economy running. This is not the time or the bill for relitigating health reform or for holding up the administration's ability to protect the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

With the great suffering in the wake of another natural disaster in Colorado—my heart goes out to all those families who've lost lives, who've lost loved ones, who've lost property—this is not the time, my friend, to limit the ability of the United States of America to give relief to those losing loved ones, homes, and livelihood.

Republicans refuse to work together with the Senate and the White House to bring a constructive piece of legislation to this floor today. Instead, we consider a bill we know is destined for failure in the Senate and would be vetoed by the White House.

For months, the majority has failed to lead. They have refused to appoint Members to work with the Senate on a top-line spending number. They can't even pass their own spending bills in this Chamber. We remember how the very important Transportation and HUD bill had to be pulled off the bill because they couldn't find the votes. Today, they risk halting government services, functions vital to the American people and our economy, even when their own appropriations chairman, my friend, Mr. ROGERS, had said we should end the sequester, find a balanced plan forward. Just days before the end of the fiscal year, they're still playing political games.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, support the responsible replacement of the sequester with a balanced plan to create jobs and keep our economy moving. I know we can do it, and I would be pleased to be part of that partnership with the chair, Mr. ROGERS.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

We are doing a CR, even though the Appropriations Committee on the House side passed 11 of the 12 bills through the committee, four of them across the floor of the House and the remaining ones waiting for floor time as we've run out of time. Consequently, this continuing resolution will continue the government past the September 30 end of the fiscal year.

We were unable to pass the appropriations bill singly on the floor because of lack of floor time, but also because the House and Senate never agreed to an overall number to which we could mark. Consequently, we were not able to bring those bills out because of that limitation.

With this CR until December 15, if we are given a number common with the Senate to which we need to mark the individual 12 bills, we will do so. This is a hardworking committee. We are pragmatists. We know that we have to pass bills to fund the government, thus this bill.

If we were intending to close down the government and shut it down, we wouldn't be here with this bill. We would just sit there. But this is an effort by the majority party in the House to continue the government and avoid a shutdown while we work out the differences on these funding bills for fiscal year 2014.

Madam Speaker, this continuing resolution is straightforward, it's clean, it's short term, it continues reductions in Federal discretionary spending. I would point out we've actually cut discretionary spending the last 2 years by $120 billion, the first time that's occurred since World War II. We're trying to be responsible. This bill is responsible, and I urge a ''yes'' vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Madam Speaker, I plan to vote no on final passage of H.J. Res. 59, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution.

Congress has a responsibility to the American people to pass a budget that funds the government and reflects the priorities of the American people. Instead of working with Democrats to end sequestration and pass a budget that will create jobs, strengthen the middle class, and make investments in housing, education and maintaining our critical infrastructure, the Majority is willing to force a disastrous government shutdown in order to try to defund the Affordable Care Act for the 42nd time in the House of Representatives.

Instead of lurching from manufactured crisis to manufactured crisis, I stand ready to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass a clean Continuing Resolution, work on a balanced budget that makes smart investments and responsible cuts, and pass comprehensive immigration reform. That is what my constituents in the 4th Congressional District of Illinois expect from us in Congress.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this continuing resolution, but I would much rather be rising today in support of the Fiscal Year 2014 Defense Appropriations Bill. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to do their job, and we're left again with no option but to pass a CR.

However, as much as a CR is a painful and inefficient way to govern, the threat of shutting down the government is far worse. Let me give you some examples of impacts of a government shutdown on the Department of Defense: all military personnel will continue to serve and accrue pay, but will not actually be paid until appropriations are available; most civilians, having recently been furloughed for six days, will be furloughed again until appropriations are available; military medical treatment facilities will scale back operations, impacting routine medical and dental procedures; death benefits to families of military members killed in the line of duty would be delayed; almost all weapon and facility maintenance activities would stop; any new contracts, including renewals, extensions, or exercising of options, may not be executed; almost all travel or permanent change of station (PCS) moves would be delayed or canceled; and almost all professional training and educational activities would stop.

Those are just a few examples, but I think they point to how the readiness and morale of our Armed Forces would suffer if we do not pass this CR. The impact of a shutdown on the Department and the military and civilian families—many of whom live paycheck to paycheck—is simply catastrophic. Therefore, it is imperative we pass this bill, and that the Senate act quickly to ensure appropriations are available on October 1st.

But that is just the first step. This must be followed—and followed quickly—by a comprehensive budget deal so we can conference and enact true fiscal year 2014 appropriations bills. The Department, and more specifically, the men and women serving this Nation, need and deserve some fiscal certainty which will only come with a 2014 Defense Appropriations Bill and a long-term comprehensive budget deal.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this poorly conceived, politically charged, and economically disastrous Continuing Resolution before us.

With a few hours left for legislative work before the end of the fiscal year, not one of the twelve funding bills required to keep the government open has been enacted into law. In fact, a number of bills have never even been brought before the Appropriations Committee for debate. Even the initial short-term continuing resolution had to be pulled from the floor because of Republican infighting.

My colleagues, the appropriations process—that hallmark of Congress's constitutional authority and wellspring of our power to conduct oversight and set national priorities—is on life support and in danger of total collapse.

Unfortunately, this bill is yet another example of the complete abdication of our Committee's constitutional responsibility, as we have allowed fringe members of this body to craft a bill that stands no chance of becoming law.

Let me repeat that in case there is any confusion—the bill before us now has absolutely no chance of being enacted—zero.

Therefore, the only reasonable conclusion to draw is that the Republican majority is intent on once again taking us to the brink of shutdown—this time because of the zealot-like opposition in their ranks to improving health care access for millions of Americans.

A government shutdown—which this bill invites—will hamper our economic recovery, deny benefits to millions of Americans, and once again compromise this institution and its core functions.

I urge my colleagues to reject this ideologically-driven CR.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I have come to the floor too often this Congress to fight against legislation that harms the most vulnerable members of our society and hinders access to health care for Americans across the country. Rhode Islanders, the American people, and I have seen enough. It is time for Republicans to stop perpetuating and exploiting these self-imposed crises for political gain and join with Democrats to find consensus on the budget, put people to work, grow our economy and strengthen the middle class.

But instead of House and Senate Leaders working together to achieve a balanced compromise, we will vote this afternoon on an untenable bill, wasting yet another opportunity to address sequestration that even the Republican Chairman of the Appropriations Committee has called ''unrealistic and ill-conceived.''

With this continuing resolution, Republicans are making a 42nd attempt to repeal the Affordable Care Act, which would not only prevent millions of families from becoming insured, but would also gut the well-established Children's Health Insurance Program that provides coverage to over eight million moderate to low-income children.

In Rhode Island, we have finally started to recover from the Great Recession. In April, we saw our unemployment rate drop below 9 percent for the first time since 2009, yet only yesterday we learned it had crept back up to 9.1 percent. Meanwhile, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the economic drag from the sequester will cost us up to 1.6 million jobs by this time next year. Hardworking Rhode Islanders are scrimping to get by as it is. We simply cannot afford another hit to the economy. We have a responsibility as their representatives to ensure that this downward trend in employment is not only stopped in its tracks, but reversed.

Democrats have offered a responsible, balanced alternative to fund the government and end the devastating, across-the-board cuts of the sequester with a mix of spending cuts and revenue measures to reduce the deficit in a responsible way. Regrettably, House Republicans have refused seven Democratic requests to allow a vote on this proposal.

Every day, I hear stories from Rhode Islanders about the harmful effects of sequestration on their lives and livelihoods. We seek public office to represent the interests of our constituents, and to give a voice to those who can't always speak for themselves. We must work together to help grow the economy and provide for investments in education, military readiness, research, public safety, infrastructure, and the health of our country.

I urge my Republican colleagues to reject this highly damaging funding bill and join Democrats in passing a budget that addresses sequestration so we can alleviate the persistent a drag on our economic recovery. We owe it to the hardworking families and business owners who are looking to us for stability, certainty and opportunity.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I oppose defunding the Affordable

Care Act. This is just another attempt by the majority to thwart a law, one that was upheld by the Supreme Court, that they just don't like. They didn't vote for it. There are a lot of laws I didn't vote for, but I move on and help my constituents navigate the new system.

But, two weeks from the roll out of the health insurance marketplaces, Republicans are focused on how to dismantle the law instead of how to help their constituents access the help this law provides.

Defunding the law doesn't make it go away, it just means the government becomes less efficient.

People will be required to buy health insurance, but the marketplaces won't be available to offer them the low-cost high quality options they need.

Madam Speaker, we need to work together to improve this bill. But holding the country and the federal government hostage in a half-baked attempt to do something that hasn't worked for 41 consecutive attempts is misguided.

Let's work to improve the bill and let's all go home and help our constituents understand the complexities of the health insurance marketplaces and assist them in purchasing the health insurance that will improve their lives and increase their economic security.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.J. Res. 59, which makes continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 2014, because it continues the devastating cuts to education set in motion by the sequester and permanently defunds the Affordable Care Act (ACA), legislation that will help save the lives of millions of Americans.

H.J. Res. 59 locks in the damaging sequester cuts through December 15 and even sets funding slightly below the current, post-sequestration level.

It is long past time for Congress to reverse course from the austerity approach that included slashing education across-the-board by 5 percent this year—the equivalent of cutting nearly all education programs and Head Start by roughly $3 billion.

We need to end the sequester now by passing H.R. 900, the ''End Sequestration Now Act,'' of which I am an original co-sponsor.

Madam Speaker, the level of cuts imposed by sequestration have already taken federal funding back to pre-2004 levels while our nation's schools are serving nearly 6 million more students since that time.

Madam Speaker, to ensure equity for all students, Congress must reverse this course.

To date, a disproportionate share of sequester cuts have impacted higher-poverty communities and therefore, students most in need—57,00 children have already lost critical seats in Head Start classes, schools served by Impact Aid have already seen drastic reductions in funding, and additional harmful impacts are beginning to be felt in classrooms as the school year begins.

Many of these school districts and their students rely heavily on federal resources for education funding; some even up to 5 percent of their total revenue.

Madam Speaker, Americans have suffered long enough from the adverse impact of sequestration that House Republicans seek to continue with resolution. The damage has been great and continues to get worse with each passing day the Republicans refuse to work across the aisle to reach agreement on a budget plan that is balanced and sensible.

Consider the damage inflicted or to be inflicted on the American people by sequestration:

EDUCATION

Teachers and staff for the 23 million students in high-poverty schools would be reduced by up to 47,000.

Education services for 6 million students with disabilities would be curtailed.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL SECURITY

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program would be eliminated, resulting in 1,400 fewer police officers on the street.

Our national security is being weakened as Army training rotations are being canceled; earlier this year nearly one-third of Air Force squadrons were grounded; and maintenance on equipment and facilities is being deferred.

More than 600,000 civilian Defense employees (85 percent) were furloughed this summer for more than one week, meaning a pay cut of more than $1 billion.

$37 billion in cuts to defense this fiscal year is harming economic growth and our military readiness.

HEALTH

Cutting $1.5 billion from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) means less research into preventing, treating, and curing diseases that affect millions of Americans, like cancer, diabetes, and heart disease.

A $285 million cut for the Centers for Disease Control is limiting their ability to detect and combat disease outbreaks like pandemic influenza; plan for public health emergencies; and facilitate immunizations that keep you and your family healthy.

Cutting NIH by $6.7 billion will hold back life-saving research.

SENIORS

More than 5 million fewer meals are available for low-income seniors through Meals on Wheels and related programs.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOB-CREATING INVESTMENTS

Community Development Block Grants to ensure decent affordable housing, provide services to the most vulnerable, and create jobs by expanding and retaining businesses cut to lowest level in its history.

Clean energy and efficiency research are cut by nearly one-half and breakthrough cutting edge advanced energy research cut 81 percent from 2013 enacted level.

Major job-creating investments in highways, transit, railways, bridges and ports through the TIGER program would be eliminated, while putting modernization of the air traffic control system at risk.

EPA cut by more than ⅓ and grants to local communities for clean water and drinking water slashed.

It is time for Congress to reject a continuation of these draconian cuts and replace the sequester with a balanced package that demands additional revenue, including closing corporate tax loopholes.

Instead of continuing sequestration levels of funding, and trying for the 42nd time to defund, delay, or impede the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, we need to work together to develop a balanced and responsible plan that makes the necessary investments that will generate economic growth and create jobs that will enable Americans to live a middle class life.

We should reject this resolution and adopt the substitute resolution offered by my colleague, Congressman VAN HOLLEN, the Ranking Member of the Budget Committee.

The Van Hollen alternative is vastly superior to the resolution before us because it eliminates the sequester's immediate, excessive, and irresponsible cuts to vital investments and replaces these with a roughly 50/50 combination of targeted spending cuts and limits on tax breaks to reduce the deficit in a balanced way.

Moreover, the proposal achieves over $75 billion more in deficit reduction than the sequester would have achieved by doing the following:

Targeted spending cuts—refocuses farm subsidies and makes targeted reductions to out-year defense spending consistent with both the President's budget request and the House Democratic budget.

Additional deficit reduction—reduces deficits by over $75 billion more than the sequester amount.

I urge all members of the House to join me in voting to reject this irresponsible resolution that will not create jobs, places our economic recovery at risk, threatens the health security of millions of Americans, and jeopardizes the creditworthiness of our nation.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Feb. 25, 2013]

SEQUESTRATION BUDGET CUTS WOULD BE ACROSS-THE-BOARD IN HOUSTON, COUNTY

(By Mike Tolson)

Like a hurricane churning across the Gulf of Mexico, the looming federal sequestration threatens everything in its path. If the deep and automatic federal budget cuts actually take place starting Friday, there will be damage somewhere, perhaps a lot of somewheres.

In Houston and elsewhere, airport lines could grow and flights canceled. Passport lines may stretch even longer out the door. Criminal investigations could move at a slower pace. And federal housing vouchers might not be issued, leaving low-income residents and their landlords in a frightening limbo.

The broad cuts designed under the umbrella of sequestration were intended by Congress and President Barack Obama to create such a severe alternative to bipartisan compromise that it would force lawmakers to come up with a better budget solution. So far, no such luck.

''We all agree that we need to cut unnecessary waste in the federal budget and streamline operations, but sequestration isn't the way to manage government spending,'' said Houston Congressman Gene Green, a Democrat. ''It's like taking a hatchet to surgery instead of a scalpel. I'm hoping leadership resolves their differences before the eleventh hour.''

Ted Cruz, the freshman GOP senator from Texas, said in Houston last week that he saw little hope that a deal would be reached.

''There is a very substantial likelihood that the sequester will go into effect,'' said Cruz, who blamed Obama's unwillingness to embrace other cuts. ''I am hopeful that if it does . . . it will result in some compromises.''

A statement from the White House Sunday said: ''The President is willing to compromise, but on behalf of the middle class he cannot accept a deal that undercuts their economic security.''

Obama has a plan to reduce the deficit by more than $4 trillion.

Because the cuts are across-the-board, there is little order or sense to what will be affected. Most agencies and programs would see cuts in the range of 8 to 10 percent,

though some things are exempted, such as food stamps, college loan grants and the school lunch program.

'DEVASTATING BLOW'

Experts say the effect will be gradual in many cases. A quick political resolution would see minimal disruption. Should the impasse continue, the cuts will be seen and felt in scores of different places, from neighborhood Head Start programs to the world-renowned Texas Medical Center, where $652 million of federal National Institutes of Health grant money comes in every year for medical research.

''We don't know how it's going to play out, but it could be a devastating blow,'' said Dr. Robert Robbins, president and CEO of the Texas Medical Center Corporation. ''We are talking hundreds of grants a year. We are very concerned about this, needless to say.''

Johnson Space Center already has suffered cutbacks from the end of the space shuttle program and a hiatus in human spaceflight. Now it could see an estimated 5,600 jobs affected, with other space centers across the nation facing a similar scenario.

''These damaging cuts would slash roughly 5 percent from the agency's current annual budget during the remaining seven months of the 2013 fiscal year, a loss of about $726 million from the president's budget request,'' NASA said in a statement.

In some instances, the effect of sequestration cuts could be noticed right away. U.S. Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood warned that air travelers will encounter longer lines, canceled flights and shuttered airports in some cases, if Congress fails to act before the deadline. In preparing to reduce its expenditures by $600 million, LaHood said he will begin to furlough 47,000 employees for approximately one day per pay period through September.

A report prepared by the Texas House in January found:

—Texas would be one of the most severely affected by job losses, standing to lose almost 99,000 defense jobs and 60,500 non-defense jobs, putting the state third behind California and Virginia with the top job losses per state.

—The Texas Education Agency's estimated reduction of $517.6 million is the most significant agency cut. The Houston Independent School District has estimated a possible loss of $12 million, much of it aimed at low-income students.

—The University of Texas system predicts that cuts to research could total from $114 million to $123 million annually across all institutions.

—Texas Department of Transportation stands to lose up to $50 million of the $3 billion it normally receives, based on estimates. Road building and transit projects eventually will face money woes, but sequestration's effects won't be immediate, and the agency is awaiting clarity from federal officials before making any changes to upcoming projects. Major transit projects, meanwhile, are unlikely to suffer at all.

Defense cuts were ''especially concerning'' to the House committee that looked at the impact. Texas is home to 15 active-duty military installations. Sequestration cuts would affect not just active duty military but also civilian employees and thousands of contractors and suppliers in the state as well as the Texas National Guard.

EVICTION THREAT

Texas cities, likewise, face daunting cutbacks in numerous areas. More than 900 families in the Houston Housing Authority's rental voucher program, for example, could be at risk of eviction if the cuts come down, said CEO Tory Gunsolley, who noted that the city covers 70 percent or more of their rent. Also slashed would be funding for homeless families, emergency shelters and housing for those with AIDS.

''At this point you're cutting into bone,'' Gunsolley said.

Counties, too, will face tough decisions. Nonprofit and community groups rely on Harris County's Community Services Department for program funding, which is awarded in October. Each funding letter reminds the recipient that if HUD funding is cut, their funding will drop, too, said director David Turkel.

SOME POSSIBLE CUTS IN TEXAS

According to White House estimates released Sunday, the sequestration could include these cuts this year in Texas:

$274.8 million: in military pay to 52,000 civilian Department of Defense employees who would be furloughed

$51 million: for about 620 teachers, aides and staff who help children with disabilities

$8.5 million: for clean water and air quality efforts, as well as pollution prevention from pesticides and hazardous waste

$6.8 million: to help prevent and treat substance abuse, resulting in around 2,800 fewer admissions to substance abuse programs

$3.6 million: for meals for senior citizens

$2.3 million: for job search assistance, referral and placement for 83,750 unemployed residents

$2.2 million: in grants for fish and wildlife protection

$1.1 million: in grants that support law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention, corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, and crime victim and witness initiatives

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, on September 20, 2013, I was hosting President Obama and Ford Motor Company President Allan Mulally in Missouri's 5th Congressional District, which I have the honor of representing in Congress. We were at the world-class Ford Claycomo Plant where the proud members of UAW #249 produce the top-selling F-150 Ford pick-up truck.

Had I been present and voting on H.J. Res. 59, Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, I would have voted no because this bill will cause irreparable harm to hard-working Americans and our national economy. We in Congress owe our constituents better and I remain committed to working across the aisle to forge a bipartisan consensus.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this continuing resolution, which is part of a reckless plan from our Republican colleagues to shut down the United States government unless we shut down the Affordable Care Act, a law that is already providing protections to children in this country with pre-existing conditions and seniors on Medicare with high drug costs.

Moreover, as the Republican majority plans to potentially shut down the government, they refuse to take action on the sequester, which is causing real harm to our economy. The independent, nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) says that at this time next year we could have up to 1.6 million fewer jobs in this country as a result of the sequester. We could see economic growth cut in half.

The Democrats have a proposal to replace the sequester with targeted cuts over a period of time to big tax breaks like oil and gas subsidies. This is a plan that would achieve even more deficit reduction without the job-killing, meat-ax cuts to the programs that grow our economy.

Our country needs practical solutions, not self-inflicted economic wounds. I urge my colleagues to oppose this damaging continuing resolution and bring up my legislation to replace the sequester and avoid a government shutdown.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution, as amended.

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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Enyart moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 59 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the joint resolution (before the short title), insert the following:

FULL-YEAR FUNDING FOR ACCOUNTS TO PROCESS SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICARE, AND VETERANS BENEFITS

SEC. 137. Notwithstanding section 106, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution for the following accounts shall remain available until September 30, 2014:

(1) ''Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses''.

(2) ''Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services—Program Management''.

(3) ''Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration''.

PROHIBITION ON CUTS OR MODIFICATIONS TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

SEC. 138. None of the funds made available by this joint resolution may be used to develop or implement a system that—

(1) reduces old-age, survivors, or disability insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act, or privatizes the Social Security program that provides such benefits; or

(2) reduces benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, eliminates guaranteed health insurance benefits available to seniors or individuals with disabilities under such program, or establishes a Medicare voucher plan that provides limited payments to Medicare beneficiaries in order to purchase health care in the private sector.

FULL-YEAR FUNDING FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL ACCOUNTS

SEC. 139. Notwithstanding section 106, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution for the following accounts of the Department of Defense shall remain available until September 30, 2014:

(1) ''Military Personnel, Army''.

(2) ''Military Personnel, Navy''.

(3) ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps''.
(4) ''Military Personnel, Air Force''.
(5) ''Reserve Personnel, Army''.
(6) ''Reserve Personnel, Navy''.
(7) ''Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps''.
(8) ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force''.
(9) ''National Guard Personnel, Army''.
(10) ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force''.

INCREASED FUNDING FOR ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM WITH OFFSET

SEC. 140. The rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for ''Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Payments to Air Carriers'' is hereby increased, and the rate otherwise provided by such section for ''Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Transportation Planning, Research, and Development'' is hereby reduced, by $2,700,000.

Mr. ENYART (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill nor send it back to committee if adopted. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage as amended.

Madam Speaker, we are 9 short days from the end of the fiscal year and 3 weeks from when we, as a Nation, can no longer pay our bills.

In 2011, congressional leaders changed the rules for the first time ever by debating whether the United States should voluntarily refuse to pay its bills. Congress ultimately raised the debt limit, but this partisan brinksmanship led to business uncertainty, a drop in consumer confidence, and the first ever downgrade of our Nation's AAA credit rating. Most importantly, it cost job growth.

I cannot believe that the full faith and credit of the United States would be threatened by this House. I cannot fathom how we can choose not to pay the bills we've already incurred.

As we stand here today, we're hurdling toward a government shutdown and once again facing default. I'm offering this amendment because the last thing we should be doing is threatening seniors with losing their Social Security and Medicare. Our troops, protecting us both domestically and overseas, shouldn't have to worry about whether they'll be paid. With this amendment, Social Security checks will be processed and mailed on time; Medicare and veterans benefits will not be cut nor delayed; our service men and women, serving around the world, will receive the pay they have earned. This amendment prohibits Social Security from being privatized and Medicare from being turned into a voucher program.

Madam Speaker, I represent 136,263 Social Security recipients and a thousand more veterans in southern Illinois. These are real people, not statistics. They're not only the retired; they are the disabled, widows, spouses, and children who look to us for leadership and depend upon us to do the right thing.

Madam Speaker, our Nation is at a crossroads. This body was sent here by our constituents to govern. Instead, a determined few have turned the House of Representatives away from solving problems and are creating problems. We need to turn to the most important work of our great Nation today: creating jobs for those who want to work but can't find employment.

□ 1045

I hope my colleagues across the aisle will signal to the American people that they are ready to get about the serious business of governing. Join me to protect our seniors, our veterans, and our brave servicemen and -women. We cannot do less.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation on the point of order, and I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation is withdrawn.

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. This continuing resolution we spent the last hour debating is absolutely necessary to keep the lights on in our government. A shutdown is not what our businesses need, not what our troops need, not what our people need, and not what our country needs.

The CR is straightforward. It's short term. It gives us the time we need to sort out our fiscal differences with the other body. By funding the government until December 15, Congress and the President will have time to construct a budgetary path forward that deals with the most pressing fiscal issues we face, raising the debt ceiling and constructing one common discretionary number while we find true savings, especially through entitlement reform.

Now this motion to recommit picks out a few programs and would fund them for the entire next year, not the next 90 days, not until December 15. This motion would pick out a few programs to continue funding for the rest of the year. Well, that's not the issue. It misses the point. The issue is whether we can get agreement on an overall discretionary number and replace sequester for all programs, not just a few. To get the additional time to negotiate, we've got to pass this CR now.

The motion also addresses the importance of Social Security and Medicare. There's nothing in this CR that does anything but preserve these programs and protect the benefit payments for each and every recipient.

For better or worse, Madam Speaker, we have spending levels in place that are enforced by sequestration. Should my Democrat colleagues wish to do away with those limits, I would respectfully invite them to vote against this motion to recommit so we can keep the government open and negotiate a full debt package between the House, the Senate, and the President.

This bill is about keeping the government open, preventing a shutdown, and providing the important services that only the Federal Government can deliver for our people. The gentleman's motion is tantamount to shutting down the government because it will never allow for passage of the one thing critical to the functioning of government, which is the continuing resolution before us. So I urge my colleagues to vote against the motion and for final passage of the CR.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage of the joint resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 190, nays 228, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 477]

YEAS—190

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng

Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Yarmuth

NAYS—228

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
Cleaver
Farr
Fattah
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Thompson (MS)
Wilson (FL)

□ 1112

Messrs. TURNER and LABRADOR changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. CLARKE and Messrs. NEAL, VELA, TIERNEY, CLYBURN, HOLT, and HUFFMAN changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

Mr. HALL changed his vote from ''present'' to ''no.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam 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 230, noes 189, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 478]

AYES—230

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—189

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Rigell
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Carson (IN)
Cleaver
Delaney
Farr
Fattah
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Thompson (MS)

□ 1119

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 478, I was detained with constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" against funding the Affordable Care Act.

RESTORING HEALTHY FORESTS FOR HEALTHY COMMUNITIES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 351 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1526.

Will the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK) kindly take the chair.

□ 1121

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1526) to restore employment and educational opportunities in, and improve the economic stability of, counties containing National Forest System land, while also reducing Forest Service management costs, by ensuring that such counties have a dependable source of revenue from National Forest System land, to provide a temporary extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. WOMACK (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, September 19, 2013, amendment No. 7 printed in part C of House Report 113–215 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) had been disposed of.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part C of House Report 113–215 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. DAINES of Montana.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. DAINES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 219, noes 196, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 479]

AYES—219

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—196

Amash
Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf

NOT VOTING—17

Bass
Carter
Cleaver
Delaney
Diaz-Balart
Farr
Fattah
Fortenberry
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Thompson (MS)
Yarmuth

□ 1143

Messrs. LANCE and SMITH of Washington changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. ISSA, MICA, LOBIONDO, and BROOKS of Alabama changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr.

MCCLINTOCK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 172, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 480]

AYES—243

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—172

Amash
Andrews
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—17

Bass
Carter
Cleaver
DeGette
Delaney
Farr
Fattah
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
Jackson Lee
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Thompson (MS)
Vela

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1147

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 249, noes 166, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

AYES—249

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack

Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—166

Andrews
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—17

Bass
Carter
Cleaver
Conyers
Delaney
Farr
Fattah
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
Jackson Lee
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Thompson (MS)
Van Hollen

□ 1152

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 480, I would have voted ''no.''

Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 481, I would have voted ''no.''

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL) having assumed the chair, Mr. WOMACK, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1526) to restore employment and educational opportunities in, and improve the economic stability of, counties containing National Forest System land, while also reducing Forest Service management costs, by ensuring that such counties have a dependable source of revenue from National Forest System land, to provide a temporary extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 351, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BARBER. I am opposed to it in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Barber moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1526 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 508. ASSISTING AND PROTECTING FIREFIGHTERS WITH THE MOST ADVANCED FIREFIGHTING AND PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT.

For the purposes of this Act, including catastrophic wildland fire prevention and suppression, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior such sums as may be necessary for acquisition and deployment of the most advanced—

(1) firefighting equipment, including air tankers and communications equipment; and

(2) personal safety equipment for firefighting personnel.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, Arizonans know only too well the horrific effects wildfires have on our communities.

In July of this year, our State was devastated by the Yarnell Hill fire that swept across 8,400 acres of land in 15 days, killing 19 brave firefighters from the Granite Mountain Hotshots. They died in the line of duty doing one of the hardest jobs in firefighting. This tragedy will leave physical scars on Arizona for many years to come and emotional scars that will last forever.

These fires are not unique to our beautiful State. Every year, communities across our Nation battle wildfires that destroy their land, their homes, and their livelihood and too often take lives. The brave men and women that we send in to fight these wildfires put their lives on the line to protect us.

A decade ago this summer, another devastating fire swept through the community of Summerhaven in my district. It destroyed 350 homes and businesses. That area will not recover fully for centuries.

Two summers ago, my district in southeastern Arizona endured the Horseshoe Two fire. On May 8, 2011, this fire started on the east side of the Chiricahua Mountains near the community of Portal. The fire continued to burn steadily, heading to the northwest; and on June 8, the fire reached the Chiricahua National Monument, burning into the southeast corner of the park. In late June, the fire was finally contained, but by then 223,000 acres within the Chiricahua Mountains had burned.

We were lucky that summer in southeastern Arizona that there was no loss of life. We did not lose one firefighter.

This motion to recommit is very straightforward.

□ 1200

It ensures that we provide our firefighters with the most advanced equipment, including air tankers, communication gear, and personal safety equipment.

As the father-in-law of a firefighter, this issue is both a personal one and one of great importance to the people I represent, to Arizona, and to many communities across the western United States. I think about my son-in-law, Jason, going off to work and my daughter at home with our two grandchildren, one of whom is barely 1 year old. I also think of each brave man and woman across our Nation who leaves a wife, a husband, a son, or a daughter every day to do the same.

We owe our firefighters an eternal debt of gratitude for their courageous work, and we also owe them the best resources to protect them as they put themselves in harm's way in trying to save lives, homes, businesses, our land, and our forests.

This is the final amendment to this bill. It will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me and stand with our firefighters by supporting this motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have to wonder sometimes about the seriousness of these motions to recommit that come from the other side, but I especially have to do so today.

Earlier today, we passed a continuing resolution that provides over $600 million for firefighters in order to fund all of these firefighting actions we have had this year, and the author of the MTR voted against the motion to recommit. There is nothing serious here. This motion to recommit offers absolutely no solution.

Here are the facts:

The fact is that just last year—and we haven't gotten the figures for this year—over 9 million acres of national forestland burned. Can you imagine the carbon imprint of that, by the way?

Secondly, we only harvested, or managed, 200,000 acres nationwide. That means that 44 times more national forestlands burned than were properly managed. This bill addresses that by properly managing our forests. The result will get us back to where we used to be when we used to spend $1 on forest management and get $2 back in return because we managed our forests. Now it's reversed. For every $2 we spend today, we get $1 back. That doesn't make any sense at all.

There have been no solutions out there, and this is not a solution either. The solution is the underlying bill. I urge a ''no'' vote on the MTR and a ''yes'' vote on the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 228, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 482]

AYES—190

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—228

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
Carter
Cleaver
Delaney
Farr
Fattah
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Thompson (MS)

□ 1211

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 244, noes 173, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 483]

AYES—244

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler

Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—173

Andrews
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Bass
Carter
Cleaver
Delaney
Farr
Fattah
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Herrera Beutler
McCarthy (NY)
Murphy (PA)
Polis
Rush
Thompson (MS)

□ 1217

Mr. HUFFMAN changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No.: 478—I would have voted "no," 479—I would have voted "no," 480—I would have voted "no," 481—I would have voted "no," 482—I would have voted "no," 483—I would have voted "no." Unfortunately, I had a serious medical family matter that required my attendance this morning. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 478.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 477, Motion to Recommit H.J. Res. 59, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall No. 478, Passage of H.J. Res. 59, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 479, Daines Amendment, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 480, McClintock Amendment No. 1, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 481, McClintock Amendment No. 2, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 482, Motion to Recommit H.R. 1526, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall No. 483, Passage of H.R. 1526, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on rollcalls 477–483. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on the Motion to Recommit H.J. Res. 59.

Had I also been present on H.R. 1526, I would have voted "no" on Amendment 1, "no" on McClintock Amendment 3, and "no" on McClintock Amendment 5.

I would have voted "yes" on the Motion to Recommit and "no" on Final Passage of H.R. 1526.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent in the House Chamber for votes today, Friday, September 20 due to a family emergency.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 477, "no" on rollcall vote 479, "no" on rollcall vote 480, "no" on rollcall vote 481, "yes" on rollcall vote 482, and "no" on rollcall vote 483.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR, for purposes of inquiring of the schedule of the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

Mr. Speaker, the House will remain in session next week and potentially into the weekend until completion of the continuing resolution. Convening times for a weekend session will be announced later next week.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few bills under suspension of the rules, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business today. In addition, the House will consider H.R. 687, the Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2013, authored by Representative PAUL GOSAR.

The bipartisan bill will have an economic impact of $60 billion and is expected to create 4,000 jobs for the working middle class.

Madam Speaker, I also expect the House to consider and pass a 1-year debt limit increase. This increase will also contain a number of important pro-growth economic policies, health care and non-health care reforms, in addition to a 1-year delay of ObamaCare.

Finally, we will continue to work through the serious issues of funding the government. As I stated earlier, the House will not adjourn until the continuing resolution is completed.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the majority leader for the schedule, and I sincerely hope that we can reach compromise next week.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2013

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

OBAMACARE

(Mr. PERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise again to sound the alarm about the train wreck that is ObamaCare. Yesterday, we learned that the world renowned Cleveland Clinic will cut 5 percent to 6 percent of its $6 billion budget and cut jobs to prepare for ObamaCare. The report said that they will cut at least $330 million from their annual budget.

Madam Speaker, I don't represent Cleveland, but I'm concerned about every single American job. At a time when we have the lowest labor-force participation rate in 35 years, does the President really want to encourage needless job loss? The Cleveland Clinic accounts for nearly 8 percent of the economic output of northeast Ohio, and we've got to wonder if sticking with a failed policy that puts these hardworking people on the street needlessly is the best we can do.

Madam Speaker, this is devastating Cleveland now, and it's going to happen in the district I represent and all other Members' districts tomorrow and in the days to follow. This isn't a partisan issue. This is an American issue. These people, they're not wondering and worried about whether they're registered Democrat or Republican. They're worried about how they're going to pay their bills, their mortgages, and education for their children. It is no way to live, and it is unnecessary.

Madam Speaker, we cannot afford to lose any more jobs because of a well-intentioned and failed policy that is ObamaCare. We need to stop this train wreck now before it costs any more American jobs.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 22nd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Armenia. On September 21, 1991, Armenia gained its independence from the Soviet Union and the Caucasus region saw new opportunities, as well as new challenges. I'm proud to say that the Republic of Armenia has taken on those opportunities and challenges with great success and now is an important democratic ally of the United States.

Eighteen years ago, I helped found the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues and have served as a cochair of the caucus since that time. Together, our two countries continue to work towards developing greater economic ties, including trade and investment, and seek to build regional stability. Here in Congress, the Armenia Caucus is working towards those ends.

I ask my colleagues in Congress to join me, along with the Armenian people and Armenian Americans across the country, in celebrating 22 years of Armenian independence.

EAGLE SCOUT CODY MOHREY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Cody Mohrey from Forest County in northwestern Pennsylvania.

Cody was a remarkable young man who worked hard, was very dedicated to scouting, and strived to help others whenever possible. Among his many accomplishments was his recent attainment of the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout in Troop 82 of Tionesta. Cody tragically lost his life in a motor vehicle accident on June 6, 2013, along with two friends of his, Cody Master and Thomas Phelps.

An extremely motivated individual, Cody also bore great leadership qualities and had a tremendously positive influence on the lives of others. Cody exemplified the scouting principles of service to others. His scout master, Rick Witherell, noted that Cody ''had a serving spirit and clear ideas for a life built around helping others.''

Today I'm proud to recognize him as a brother Eagle Scout.

Madam Speaker, evidently, God has an immediate need for Cody's services. Though he was called home at such a young age, he remains with us.

CLIMATE CHANGE

(Ms. MATSUI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Safe Climate Caucus to commend the release of EPA's proposed regulations to reduce carbon pollution from new power plants. These standards set the first national limits on the amount of carbon pollution that future power plants will be allowed to emit.

Power plants are the largest source of carbon pollution, and these commonsense standards are moving us closer to mitigating the devastating effects of climate change.

As extreme weather events continue to show us, the economic consequences of climate change are too great for us to continue to do nothing. By starting to rein in carbon pollution now, we are taking meaningful steps toward leaving a cleaner and healthy planet for future generations.

□ 1230

REMEMBERING RICHARD E. TUTTLE

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today on a sad note. Last week, a true American hero died, Richard Tuttle, at the age of 92. He was a gunner on a B–24 flying over Europe during World War II. He was shot down and spent 18 months in one of the prison camps. He was also a dear friend of my family.

He and Sally Tuttle lived in Mokelumne Hill. He became one of the very first commissioners of the California Energy Commission and went on to become a judge. He was a dear friend. His loss will be felt throughout the community. Our condolences go out to his family.

[From the Calaveras Enterprise, Sept. 3, 2013]

WWII VETERAN HONORED FOR HEROIC BOMBING RAID—MOKE HILL MAN WAS A B–24 GUNNER

(By Joel Metzger)

Thousands of tracer bullets whizzed by as a battery of anti-aircraft gunners targeted the B–24 Liberator in which Mokelumne Hill resident Richard Tuttle was flying Aug. 1, 1943.

Tuttle was a 22-year-old staff sergeant at the time and he flew as a radio operator and machine gunner with the 44th Bomb Group, nicknamed ''The Flying Eightballs.''

''The German flak gunners were just blasting away at us the whole time,'' Tuttle, now 92, remembered. ''They came at us with heavy firepower. Every plane took hits.''

Tuttle's bomber was screaming along at more than 200 mph only 20 feet above the ground. The operation's target was a group of nine oil refineries in the area of Ploiesti, Romania. These refineries were known as Adolph ''Hitler's gas station,'' because they provided about 35 percent of the gas and diesel fuel used by the Axis war machine.

The mission turned out to be one of the costliest for the United States Air Force—53 aircraft and 660 airmen were lost. Never had the Air Force lost so many men on a single mission, which is why the day was later referred to as ''Black Sunday.''

Seventy years later, Tuttle was honored at the National Museum of the United States Air Force in Dayton, Ohio, for his participation on the mission, which was called Operation Tidal Wave. He had been awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross for his heroism and extraordinary achievement during the mission. The gathering commemorated the most highly decorated single military action in U.S. history.

''There were only 75 men who were on that raid who are still alive,'' Tuttle said. ''They wanted to put on a little something for us.''

While in Ohio, Tuttle enjoyed activities at the Air Force Museum, a celebratory dinner, big band music from the era, meeting other veterans and a tour of a B–24.

''It was the first time I'd been in a B–24 since I was shot down,'' Tuttle said with a big smile. ''I could see exactly where I used to sit, complete with the little window looking out. It was just as I remembered.''

''I enjoyed it to no end,'' Tuttle said of the event. ''There's nothing like being treated like a hero.''

Being treated like a hero was something Tuttle earned. Surviving the harrowing mission of 1943 was no small feat.

Dust filled the desert air as motors roared to life at airfields around Bengazi, Libya, in the early morning hours of Aug. 1, 1943. Tuttle gravely took his position as radio operator and gunner in one of the 178 B–24s and prepared for the longest mission flight of his life—more than 2,400 miles, round trip. He sent and received coded messages during the missions. On occasion, he would man the top turret that housed twin .50 caliber machine guns.

Along with Tuttle, another Calaveras County resident, Joseph ''Topper'' Huberty, of San Andreas, was on the mission. He later became a Calaveras County Superior Court judge.

The B–24s were equipped with extra fuel tanks in their bomb bays to increase capacity to 3,100 gallons.

Of the 178 planes that took off, only 88 would return—55 of which were damaged during the mission.

The formation crossed the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas and the Pindus Mountains in Albania before crossing into Romania, where they dropped to low altitude to avoid detection by German radar.

Mission commanders ordered complete radio silence for the duration of the flight. Despite these precautions, the Germans became aware of the approaching American planes. Due to an inability to communicate effectively, the formation of planes had become scattered and flew off course. Even though everything hadn't gone according to plan, the mission moved forward.

When nearing Ploiesti, a navigation error caused a group of planes to follow the wrong railroad tracks toward the objective. This caused the planes to fly through an extensive air defense system around Bucharest before they even reached the defenses protecting the oil refineries.

''It was supposed to be a surprise, but there was no doubt they were ready for us,'' Tuttle said.

The mission has been described as an ''aerial Gettysburg.'' One pilot likened the raid to ''driving down the main street of your hometown with everybody shooting at you.''

''In order to be on target, we followed railroad lines for 35 miles on the way in,'' Tuttle said. ''We were coming in on a straight line, which made us sitting ducks for the flak gunners.

''I was standing between pilot and copilot. The top turret gunman was above me with his knees on my shoulders. I could look out at the No. 3 engine through a little window. I saw the tracer bullets going by, some making an impact.

''We were as low as we could get without crashing.''

With so much anti-aircraft fire directed at his plane, Tuttle said he didn't know if he was going to survive, but he was sure of one thing.

''This was it, this was what I joined the war for,'' Tuttle said. ''I spent three years in the goddamned military to do some good.

''I was scared,'' he continued. ''But that's what courage is—even when you're scared, you go on fighting.

''We had all 10 machine guns firing at once and the entire plane was vibrating,'' he said, adding the continuous fire was so intense the gun barrels were in danger of warping from the heat. ''One formation went in with 13 planes and only six came out. They hit us hard. I had a 20 mm cannon shell lodge in my radio transmitter right by my toe. It came within about three inches of my foot.''

After running the railroad gauntlet, Tuttle's B–24 reached the target refinery and he remembers seeing quite a few cables holding up towers in the area.

''We snapped the cables with our plane,'' he said. ''Unfortunately, sometimes the cables snapped the plane. See, we lost a lot of planes. We dropped all the bombs right on it. That's why we went in low—so we could be accurate. Some of the bombs had delayed fuses so they went off maybe 20 or 30 seconds later.''

After delivering the payload, Tuttle's plane peeled off and ''got the hell out of there.

''We stayed down low. This made it much harder for fighter planes to hit us,'' Tuttle said. ''If they made a pass and missed, they'd hit the ground. We had a long way to go—over the Balkans, across the Mediterranean and back to Libya.''

A tally of the flight log totaled about 16 hours in the air.

Looking back on the mission, Tuttle said it was unlike any other.

''It was the greatest air-to-ground combat in history,'' he said. ''There's never been another one like it, because everything has changed.''

While it may have been one-of-a-kind, the mission was very costly. During the mission, 310 airmen were killed and 108 were captured as prisoners of war.

Tuttle flew 19 other missions during his time in the service—well 18 and a half, because he was shot down on a mission to Wiener Neustadt, Austria, on Oct. 1, 1943.

''I dropped bombs on Germany all over the place,'' he said. ''I never got injured, but one time a bullet passed so close to my big toe it raised a blood blister.''

On the day he was shot down, the pilot had just dropped the plane's complement of bombs on a German fighter plane manufacturing plant.

''We dropped all the bombs, which was good because the bomb bay was clear when it came time for me to bail out,'' Tuttle said, adding the plane was at about 19,000 feet. ''The co-pilot gave me the thumbs-up and I rolled out of the bomb bay. I was going to delay opening my chute, because it enhanced my chances of surviving the jump.''

Tuttle said he watched his plane spiral downward until it crashed in a fireball into the Austrian countryside.

''Four guys went down with the plane,'' he said, shaking his head at how quickly his world changed from thinking he might die to having hope for survival after he jumped out of the plane.

''All of a sudden I'm over an Austrian meadow, two or three miles up, floating gently in the breeze looking around at the peaceful countryside, and I thought, 'Hell, I might survive this war.' ''

Tuttle touched down in the middle of a thicket, rolled up his chute and concealed himself under bushes until enemy soldiers started yelling nearby. Concerned they might begin shooting into the thicket, Tuttle opted to surrender.

''I thought I better get out of there,'' he said. ''I came out with my hands up and said, 'You got me.' ''

Tuttle was taken to the infamous Stalag 17 camp and spent 19 months there as a prisoner of war.

''We were not treated well,'' he said. ''I got down to 137 pounds from 175.''

Tuttle remembers sleeping on burlap nailed to a wooden frame without sheets or pillows. He and his compatriots called the beds ''fart sacks.''

''We often ate what we called 'wet dog soup.' It smelled like a wet dog. It was a real favorite,'' he with a sarcastic laugh. ''Sometimes we got a few turnips and potatoes. It was not good.''

The occasional book that was sent into the camp and a secret radio smuggled to him by allied forces that kept him up to date on the war were small comforts to which Tuttle clung.

When the war ended, Tuttle was released from the camp and walked down a road in Austria. That's when he saw the first American soldiers he had seen in many months.

''They were throwing German guns into piles. I was so glad to see them,'' Tuttle said, his voice choked with emotion and tears welling in his eyes. ''The war was over.''

Tuttle was taken to a hospital in England to ''get fattened up'' and later returned to the U.S., where he had a long career serving as a distinguished attorney and superior court judge.

Just a few years ago, Tuttle wrote down his experiences at Ploesti within the context of his autobiography, ''Nevada City and Beyond, an Unscripted Life.''

Tuttle plans to live out the remainder of his days in Mokelumne Hill with his wife Sally.

''During the war, I gained a better understanding of life, what it means and why some values are worth fighting for,'' Tuttle said. ''Looking back, I'm proud of what I did. Damn proud.''

HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK

(Mr. GRIJALVA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, during Hispanic Heritage Month, I would like to take the time to honor Hispanic-Serving Institutions across this country. These educational institutions—like in my home State where there are 10 of them—are institutions of higher learning, with enrollment of at least 25 percent of undergraduates being full-time Latino students.

At a time when the population of the Latino community continues to grow, it is essential that we invest in education and that we support institutions that promote that education and provide for these students the opportunity and the access for them to go on and be great contributing members to our country.

President Obama proclaimed the week of September 15–21 as Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week. It is with this sentiment in mind that I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the wonderful job these institutions do by supporting the Preservation Research at Institutions Serving Minorities Act. This act would effectively amend the National Historic Preservation Act to guarantee Hispanic-Serving Institutions get equal access to technical or financial assistance to promote professionalism and the preservation of our natural resources, historic buildings, and artifacts throughout this country. With that, let me again say thank you to the Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week. We recognize the important roles these institutions play in educating our future leaders. With more than 60 percent Hispanic enrollment, Florida International University has made tremendous contributions to my district, among those my own father, who graduated from there. And Hispanic-Serving Institutions are not

only a boon for our community but for our Nation.

Just this month, FIU received an $11 million grant benefiting the south Florida community and transportation. It was also featured on NBC's Today show as they began operating the Aquarius Reef Base. I believe in the future of FIU and have no doubt that it will continue to build on its past achievements in order to reach greater heights. In closing, I would like to thank all Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the Nation.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, today was a big day for the people of the United States of America. Some of us had tried to warn our friends across the aisle that back 3½ years ago, when ObamaCare was being passed, that there would be dire consequences. It would not just hurt the economy but it would hurt people's health.

We were assured, No, we've got to do this bill that most people hadn't read. A precious few had read. I had read it. Some said, we have to pass it so we can find out what was in it, which was diametrically opposed to what the Founders wanted to see done. Though Thomas Jefferson was not at the Constitutional Convention, he did write later that he approved of the work. But if he had one thing that he could add, it would be the requirement that no bill could be passed until it had been on file for a year.

If ObamaCare had been on file for a year, I really don't have any question that it would never have passed. Because whether Members of Congress read it or not, people across America would have read it and would have found out what was in it, would have realized that if they like their insurance policy, they are likely going to lose it. If they like their doctor, they are likely going to lose their doctor. People would have figured out that the consequences that are now being borne out would be coming down the road.

There were union leaders that just couldn't rush fast enough down to the White House to express their support for a bill that they clearly did not read. They relied on representations that turned out to be totally untrue. But we were trying to get across to union leaders, to Americans that this is a bad bill for union members. If they like their insurance—which most did—they would not likely keep it.

We were told, This has to be done for the 30 million or so that don't have any insurance. And now today, we see people losing their insurance right and left that they liked, losing doctors they liked.

A doctor in my hometown had told me about having done a surgery just recently. He helped a woman, and he said, you know, it was one of the best jobs I have ever done. Just a tiny minimal loss of blood. It was done in 61 minutes. They have to keep track of those things. And because of his many years of experience, it paid off, and a patient got great help.

But because so many parts of ObamaCare have been going into place, he got a call the very next day from a Federal bureaucrat who called from clear across the country to tell him that he was reviewing the information about the surgery the day before and that the average time for that surgery was around 3 hours and that, you know, 61 minutes was just way too fast, that he was way below the average. And normally, they lose three pints of blood, and he didn't hardly lose any. Therefore, they were going to have to dramatically dock the compensation only down to about 40 percent. He was told how he could change the record and get full compensation. But this is an honest and honorable doctor, and he was not about to do that. But what it did result in is, he has given his notice. He is giving up his practice. And because of the government's heavy-handedness, after this year, patients will not be having the benefit of his incredible experience, expertise, and training because this is where government control of health care goes.

You run off doctors who care more about their patients than they do the government. And they're not going to stand for this kind of intrusion by some bureaucrat that didn't have any idea what good surgery was, telling him he couldn't be compensated because he did what, in effect, was too good of a job.

These stories are being born out across the country. When the government starts taking over health care more and more, it is a disaster. And, of course, the government gets to know everyone's most personal secrets of their own physical body.

I would have thought that over the years, since Roe V. Wade and so many friends across the aisle were screaming about privacy rights, that surely, they would not want either Democratic or Republican bureaucrats or elected officials knowing every detail of their private bedroom lives. And now we find that Democrats, without a single Republican vote, passed a bill that is going to give the Federal Government full power to know every detail of what goes on in someone's bedroom. I mean, I would have thought that this was something that Republicans and Democrats could have come together on. I'm greatly appreciative of the Democrats that voted with us today. And I know there's one reason they would have voted with us today, and that is that they have been home.

I love August because most of the people here spend that time as they should. And they hear from people in their districts and across the country, letting them know what's a proper thing to do and what's not a proper thing to do. And who's suffering for what decisions of Congress.

I love it when we come back in September, and Members of Congress have been hearing from people across the country, especially in their districts. It's a great thing. It seems like we get a lot more things done that really are good for America. And today was one of those things. Every Republican standing together and some Democrats because everyone who voted for this continuing resolution—they had stuff in there I was not in favor of. But to bring help to the American people who are already hearing—we've had personal stories about people being told, well, that after the first of the year they're not going to be able to get their pacemaker, they're not going to be able to get the medical device they needed, they're not going to be able to get the back surgery they need. They're already hearing these things from health care providers that because of ObamaCare kicking in the first of the year, they will no longer be able because they're just too old. So we're going to throw them out to pasture and not let them have the health care they need for a good quality of life and for the long life that they should be entitled to. This was a good vote today. And I appreciate our Republican leaders for managing things to the point where we can be here today and do that.

Now, if the Senators just straight down that hall, if the Senators at the other end of the hall had to go back and listen to town halls and had to listen to their constituents the way Members of the House do, then there's no question in my mind they would have been rushing down here to work with us to say, How can we stop this disaster that is creating so much harm to people's health across America that it's only just going to multiply exponentially come January?

But because of the 17th Amendment and because State legislatures no longer select the Senators, as the Founders had established, Senators get elected at large. And there's a lot of benefit to having people accountable to all the voters in the State. But there was also benefit when the State legislatures selected the Senators because that was the Founders' check and balance to make sure Senators did not just totally take away the powers that the Constitution gave to the States and the people under the 10th Amendment.

Everything that is not specifically enumerated as a Federal power or prohibited to the States and the people was reserved to the States and the people under the 10th Amendment. That meant that before the Federal Government started getting its heavyhanded hands all over education, that local governments and local school boards could make decisions on what their schools needed.

But Congress got involved. We had set up a multibillion dollar department

to start sucking off money that could be going for students across America to fund bureaucrats and bigger, nicer buildings and offices and more and more cubicles for bureaucrats so that we would spend more money on bureaucrats that we used to spend on the students.

□ 1245

And it also meant that school boards across the country would have to spend more and more money on bureaucrats and administrators, other people in the school system that were not actually involved in teaching.

Madam Speaker, I would challenge people to go look at their own school board and get a report from their own school board. What percentage of our school districts' employees, in 1978, before the Department of Education really kicked in, what percentage of our school districts' employees were teachers that worked directly with the students? And what is that number now? Because the numbers I've seen seem to indicate most school districts have ended up now about half of their employees are actually helping the students.

This is what happens when government bureaucrats get involved. This is what happens when the Federal Government ceases to be the referee that they were designed to be, and, like, in health care, they become a player, they become the coach and the referee, all three.

We have a bad enough problem when we're just trying to referee; but when the Federal Government becomes the coach and the player and the referee, especially in the area of health care, it means less care for individuals.

Like ObamaCare. Oh, it was going to mean a lot more jobs, if you want to work for the IRS and go after people's personal lives and their insurance. And it's bad enough when they come after you demanding more tax money, but now they were going to come after you for your health care. That's the last thing we need.

Hiring all—millions and millions of dollars for navigators. They weren't going to provide one iota of health care for anyone. And I'm not sure they even were required to graduate from high school.

And all of that money that could be spent on health care will now be, if we do not, if the Senate does not agree, if they hold this good bill up, if the Senate shuts down the government, which I hope and pray they won't, but all of this money will end up going for bureaucrats instead of going for health care, as it could be going.

So it's a big day for the people of America who have already been told that come January 1 they will not get the health care they need. It's a big day for those who've been being told this year that their health insurance costs are going to skyrocket because of ObamaCare.

Some States like New York, apparently, theirs were so high they might come down a little bit, but most Americans were going to see, or are seeing, their health care costs skyrocket.

We have had reforms in the Republican Party; and those who say otherwise are either totally ignorant, intentionally so, or they're lying, because the Republicans have many great policies.

And most of us actually thought President Obama had a good idea when he said, let's see this debated about health care. Even on CNN. Let's get it out there, where the American people can see who is for what.

Well, the President didn't live up to that because if he had, they would have seen union leaders not helping their union members. They would have seen the big pharmaceuticals getting a special deal in there. They would have seen plaintiffs' lawyers getting special treatment.

They would have seen AARP getting special treatment, though their members were going to get hurt. They would have seen all these special deals from the groups that stood with the President on this health care bill.

And I have a feeling the President would not—feel pretty strongly he would never have won a second term if the American people had seen all the negotiations that were involved in passing this disaster or, as one Democrat called it, train wreck, Democratic Senator.

It is a train wreck. But the trouble is it is an ongoing train wreck that will continue to hurt passengers who were put into this ObamaCare system for many years to come.

And that's not even talking about the economy, those who have gone from full-time to part-time, those who have lost their health insurance when they had very good health insurance. Employers that I've heard from have said, we are so upset. Under ObamaCare, we cannot afford to keep insurance.

One owner had said, Look, I've always paid 100 percent of my employees' health insurance. And now, because of ObamaCare, this bill that Congress forced on us is making me stop. So I'll give them, you know, an allowance; but because of the way costs have gone up, it may not cover things.

That's playing out across the country. People are not hiring people as they should. They're not sure how much they're going to be out of pocket because of ObamaCare.

So there are plenty of alternatives. I had a bill that I think was, like, 28 pages, that Newt Gingrich sent some folks, experts to sit down with me and brainstorm, put together good ideas. MIKE BURGESS, TOM PRICE, there's lots of great health care ideas. And I think that if the American people could see us do what the President promised, and debate that, where they can see, we've got lots of great alternatives.

But one of them that needs to be in every bill, whatever ends up being the law, if we can totally get this repealed, we need to have truth in the cost of health care so that when someone asks a hospital administrator, what does a room cost for one night, single room, one bed, they can actually tell you without saying, well, it depends. Is it Medicare or Medicaid, Blue Cross? What insurance?

Or if it's cash, there ought to be a price; it ought to be posted. People ought to know what it is because if people could pay the actual price that a lot of insurance pay, they wouldn't want the insurance getting between them and the doctor and telling them what procedure and what doctor, or the government getting between them.

If they could pay what Medicare pays, then a lot of people would have the money to do it themselves.

But people get a bill, like I did for my daughter, $12,000 for two MRIs. Well, it didn't cost but a matter of hundreds of dollars, not $12,000.

There ought to be truth in advertising in the cost of health care, just like ophthalmologists do now on LASIK surgery. That's why the price kept coming down.

And there were times when my parents say, we're going to another doctor here in our small town, said the other one went up on price. I remember being told specifically: and this doctor's as good as that one.

When was the last time anybody changed doctors because the doctor was costing too much?

Nobody knows what doctors are costing, and that needs to be part of the reform. And ObamaCare does not even touch that issue. It just gets a heavy-handed government between patients and their doctors. And I want to see the day when patients and doctors make their decisions, not the government, not insurance companies. And we could do that with some of our proposals.

So I know there are people that know I've not cheered my leadership very often. But today was a big day. Today was an important day, not for Republicans, not for Democrats, but for the people of America who have already been finding out how much damage ObamaCare is doing.

And, hopefully, Senators down the Hall will—now that it's headed down to the Senate—now Senators will start hearing and having to listen to Americans who are suffering health-wise, health care-wise, and economically because of that terrible bill.

It is also an important week. A number of things have happened.

Oh, and there's an article here, ''Home Depot Alters Insurance for Part-timers.'' A lot of people have gone from full-time to part-time so they wouldn't have to be—the employers would not have to pay the heavy-handed ObamaCare insurance costs. Home Depot. There are just so many of these stories.

Let's see. There's a report posted by Rob Bluey on September 18, front page, ObamaCare. This says, here's a sampling of where America stands on

ObamaCare: 68 percent are concerned about the impact of their personal health care under ObamaCare; 57 percent oppose ObamaCare; 52 percent believe ObamaCare will result in their health care costs increasing.

And from people I've talked to, they don't just believe it. They've already seen it start to have that effect; 51 percent want Congress to cut funding for ObamaCare.

As it says here, labor unions have sought relief from it. Democrats have called it a train wreck, and the Washington political class is getting exemptions or special treatment.

Well, if we can't get it repealed, everybody ought to be under it, including the President, whose name is normally used to identify the bill.

Another thing happened this week, in the last week, that was certainly worth noting, and that was the sentencing of a criminal defendant who went in to the Family Research Center and began to shoot. There's an article here from WND, there's a quote, has a quote:

> There's a paradigm shift in America where if you are an outspoken, open Christian, you are now being labeled as not only a hatemonger, but also a potential threat to U.S. security.

And that was a quote from retired General Jerry Boykin with the FRC. He was, in part, referring to documents influenced by the Southern Poverty Law Center, or SPLC, that identified the Founding Fathers as the kind of radicals that we should be watching out for today.

So it is rather amazing that the very Constitution that we celebrate this week was founded by people who are now being called extremists. The most free country in the world now has people calling the Founders, those who gave us our Constitution, as being radical extremists that need to be stopped. The irony is actually sickening.

The article goes on, though, talking about Boykin. He was, in part, referring to documents by the Southern Poverty Law Center. Boykin's full list of accomplishments in service to his country is too long to detail, but it includes serving as an original member of the U.S. Army's Delta Force, commanding all the Army's Green Berets, and doing stints at the CIA and as deputy Under Secretary of Intelligence at the Department of Defense.

And now he's found himself facing an adversary here in his homeland, one that is also capable of bloodshed, and that is the radical left.

Boykin is the executive vice president of the Family Research Council, or FRC, which is dedicated to ''a culture in which human life is valued, families flourish, and religious liberty thrives'' and seeks to ''advance faith, family and freedom in public policy and the culture from a Christian world view.''

On August 15, 2012, heavily armed homosexual activist, Floyd Lee Corkins, II walked into Washington offices of the FRC and began shooting with the intention of killing ''as many people as I could.'' Corkins admitted he picked the FRC offices that are here in Washington because the organization was listed as an ''anti-gay'' hate group by the SPLC on its Web site.

The article says, Corkins, a former volunteer at an LGBT community center, pleaded guilty to terrorism and will learn his fate Thursday when he will be sentenced in Federal Court in Washington, D.C.

We now know he was sentenced to 25 years.

Boykin said:

> I think the SPLC should be taken to task by the media and public opinion for the reckless nature of what they're doing.

□ 1300

Personally, I think it's worth noting that the Southern Poverty Law Center arose out of racial hatred and bigotry, those things that were addressed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a true American hero, who advocated for peace, who advocated for love of Christ Jesus, as an ordained Christian minister. That was the way to win the day.

And now, all these years later after the death of that great American hero, Martin Luther King, they've somehow morphed into an organization that is so busy calling other people and groups hateful, they don't see all of the hate that they are spreading and spewing around this country.

Back to the article:

> The general called the map capricious and noted it had no definition of a hate group.

It's talking about a hate map that the SPLC had created.

> More importantly, we think what they're doing is absolutely reckless, particularly given they put us in the same category as groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the skinheads.
>
> Pressure has to be put on the SPLC to stop this because, Boykin said, ''It is reckless behavior that has, at least in this case, incited someone to want to kill people who don't believe what they believe and stand for.''

People may remember that he came in to the FRC and he had sacks of Chick-fil-A sandwiches, which was also to be considered hateful by the SPLC.

I think it's worth noting that if you go back to the 1964 speech by a man who was considered to be an extremely liberal Democrat, Hubert Humphrey, you go back to 1960 speeches by a man that some considered to be very liberal, John F. Kennedy, and you will find that they talked about the home and the parents and a mother and father and a good home and how we ought to be nurturing homes.

Humphrey's speech was really rather amazing to the 1964 Democratic Convention. Though he was considered a liberal, he made very clear that we were doing great damage as we break down the traditional family home. I wonder how he'd be labeled today by the SPLC for the speech he gave in 1964.

But the article says:

> Corkins managed to shoot and injure just one person, thanks to the heroics of building manager Leo Johnson, who stopped the attack. A video shows Corkins entered the building and approached Johnson, then leaned over to place his backpack on the floor. When he straightened up, Corkins pointed a semiautomatic handgun directly at Johnson and fired. Despite being wounded in the arm, Johnson was able to subdue Corkins after a brief struggle. Boykin said, ''Leo is doing very well after a series of surgeries, and in over a year of recovery time, he is doing very, very well.''

Anyway, it points out:

> The general is also a pastor and wanted to emphasize, ''It's important to remember that, regardless of where America is today, the original roots of America were founded in Judeo-Christian beliefs.'' He observed the Declaration of Independence was signed by men of Christian faith, but today, the vestiges of that heritage are being squeezed out of our society.
>
> People who cling to those values are being forced to go underground for fear of being ridiculed, for fear of even being attacked and maybe even killed, as was evidenced here. It's a sad commentary on the state of our society.

It is a sad commentary on our society. We were founded on Judeo-Christian values.

Look at the speeches that were given during the Constitutional Convention. The fact that the Constitution itself was dated in the year of our Lord, 1787, I wonder what Lord they were talking about. The Founders knew. They knew.

Hopefully, we can get back to the place where, though people in America may practice whatever religion or no religion they believe or want to, the values are those that we were founded on.

It was amazing to me how in the first draft of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Jefferson could put one of the longest grievances listed as talking about slavery and condemning King George forever in allowing it in America. They knew it was wrong. The values they had, they knew slavery was wrong; but out of convenience, it was allowed. And it did such great damage to this country because it damaged people that were in it.

And the great speeches of John Quincy Adams just down the hall after he ran for the House of Representatives and got elected after he was President. He was the only person to ever be a Representative after he was President. But he wanted to end slavery, and he believed that was what God was calling him to do and what God wanted America to do.

That's what Abraham Lincoln believed. He believed, by 1860, God had called him to bring an end to slavery. And he was influenced by the speeches down the hall by John Quincy Adams. And it has been an honor for me to be in the church and worship God in the church where an incredible human being worshipped, came close to God, named Frederick Douglass, who had such a profound effect on Abraham Lincoln, as well, and made a material change in this country for the better.

It is amazing that with all the hatred that's being spewed toward Christians,

I'm shocked that in my lifetime that we have seen the lessons of anti-Semitism and the hatred toward Jews start coming back, even in this country. When I read about what happened in the concentration camps during World War II, I couldn't believe it. And I just knew we would never allow that kind of hatred to raise its ugly head again. And yet not only in some hate-filled countries in the Middle East is it resurfacing, it's resurfacing here in America.

There were five of us Republicans in the House that signed letters to five different Departments. We set out facts in those letters. We said:

> There's indications that there was Muslim Brotherhood influence within your Department or Agency. Since your job is to investigate issues in your Agency or Department, we would ask you to investigate the extent of Muslim Brotherhood influence in your Department.

One such letter was sent to the Department of Homeland Security. One was sent to the Department of State. Even Senator MCCAIN got all up in arms. It was obvious he'd not even read the letter before he started condemning those that signed it. So I hope that at some point he'll read our letters.

Then we hear in the news this week, stories from the Washington Times and Washington Free Beacon written by Adam Kredo, dated September 18:

> A senior Muslim Brotherhood official, who until recently had been employed by the William J. Clinton Foundation, was arrested in Cairo on Tuesday and charged with inciting violence. Gehad el-Haddad served as one of the Muslim Brotherhood's top communications officials until Egyptian security forces seized him as part of a wider crackdown on officials loyal to ousted former President Mohamed Morsi.
>
> Before emerging as a top Brotherhood official and adviser to Morsi, el-Haddad served for 5 years as a top official at the Clinton Foundation, a nonprofit group founded by former President Bill Clinton.

This article goes on to say:

> El-Haddad gained a reputation for pushing the Muslim Brotherhood's Islamist agenda in the foreign press, where he was often quoted defending the Brotherhood's crackdown on civil liberties in Egypt. He was raised in a family of prominent Muslim Brotherhood supporters and became the public face of the Islamist organization soon after leaving his post at the Clinton Foundation. However, much of his official work with the Brotherhood took place while he was still claiming to be employed by the Clinton Foundation.

The article goes on to say:

> El-Haddad's arrest sparked outrage among Brotherhood supporters, scores of whom have taken to the streets to protest in the weeks since Morsi was removed from office and seized by the Egyptian military.

I want to inject in here that, as the article points out, it was scores—a score being 20 people—scores of people came to the streets. As I and some of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, were in the Middle East in the last few weeks, I was surprised to keep seeing on CNN talk about the thousands of Morsi supporters and Muslim Brotherhood supporters who had come to the streets and, according to CNN, just want their country back. But they kept failing to report about the glorious stand that millions and millions and millions and millions of Egyptians took to get their country back because they did not want radical Islam running Egypt.

And as even some of our own officials privately said, we're not exactly sure how many millions of Egyptians came to the streets to protest Morsi and demand his ouster, but it was certainly millions more than the 13 million he claimed had voted for him.

This was not a coup, and those across America that only listen or watch the mainstream media, like the newspaper editor in Henderson, Texas, they don't know. They thought that was a coup because they haven't had the benefit of watching and getting information from the reality of what has happened in Egypt, because this was not a coup.

They can talk to the Coptic Christian Pope of Egypt in Cairo, as I have, and have him explain that, Look, I am a Christian, and I am telling you I was part of the demonstration. I was gratified to have so many moderate Muslims join hands figuratively and literally with us and with me and say we don't want radical Islam running Egypt. This President has violated our constitution repeatedly. He's making life horrible for people of Christian or Jewish or moderate Muslim faith, and we want him out. And the Egyptian Pope will tell you this was not a coup. This was millions more Egyptians rising up and saying very clearly, Morsi has to go.

I didn't know until I did my own research and consulted the experts that even though the United States gave advice to Egypt about their constitution, we did not emphasize the importance of having an impeachment process to have an orderly government.

So Egypt's constitution that Morsi was continuing to violate, according to the masses, the millions of people there, had no provision to remove him. They had no choice except to move out in peace, as they did, and demand Morsi's removal.

The violence, when you get down to accurate reporting, has been stirred by the Muslim Brotherhood. And just as CNN reported, they want their country back. And they're willing to burn churches, to kill Christians, to tell Christians to either repent and give up your belief in Christ or we will cut your head off and be proud of it and show the video. You either repent and repudiate Christianity or we'll kill you.

They burned churches. They killed Christians. They killed moderate Muslims. I think it's to the military's credit, they heard the millions more Egyptians who rose up than Morsi claimed voted for him and demanded the ouster since there was no impeachment mechanism, and now they have an interim government with a roadmap toward having a fair election. But they're not going to let the radical Islamists take over that country.

□ 1315

We need to be applauding that because they know, when they stand up to radical Islamists—just like other places in the world—it means death to some of them. Because radical Islamists believe they get virgins, they get paradise if they kill what they think are infidels in the process of pursuing their goal.

Thomas Jefferson could not believe that there was a religion in the world anywhere, as well read as he was, that believed you could get to paradise by killing innocent people—and especially not innocent women and children for heaven's sake. So he got his own version of the Koran, an English translation.

Thank God most Muslims do not believe in the radicalized Islam, but it's time to recognize this is a threat. The Muslim Brotherhood around the world wants to build toward one thing, and that is a permanent global caliphate where all of us either repudiate our faith, or lack of faith, and become radical Islamists like they are. We cannot allow that to happen.

Our five letters that our group of five in the House wrote were pretty benign, actually, pointing out that, look, there is influence, let's find out what the influence is.

I might also mention from the article here that I was quoting from that El-Haddad, who was arrested as the radical Muslim Brotherhood spokesman in Egypt, he left the Clinton Foundation in August of 2012, 2 months after Morsi assumed the Egyptian Presidency. But it says:

> The Clinton Climate Initiative taught Haddad about managing an NGO and the role that civil society takes between the state and private sector, lessons he is applying to the Renaissance Project.

But Haddad had told the Independent that he applied the knowledge he learned at the Clinton Foundation to his work for the Renaissance Project—the Muslim Brothers:

> He was appointed a ''senior adviser and media spokesman'' to the Muslim Brotherhood in January 2013 and served in that role until his arrest. He regularly defended the Brotherhood's authoritarian crackdown on civil society, even running damage control in December 2012 when Morsi supporters attacked women and children.

That's the kind of outrage that the people of Egypt stood up against. The article says also:

> When widespread democratic protests broke out on June 30, El-Haddad referred to the demonstrators as violent thugs in an interview with the Free Beacon.

Nobody I know knows for sure—it would be the Clinton Foundation, the Clinton family, somebody knows—who hired this Muslim Brotherhood advocate to work for the Clinton Foundation and allowed him to continue his work for the Muslim Brotherhood while he was working for the Clinton Foundation.

We know that a man named Al-Amoudi helped with some of the Muslim hirings and placement in the Clinton administration. But we haven't been able to find out who it was that placed Huma Weiner, or Huma Abedin Weiner, in the position with then-First Lady Hillary Clinton to become her close advisor over the years, especially when she became Secretary of State. Of course we also know that Ms. Abedin Weiner was part of a Journal that was founded and run by a guy that Osama bin Laden said had a material effect on him being radicalized.

So it's interesting. There's a lot of questions here about how much influence the Muslim Brotherhood had. In fact, how could this administration end up being so supportive of a Muslim Brotherhood member who said, well, he gave up his Muslim Brotherhood membership. Well, the Muslim Brotherhood makes clear, you don't have to have a card to be part of the Muslim Brotherhood, you just have to believe what they do, and clearly Morsi did. And he violated the constitution routinely, according to widespread reports.

So the 13 million he said voted for him, there are allegations of fraud, but that was clearly overshadowed by the millions and millions more in the largest demonstrations in the history of the world as the Egyptian people rose up and said, we don't have an impeachment provision in our constitution, so all we can do when a radical like Morsi takes over our country then is demand the military have him step down until we can elect a truly democratic leader who will follow the constitution.

I know there were friends who told me, we think Morsi is a really good guy because he's really actually going to bring peace; he's helping bring peace in the Sinai. But when you actually go over there and do your own research, you find out that now the Sinai has been more weaponized with real military weapons than just about anyplace on Earth. And it is a major threat to Israel. So those who thought maybe he's a real help to Israel, they have no idea.

In meeting with General Al-Sissi, he makes clear, I don't want to be president. I'll step down from the military. But the people of Egypt made clear to us in the military they want a democracy, and this man totally violated the constitution. When I asked him point blank—since I had heard from a former CIA agent that he said he knew that Morsi had been trying to contract to have a hit placed on General Al-Sissi—I asked him directly if he had evidence of Morsi trying to have him killed as head of the military, he dodged the question, but finally admitted, yes, they had evidence of Morsi trying to have Al-Sissi killed.

I mean, if we had a President—and thank God we don't have a President like this—who was trying to have other members of the government, including at the Pentagon, having them knocked off, we wouldn't stand for that. Well, the people of Egypt, they didn't even know about the contract he was trying to take out—according to what these people who say they have knowledge, what they say—but they knew that they had a president who was acting outside the constitution, and he had to go.

I want to go back to the influence that some of us are aware that the Muslim Brotherhood has on this administration. And we can say that because we know in the Holy Land Foundation trial in U.S. District Court, ample evidence was produced to show that CAIR, the Council of American Islamic Relations, and ISNA, the Islamic Society of North America, were two of the largest front organizations for the Muslim Brotherhood. When CAIR and ISNA, these groups tried to have their name removed as, not indicted, but as named co-conspirators to support terrorism, the District Court said no, there's plenty of evidence there to support your staying a named co-conspirator. So they appealed it to the Fifth Circuit. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals made clear the evidence is quite profound: Yes, these guys are front groups for the Muslim Brotherhood.

We know CAIR has had all kinds of influence in this administration. But when I was questioning Secretary Napolitano on October 26, 2011, I asked her about this. I was asking her if she was familiar with a man named Elibiary from Texas—nice guy, I've met him. I said:

''But let me ask you, Mohamed Elibiary is—was a member of the working group''—talking about the Countering Violent Extremism Working Group. ''You promoted him, and it said there—I've got articles here that say you swore him in as a member now of your, let's see, the Homeland Security Advisory Group. He's apparently been given a secret clearance. Do you know Mr. Elibiary?'' Secretary Napolitano said yes.

Further in the question I said:

''This is critical: Secretary, were you aware that a week ago today, from his home computer, he accessed the SLIC database''—a classified database—''got information off and has been shopping a story to national media on Islamophobia directed by the Governor of Texas and the security folks there in Texas? Were you aware of that?'' She said no.

I said: ''I'm telling you it happened. Do we need to appoint somebody, or will you have that investigated yourself, and if so, by whom?''

''Well, since I don't know the facts,'' she said, ''I'll have to look into the facts.''

I said: ''So you'll be the one to make that call?''

She said: ''We'll have somebody, and it'll be myself or someone.''

On July 20, 2012, I asked the same person, Secretary Napolitano, about the same thing, and she said:

''I found out that the statements that have been made in that regard''—talking about him accessing the classified database—''are false. They are misleading, and objectionable. And I think they are wrong.''

I went on and I said: ''But are you saying before this Congress, right now, as Secretary of Homeland Security, that it is a lie that Mohamed Elibiary downloaded material from a classified Web site using the secret security clearance you gave him? Are you saying that's a lie?''

She said: ''I'm saying that isn't accurate. That is correct.''

I went on down and said: ''So you're saying that the State and local intelligence community of interest database is not classified?

She said: ''I'm saying that he, as far as I know, did not download classified documents.''

That's all real interesting. Oh, and I asked her if Elibiary's status on the Homeland Security Advisory Council had changed. She said no.

I said: ''And this administration seems to have a hard time recognizing members of terrorist groups who are allowed into the White House—you're aware of that happening, aren't you?''

She said: ''Absolutely not.''

And by the time she testified before the Senate, not long after that, she had found out that they had allowed a member of a known terrorist organization to go into the White House. So these are the kind of things that give us great concern.

It's my understanding that not only has Mr. Elibiary still been there, but he has had his security still there—it may have been increased, I'm not sure—but is now even more important as an advisor.

Then we got this from Judicial Watch. Judicial Watch had made a demand to know about the investigation into Mr. Elibiary. And the response back from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security—now that Secretary Napolitano is no longer there—and I am quoting from their letter to Sean Dunagan from Judicial Watch, September 16:

> We conducted a comprehensive search of files within DHS Enterprise Correspondence Tracking System for records that would be responsive to your request. Unfortunately, we were unable to locate or identify any responsive records.

They have no records of any investigation into the facts that were presented before Secretary Napolitano.

I talked to the head of the Department of Public Safety, Steven McCraw, in Texas before I asked our questions. He had told me that, even though she said the next day she didn't know anything about that episode of him allegedly downloading documents from a classified source, and Steve McCraw said I just talked to her chief of staff since you and I last talked. He said he had totally briefed the Secretary on the situation with Elibiary. She was fully aware of it. Then she came in and testified before us the next day she didn't know anything about it.

Then she had the nerve to say it never happened. Yet there was one reporter, Patrick Poole, that did an article about it happening. He had the source in the mainstream media who had told him about Elibiary shopping those documents to him. And it was a fact. They knew exactly where Elibiary accessed the classified database, they knew what computer he used. Yet Homeland Security, with the Secretary at the top, being totally unable to find what the Department of Public Safety knew and had found in Texas.

□ 1330

Mr. Speaker, we are in trouble when Homeland Security says they did an investigation and there's no documentation whatsoever of any investigation being done; and not only do they deal with the problem that was clearly a problem, they promote the individual.

It comes back to the letters—and I think we need answers again—that make clear that, yes, there is Muslim Brotherhood influence through this administration, and we need to know the extent.

We have also this week an executive summary of the FBI interactions with the Council on American Islamic Relations from their inspector general when he only looked into five specific incidences where the new policy—after it was proven that CARE was a Muslim Brotherhood front organization—where the FBI totally disregarded the new policy three out of the five times that they investigated—and that's only the five they investigated—and continued to have a chummy relationship with this Muslim Brotherhood front organization.

I have not yet reviewed the classified report; but, for example, October 2010, the New Haven FBI field office, the FBI office co-coordinated a diversity training workshop with a local Muslim organization, and two of the six trainers selected for this cultural sensitivity training were local CARE officials.

At some point, we have to learn that there are people who want to do away with our Constitution and do away with our form of government and substitute their own caliphate therefor. Some want to do it peacefully; some in the organization want to do it violently.

But it is an outrage for people who want to eliminate our Constitution and have their own sharia law to be allowed to be in the higher places in this government—at least that's what the Egyptians were reporting. For those news outlets that try to claim that by my reporting what happened in Egypt when the Egyptian people rose up by the millions and by showing the pictures of banners, like the one that had an American flag on one half with a green checkmark they like America and on the other side our President with a red X, they try to blame me for stirring up the Egyptian people.

I just want people in America to understand what is really going on; and, unfortunately, enough people have not gotten the picture. It is time to wake up, America. It is time to embrace the values that helped us get rid of slavery, that helped us become the greatest Nation in the world, in the history of the world, to re-embrace the values and to deal with anybody that wants to see those thrown asunder.

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

MICHAEL SCAPARROTTI

(Mr. STIVERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true American hero from Logan, Ohio, General Michael Scaparrotti, who is being promoted to a four star general today in a ceremony at Whipple Field Joint Base Myer in Henderson, Virginia. He is only the 223rd four star general in the history of the United States Army.

Prior to rising to the rank of general, General Scaparrotti has served as director of the joint staff at the Pentagon, second in command of U.S. forces in Afghanistan from July of 2011 to June of 2012, and he is now commander of all U.S. forces in South Korea.

Throughout his career, General Scaparrotti has rightfully earned a number of awards and decorations, including the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with three oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star Medal with an oak leaf cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and many more.

As a Nation, we are fortunate to have leaders and patriots like General Scaparrotti defending this country.

I am truly honored for this privilege to recognize General Scaparrotti, and I ask all the Members of Congress to join me in thanking him for his service and congratulating him on his promotion.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FATTAH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of attending to family obligations.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending the funeral of a family member.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 23, 2013, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3039. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Prometryn; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0590; FRL-9395-4] received September 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3040. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Polyurethane-type Polymers; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0284; FRL-9397-6] received September 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3041. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyraclostrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0549; FRL-9395-5] received August 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3042. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revision of Air Quality Implementation Plan; California; Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District; Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0064; FRL-9813-9] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3043. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0790; FRL-9842-4] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3044. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer, Santa Barbara and Ventura County Air Pollution Control Districts [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0453; FRL-9835-4] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3045. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-157, ''Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Support Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3046. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dispute Resolution Pilot Program for Public Assistant Appeals [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0015] (RIN: 1660-AA79) received September 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3047. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation, Cumberland River, Mile 157.0 to 159.0; Ashland City, TN [USCG-2013-0718] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3048. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Areas, Security Zones: Dignitary Arrival/Departure and United Nations

Meetings, New York, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2012-0202] (RIN: 1625-AA11; 1625-AA87) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3049. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Maine Kennebec Bridge construction zone, Kennebec River, Richmond, ME [USCG-2013-0329] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3050. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Wolf River, Gills Landing and Winneconne, WI [USCG-2013-0252] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3051. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lake Erie Heritage Foundation, Battle of Lake Erie Reenactment; Lake Erie, Put-in-Bay, OH [USCG-2013-0546] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3052. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Battle of Lake Erie Fireworks, Lake Erie, Put-In-Bay, OH [USCG-2013-0697] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3053. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; TriRock San Diego, San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [USCG-2013-0555] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3054. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Diego Bayfair; Mission Bay, San Diego, CA [USCG-2013-0476] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3055. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Vessel Traffic Service Updates, Including Establishment of Vessel Traffic Service Requirements for Port Arthur, Texas and Expansion of VTS Special Operating Area in Puget Sound [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1024] (RIN: 1625-AA81) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3056. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Motion Picture Production; Chicago, IL [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0676] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3057. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Double Hull Tanker Escorts on the Waters of Prince William Sound, Alaska [Docket No.: USCG-2012-0975] (RIN: 1625-AB96) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3058. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; D-Day Conneaut, Lake Erie, Conneaut, OH [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0648] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3059. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Extension of Expiration Dates for Two Body Systems Listings [Docket No.: SSA-2013-0039] (RIN: 0960-AH60) September 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 586. A bill to provide for certain improvements to the Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–217). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 638. A bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to require that any new national wildlife refuge may not be established except as expressly authorized by statute (Rept. 113–218). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 930. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the archeological site and surrounding land of the New Philadelphia town site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113–219). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1168. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to convey to the City of Carlin, Nevada, in exchange for consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States, to any Federal land within that city that is under the jurisdiction of that agency, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113–220). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1459. A bill to ensure that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 applies to the declaration of national monuments, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1513. A bill to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and certain land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, to limit the means by which property within such revised boundaries may be acquired, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–222). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2197. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the York River and associated tributaries for study for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Rept. 113–223). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2640. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to adjust the Crooked River boundary, to provide water certainty for the City of Prineville, Oregon, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–224). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 3157. A bill to ensure public access to published materials concerning scientific research and development activities funded by Federal science agencies; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3158. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require recipients of State Homeland Security Grant Program funding to promote preparedness and planning for manmade and natural disasters at educational institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 3159. A bill to provide for the appointment of a public interest advocate in matters involving a significant legal interpretation or construction of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York:

H.R. 3160. A bill to reduce the annual rate of pay of Members of Congress if a Government shutdown occurs during a year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 3161. A bill to protect the Social Security and Medicare trust funds from the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia:

H.R. 3162. A bill to amend the Black Lung Benefits Act to provide equity for certain eligible survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. VELA, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 3163. A bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Natural Resources, Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, Oversight and Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KINGSTON:

H.R. 3164. A bill to clarify the application of all laws, including the Patient Protection

and Affordable Care Act, to the Federal Government and Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H.R. 3165. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and to take meaningful steps to lower health care costs and increase access to health insurance coverage without raising taxes, cutting Medicare benefits for seniors, adding to the national deficit, intervening in the doctor-patient relationship, or instituting a government takeover of health care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, Natural Resources, the Judiciary, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H.R. 3166. A bill to appropriate such funds as may be necessary to ensure certain important functions of the Government continue during a Governmentwide shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, House Administration, Oversight and Government Reform, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 3167. A bill to amend the bases for ineligibility for designation of countries as beneficiary developing countries under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. FLORES, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. STOCKMAN):

H.R. 3168. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a Medicare established provider system under which providers of services and suppliers representing a low risk for submitting fraudulent Medicare claims are provided certain claim review protections; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution expressing the opposition of the Congress to the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed rule establishing new source performance standards to limit greenhouse gas emissions from new power plants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself and Ms. BORDALLO):

H. Res. 353. A resolution expressing support for designation of October 2013 as ''National Principals Month''; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 3157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 3158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, section 8, clause 1; and Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 3159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Ensuring Adversarial Process in the FISA Court Act is constitutionally authorized under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Additionally, the Preamble to the Constitution provides support of the authority to enact legislation to promote the General Welfare.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York:

H.R. 3160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 3161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia:

H.R. 3162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 3163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. KINGSTON:

H.R. 3164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, 3 and 18

The Congress shall have Power

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Article I Section 6 Clause 1: The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H.R. 3165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H.R. 3166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sections 8 and 9 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 3167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 3, ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, . . .''

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 3168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. RIGELL and Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 274: Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 455: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 627: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 685: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 721: Mr. ROTHFUS and Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 789: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 855: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 915: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 920: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 956: Ms. EDWARDS and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 961: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1015: Mr. POCAN, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1095: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1098: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1209: Mr. FARR, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 1250: Mr. MASSIE and Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 1251: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1312: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1318: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1440: Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 1507: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 1627: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1692: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 1717: Mr. OWENS and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 1737: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1779: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LONG, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 1798: Mr. POCAN and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1803: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1838: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 1869: Mr. GALLEGO and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1953: Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 2018: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 2084: Mr. DENHAM.

H.R. 2085: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 2101: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2131: Mr. COOK.

H.R. 2170: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 2178: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 2199: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 2238: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2283: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 2305: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2475: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 2485: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2500: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2502: Mr. PETERS of California and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2510: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2541: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 2575: Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 2656: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 2692: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2697: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2749: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2772: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2809: Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MICA, and Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 2839: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 2902: Ms. KAPTUR and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2909: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2914: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MORAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 2928: Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 2974: Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 2984: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 2997: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 3022: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 3041: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. LONG.
H.R. 3043: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3045: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 3076: Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 3077: Mr. MICA.
H.R. 3089: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 3095: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 3099: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 3103: Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 3106: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 3107: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 3108: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WATERS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 3111: Mr. GALLEGO and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 3118: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 3121: Mr. PERRY , Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. STUTZMAN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.J. Res. 21: Mr. KEATING.
H.J. Res. 34: Ms. CLARKE.
H.J. Res. 44: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 227: Mr. LEVIN.
H. Res. 231: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. YOHO, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. HANNA.
H. Res. 345: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 4 by Mr. STOCKMAN on House Resolution 306: Matt Salmon and David Schweikert.