United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2013 No. 143

House of Representatives

The House met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 12, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JASON CHAFFETZ 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.

We thank You for Your ongoing presence and sustaining grace in us all and Your concern for our Nation. Continue to bless and inspire the Members of the people's House.

May they be encouraged in the movement that has occurred, and may the hopes and prayers of the American people, and indeed the world, that a break in our current impasse may be imminent be fulfilled.

Forgive our failures, our lack of faith. May the good intentions of all acting in this House be rewarded by solutions to our struggles that benefit our Nation.

May all that is done 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 his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. KAPTUR 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 now entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

TAKE THE BARRICADES OF CONSTITUTIONAL OPPRESSION DOWN

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Mall and the memorials on the Mall are public places open 24 hours a day. The Park Service has closed them, using the excuse of the shutdown. But the Park Service discriminates who may exercise the First Amendment and who may not. It allowed a free speech immigration rally on the Mall but denies people access to the World War II Memorial. This is arbitrary action, thus constitutionally unlawful.

The Park Service forgets also that the First Amendment includes the right of the people to peaceably assemble. The Supreme Court sometimes limits the First Amendment by citing a compelling State interest, even though the First Amendment doesn't really give that exception.

The Government's compelling State interest here: lack of money. Does this mean any time the government claims it has no funds, it can shut down the First Amendment and deny the right to peaceably assemble? I think not.

This excuse is ludicrous, unlawful, arbitrary, and in practice, it discriminates. The First Amendment was written to prevent this very type of action by government.

Let the people assemble. Take the barricades of constitutional oppression down.

And that's just the way it is.

IMPACTS OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on House Republicans to end the Federal Government shutdown.

The shutdown is causing significant negative impacts on our economy, jobs, and consumer confidence across our country. The number of people applying for unemployment benefits jumped by 66,000 this week. Local economies across our Nation are losing $76 million a day from people not able to visit our Nation's parks. Just in one location, the closing of Zion National Park in Utah has cost the surrounding community over $3.5 million in lost visitor spending.

The Head Start program already has turned away over 7,000 children across this country. U.S. consumer confidence has deteriorated in October to its weakest in 9 months, since the first Federal shutdown over 17 years ago. The Federal shutdown is stalling almost 130 highway and bridge projects in 35 States, which means lost jobs.

Mr. Speaker, let's end this uncertainty for our Nation. Let's stop the battering of jobs in this economy. Bring a clean continuing resolution to the floor and reopen the government of the United States.

Printed on recycled paper.

TIME FOR BIPARTISAN SOLUTIONS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, it is time for solutions to end the government shutdown and resolve the uncertainty of America's rapidly approaching credit limit. Every day House Republicans are working to shape a bipartisan agreement to reopen the Federal Government and restore services for the American people.

While the Senate has refused to talk, House Republicans have worked to find bipartisan common ground and pass legislation to restore services that should be open and running for North Carolinians and for all Americans. Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives passed 15 separate measures to pay our military, restore the WIC program, open national parks, and end delays to veteran benefit applications, among other important things.

Like my constituents, I think the gridlock in Washington needs to stop. To have any hope of solving the challenges before us, be it this shutdown or our debt crisis, Democrats can't simply refuse to negotiate. They have to be willing to work together. Divided government demands bipartisan solutions.

DAY TWELVE

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

Mr. BERA of California. Day No. 12—Mr. Speaker, today is the 12th day of a government shutdown and 1 day closer to defaulting on our debt. In the history of our great Nation, we have never failed to pay our bills. We are Americans. We always pay our bills.

Mr. Speaker, enough with the gamesmanship, the finger-pointing, the name-calling. It is time to get back to business. We can do it in three easy steps.

Step one: let's open the government.

Step two: let's pay our bills.

And step three: let's negotiate a real budget that begins to rebuild jobs and an economy that rebuilds middle class America.

Mr. Speaker, everyone wins—especially the American people.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in New Hampshire and across our country, we continue to see that the leadership in this House has led to congressional dysfunction that is damaging our lives and damaging our economy.

Every day, I have been speaking with mayors, business owners, and constituents in my district to hear how Washington's inability to do its job is hurting their ability to do their job.

This week, I held a telephone town hall and heard from Granite Staters who don't understand why the leadership in this Congress can't simply fix this problem that is hurting our State and our economy. Our banks are diverting time and effort planning for a potential default instead of focusing on serving families and businesses in New Hampshire. The Small Business Administration has frozen general loans to small businesses. The shutdown is threatening funding that keeps families in their homes and infuses millions of dollars into our economy.

Every day this shutdown continues is a day that Congress does not focus on the economy and the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, let us vote to open the government.

SHUTDOWN HARDSHIPS FOR REAL PEOPLE

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, the reason dozens of my colleagues are here is to reopen government. Too often, what is lost in this discussion of this shutdown is the real hardship that is faced by the people we represent.

I heard from a woman this week who told me that she was attempting to find a job and move her family out of a shelter. She made the necessary appointments to fill out the paperwork for a housing voucher, set up a job interview, and was given an opportunity.

Let's talk about how this shutdown affected her. She can't be brought onto the job—no one can—because the job relies on a government contract that is on hold in this shutdown. She can't move into permanent and safe housing because her housing voucher can't be processed during this government shutdown.

There are others. I spoke with the leaders of the Emergency Food Network in Tacoma who said that, as this shutdown continues and as funding for Women, Infants, and Children nutrition programs deteriorate, they are struggling to even provide baby formula.

We need to reopen this government. It is harming our economy and it is straining the social fabric of our country.

REOPEN GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I am looking forward to joining my colleagues in that line to sign a discharge petition that will reopen government. Not with conditions, not on the condition that we want this thing or we want that thing, and we won't open the government until we get it, but just to open the government with no conditions.

My Republican friends know very well that this shutdown is for one reason, and one reason only. It is because they wanted to delay, defund, and destroy health care for the American people. They are ready to destroy the American economy unless they get it.

We don't have to go through this long line. We can open up the government in 15 minutes if Speaker BOEHNER puts a clean continuing resolution on the floor right now. Let's get it done.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION, AND INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 371, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 80) making continuing appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service 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 371, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 80

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 Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (division F of Public Law 113–6) and under the authority and conditions provided in such Act, 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 by such Act under the following headings:

(1) ''Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education''.

(2) ''Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service''.

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

SEC. 102. 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. 103. 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. 104. 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. 105. 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. 106. 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. 107. It is the sense of Congress that this joint resolution may also be referred to as the ''American Indian and Alaska Native, Health, Education, and Safety Act''.

This joint resolution may be cited as the ''Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Indian Health Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 40 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.J. Res. 80, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Idaho yield to the gentlewoman for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

□ 0945

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, is it in order to put the clean bill on the floor from the Senate to open the government?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has not stated a proper parliamentary inquiry.

The gentleman from Idaho is recognized.

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

I rise today in support of this important legislation to continue funding for the Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Indian Education and for the Indian Health Service. This bill focuses on education, law enforcement, health care, and many other vital services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Mr. Speaker, long ago, the Federal Government made treaty commitments to American Indians, who, in return, ceded the vast lands that make up the United States today. Visit just about any Indian reservation today, and you will quickly realize that the Federal Government hasn't even come close to living up to its end of the bargain.

My colleagues on the subcommittee who are on both sides of the aisle and my predecessors before me, Mr. MORAN and Mr. Dicks, who chaired this committee, have been working hard over the past several years to address the critical needs and challenges in Indian country. Even in declining budget environments, on a bipartisan basis, our committee continues to make funding for Indian country a priority. That is why I doubt my friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle will oppose the merits of this bill. They might oppose the strategy of getting here, but they probably won't oppose the merits of the bill. It is something on which we agree on a bipartisan basis.

For the past 11 days, the House has been attempting to reopen parts of the government without further delay and without trying to extract any further concessions from the Senate or the President.

Mr. Speaker, you can't go wrong by trying to do the right thing. Right here, right now, those of us who care about Indian country have been given an opportunity to do the right thing. Let's not waste this opportunity by pointing fingers and arguing over everything other than the topic at hand. The topic at hand is Indian health, Indian education and the BIA. This is the hand we have been dealt. Let's do the right thing. I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Here we go again. Each day, the gaping wound that the government shutdown represents grows bigger, and the House Republican response continues to be these little Band-Aids.

Of course, we on the Democratic side want to see all Native American programs funded. The other side knows that. In fact, this has been one area in which we have achieved bipartisan agreement. Both Chairman SIMPSON—and I want to particularly mention Mr. COLE on our subcommittee—I, and Ms. MCCOLLUM have tried to put as much money as possible, given very severe fiscal constraints, into Native American programs; but this bill that is on the floor today, in fact, doesn't serve its stated purpose. We are going to hear from House Republicans as to what this latest Band-Aid temporarily funds, but here are just some of the Native American programs and offices that are not funded by this resolution:

Native American education programs that are funded by the Department of Education; Native American law enforcement programs that are funded by the Department of Justice, including the programs to carry out the Violence Against Women Act. That is an area in which we had achieved, finally, bipartisan agreement. This doesn't allow us the funds to carry out that program. Native American social services programs that are so important to the American Indians, particularly on our reservations, are not funded by this bill. It includes child care and temporary assistance to needy families because they are funded by the Department of Health and Human Services. It includes Native American housing programs that are funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD has the highest percentage—almost 100 percent—of its employees who are furloughed still.

What is this—the 11th day, Mr. Speaker? That was a rhetorical question.

While this resolution temporarily funds the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, it fails to fund the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, which oversees those agencies. So we are not even willing to fund the office that is responsible for managing the programs that we purport to fund today.

What about the Office of the Special Trustee, which administers $3.7 billion in tribal funds and $728 million in individual Indian accounts? That is not funded either. So let's not be deluded that this is going to fix the situation with regard to our Native Americans. That is why a number of tribes have opposed this way of doing it. They want all of the government to open up because it is their government as well.

Mr. Speaker, the underlying basis for the Republican shutdown of the government has been an irrational and intransigent opposition to the Affordable Care Act. That is how it started. House Republicans voted 43 times to repeal the Affordable Care Act. At the same time, they were voting to repeal the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Every time the other side voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act, they were voting to repeal the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Act as well as voting to repeal many new programs that are contained in the Affordable Care Act which are designed to assist the Indian Health Service in meeting its mission to raise the health

status of Native Americans. These 43 attempts to repeal the Affordable Care Act and the shutting down of government is all the more disheartening because we on the Subcommittee on Interior and Environment have so strongly supported Native American programs.

Now, unlike what we have seen in the last week—that of certain Members who have marched the floor to claim support for the NIH and Head Start, all of which we strongly support—even as Members have pushed sequester and proposed additional cuts to these programs in 2014 on the other side, this subcommittee has the bipartisan commitment to Native American programs. That is something we should be proud of.

This subcommittee, I know, does not want to go about funding Native American programs in this manner. It is a halfhearted, Band-Aid approach. It is wrong. We need to fund all Native American programs. We need to fund all of the Federal Government. It is long past time for this shutdown to end, so let's release all of the Federal employees who have been taken hostage. Let's reopen the people's government.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS), the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of this resolution to fund the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

While House Republicans continue to offer solutions to end this government shutdown, we will continue also to take steps to provide funding for important areas of our government.

This measure fulfills the Congress' unique responsibility to fund programs vital to Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. There are 56 million acres of Indian trust lands in the United States. Unlike other privately owned lands, in most cases, Indian trust lands may not be leased for development purposes without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. These lands are critical for Indian tribes to create jobs and to generate revenue for their reservation economies.

For example, in my central Washington district, two tribes are major producers of timber that employ hundreds of people and produce income for tribal governments and thousands of individual members. In other parts of the country, tribes utilize their trust lands for oil, natural gas, coal development, and for a variety of business leasing and housing. It is critical to ensure continued funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to perform functions necessary for tribes and individual landowners to lease and develop their lands.

The joint resolution additionally provides funding for the Indian Health Service programs. While direct care for acute and chronic health conditions is being provided as an essential government service to Native Americans during this shutdown, other services, such as preventative care, have been scaled back. It is critical that these be restored to normal operations.

The President repeatedly stresses the importance of the United States' unique relationship with Indian tribes. He now has an opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to match his rhetoric with action by supporting the passage of this resolution and signing it into law.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to now yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from New York, NITA LOWEY, the ranking member of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Republican shutdown.

Of course, we support the funding for Indian Education and Health Services. Unfortunately, the House hasn't had the opportunity to approve the funding for these programs this year because the majority did not have the courage of their convictions to bring their FY14 Interior and Environment or the Labor-HHS appropriations bills to the House floor. Don't for a moment think that today's bill fulfills their commitments to Native Americans. Under this bill, they will still not receive the funding they are due from the Department of Justice and the Department of Education.

This is nothing more than a Republican ploy, and the claim that Democrats are not negotiating is absolutely false. House Republicans wrote a bill and sent it to the Senate. The Senate adopted the most important part of it, the funding level, and the President agreed to sign it even though Democrats wanted greater investments to support economic growth—jobs. The only thing Democrats oppose are the irresponsible efforts to put health care decisions back in the hands of insurance companies, which have nothing to do with keeping the government open. That is democracy. That is negotiation. We have done more than meet in the middle, but the Republicans now say ''no'' to their own bill.

We could end this shutdown today if the majority would only support a reasonable solution to allow a vote on the Republican-written, Senate-passed bill. Vote ''no.'' Demand a House vote to immediately end the reckless Republican shutdown.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to appropriate funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education because our Native Americans cannot sustain another day of this Washington gridlock.

In my home State of Montana, we have seven Indian reservations and also the State-recognized Little Shell Tribe, and we are working right now to get Federal recognition for the Little Shell Tribe. Native Americans encompass 6 percent of Montana's population, but on our reservations, unemployment can rise as high as 50 percent.

The Indian Health Service and the Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Indian Education can literally be lifelines for many. Earlier this year, when I visited the Salish Kootenai College, I learned about their slogan: ''Grounded in Tradition, Charging into the Future.'' Our reservations want to be self-sustaining, but without adequate health services, education, and economic opportunities, that goal is unattainable.

I want our Native children to be able to thrive in my home State of Montana. That is why I support this resolution today.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time remains for both sides in the debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 12½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Idaho has 14½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MORAN. At this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Minnesota, Ms. BETTY MCCOLLUM, the chair of the Indian Caucus.

□ 1000

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this bill. As the Democratic cochair of the Native American Caucus, I am here to promote respect for tribal sovereignty, to fight for the needs of Native American families, and to call our Federal Government to uphold its trust and treaty obligations.

Mr. COLE, my Republican cochair, Ranking Member MORAN, and Mr. SIMPSON, the author of this legislation, share those very same goals; but I strongly believe that the bill before us today does not meet the needs of Indian Country; a broader solution is needed.

The National Conference of American Indians has asked us to ''reopen government operations for all Federal agencies that meet trust and treaty obligations to tribal nations, and to stop the sequester of 2014.''

And I have heard that same message loud and clear from Minnesota tribal leaders. Mr. Speaker, when we consider Federal funding for tribal nations, we are talking about government-to-government relationships. This means the entire Federal Government needs to be open and functioning. Many services, as has been pointed out, that are vital to Indian Country are not funded within BIA or IHS. The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Justice, Transportation, and other agencies within HHS or Interior all have Native American accounts. Food distribution on Indian reservations is administered by the Department of Agriculture, and no funds are able to replenish food reserves that support 76,000 low-income Native American Indians each month.

In Minnesota, winter is on its way, and tribal development housing has

been brought to a halt for the White Earth Nation because the Bureau of Land Management is closed. Mr. Speaker, I could list dozens of other important tribal partnerships and contracts that this bill will not reopen, and I have one example I am going to enter for the RECORD from the Oglala Sioux on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

To support tribal nations, we need to bring an end to this shutdown and vote on a clean funding bill for the entire government. I will vote ''no'' on this bill.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe issued a press release that the U.S. Government shutdown is creating untenable economic conditions for some of the poorest Indian tribes. The tribe, with its 45,000 membership and 3.1 million acre Pine Ridge Indian Reservation located in southwestern South Dakota, stands to suffer severe economic repercussions directly caused by the shutdown of the United States Government. Federal funding for critical tribal programs is inaccessible during the shutdown which will force the Tribe to close programs and furlough hundreds of tribal employees if Congress does not reopen the United States Government. Over fifty percent of the Tribe's programs will be affected. The USDA Food Distribution Program will be terminated. The Suicide Prevention Program (SAMSHA Department of Health and Human Services), the Homeless Veterans Program (Department of Veteran Affairs), and the Emergency Youth Shelter Program (Department of Interior) will be suspended. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance and other vital services will be cut off, which is especially concerning given that tribal members, including elders, are struggling with the aftermath of the blizzard.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, this is an important piece of legislation. When you vote against this legislation, you are voting against the first Americans. Every one of you in this room is an immigrant. We made a trust relationship with American Indians to take care of them, provide for them, and a trust relationship we should fulfill.

You say this won't go anywhere. Very frankly, we should have done this a long time ago. We should set up a system because of the trust system that they are front-end loaded for their health care primarily. We have a system now that does not work. They have to hold their hand out and beg; and a lot of you on that side, all of you will say, Don't say too much. Take your blanket and your half a beef and go home and be quiet. No other minority would be treated that way. This health system has to be fixed. We have an opportunity to fix it now. We should fix it now.

When people stand up and say, I support the American Indian, the first Americans, you are not really supporting them. You are paying lip service. You are paying lip service. That is all you have been doing for all these years ever since Columbus landed on these shores. And you broke treaty after treaty after treaty, both sides of the aisle. I have been under eight Presidents, and they pay lip service. They pay lip service.

The President will have a big first American conference, the fifth one, and all they do is tell them again is, Be quiet. Take your blanket and half a beef and go home.

For those who talk about the minority, this is the first minority. Yes, I get a little emotional about this because I have 10 American Native grandchildren. I have two beautiful American Native children that have given me those 10 grandchildren, and I had a wife that was, in fact, one of the first Americans, and I am proud to be associated with that. We should vote ''yes'' on this bill.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I agree with my good friend from Alaska on the unconscionable treatment that has been accorded our Native Americans, and I agree that there should be a unique commitment to our Native Americans.

At this point I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the time.

Look, we all know what is happening here. If anybody believes that there is a true commitment to fully fund the promises that we have made to America's Native American tribes, you've got to be joking. Look at what is not funded in this legislation. It would be really simple to meet the promise that the gentleman spoke so eloquently about, and the way we would do that is to simply bring up a clean bill to reopen the entirety of government. Instead of picking and choosing which promises we will keep to America's Native American tribes, we would keep them all, instead of skipping the housing programs, the social service programs, and providing a talking point, but not meeting the obligation that this Congress has made to America's Native American tribes.

If any community in this country understands broken promises, it is the Native American tribes of this country in this bill, this legislation. This continues the trail of broken promises.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), a valued member of our subcommittee and probably the largest advocate for Indian issues in Congress.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I can agree with parts of what my friends have said, and parts I frankly can't agree with. I have worked in a bipartisan manner across the aisle and with the White House on Native American issues ever since I have gotten here, no matter who was on the other side of the aisle or who was in the White House. And I have to tell you, when you question the commitment of our side on Native American affairs, you clearly haven't looked at the record.

Because of this chairman, Indian health expense is up 29 percent in 3 years. Each year for the last 3 years, we have raised above what the administration requested in Native American spending, and that is a fact. And we did it, by the way, working in a bipartisan manner. I want to give my friend, Mr. MORAN, and my friend, BETTY MCCOLLUM, a lot of credit for those achievements, and I want to give our predecessor, Norm Dicks, who operated the same way, a lot of credit for that. This is a good-faith effort to do exactly what my friends suggest—make sure that critical programs in Indian Country are funded right now. I will continue to work in a bipartisan manner with my friends on these and other issues, but to suggest that they are being used as a pawn, no, for the first time they are just not being forgotten about because that is what tends to happen around here; and that has happened under Democrats and Republicans.

So with that, I would urge the adoption and support. I want to thank my friend for being the leader in this House on funding Native American programs. He has done more than anybody in this country to improve the quality and the level of Federal services on that. He ought to be given the credit that he deserves. I want to thank my friend, Mr. MORAN, for working with him every step of the way to accomplish those things. I saw them do it when their roles were reversed when he was the chairman and he was the ranking member. It is not an effort to divide. It is an effort, actually, to put something out that has united us in a bipartisan sense and to make sure that the first Americans aren't the last Americans anybody around here thinks about.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, this releases 1.5 percent of the Federal Government, leaving more than 99 percent of the Federal Government still closed.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Republican position is clear. Either affordable health care for millions of Americans goes or we will keep the government shutdown. In an effort to avert the public's attention from this extreme and destructive hostage-taking, they have been putting forward a series of piecemeal, two month, sequestration level, funding bills.

However, today's piecemeal bill reaches a new level of hypocrisy. The irony here would only be lost on a Republican Party as intransigent and dominated by the Tea Party as the one we have here in the House.

The Affordable Care Act, which the Republicans are demanding be eliminated in exchange for allowing the government to reopen, includes the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. As the author of the reauthorization of Indian Health Care Improvement Act, I know the challenges that the reauthorization faced and just how long it took for us to finally get it into law—a decade, in case you are wondering.

If we yield to Republican hostage-taking and throw out the Affordable Care Act, we throw out the reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. This will be devastating to Indian Country.

Furthermore, this bill provides funding for a relatively small number of programs that support tribes. While not taking away from the importance of these programs, there are many more programs that go unfunded. To name just a few, this bill does not fund food distribution on Indian reservations, child nutrition programs, Fish and Wildlife Service support, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

This bill also continues the damaging sequester cuts that the National Congress of American Indians have said, ''pose particular hardship for Indian Country and the surrounding communities who rely on tribes as employers.'' But while I support repealing sequestration, the Democrats have done their part. We have said let's keep the government open while we negotiate and work out our differences.

It is time for us to stop this nonsense. If you truly do believe in the sacred trust responsibility our government has to tribes, than let's have a vote on a clean CR and re-open the government.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the tribal leaders in my district join me in calling for a vote on a clean funding bill to restart our government.

Arizona's district one has 12 native American tribes. these families are suffering and our economy is taking a direct hit as a result of this irresponsible, unnecessary shutdown.

House leaders have wasted precious time, offering nothing but a daily trickle of piecemeal bills that are going nowhere.

These partisan games—and this lack of urgency—show a reckless disregard for the people, communities and economies hurt by this shutdown.

Today, as house leadership puts forth yet another piecemeal bill that will go nowhere, I would like to share some comments from my district's tribal leaders:

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly said—quote—''The current piecemeal approach house republicans are using to fragment tribal communities from the rest of the country is insulting. Tribal communities, like the majority of Americans, want a comprehensive resolution.''

And Peterson Zah, the former Navajo nation chairman and president said—quote—''Tribal issues should not be used as political props in this shutdown. Our kids, families and elders are all a part of the larger community, and we all suffer from a shutdown. We need the House to vote on a clean funding bill to reopen the entire government.''

On the White Mountain Apache Nation, where I grew up, tribal chairman Ronnie Lupe said—quote—''Head start and impact aid are vitally important to tribes, but we also need the furloughed workers from BIA, Interior and all other agencies allowed back on the job. Our tribal members need their paychecks, our small businesses need their customers, and our veterans need their benefits without any lapses.''

And from the Hopi Tribe, Vice Chairman Herman Honanie said—quote—''Piecemeal bills are empty gestures that have no chance of passing both chambers and being signed into law. We need real action to reopen the entire government or we will continue to lose important resources like those from VAWA that help protect women and families.''

Mr. Speaker, if House leadership were genuinely concerned about our native American tribes, then I suggest they listen to the tribes—and allow a vote to reopen the government.

Congress should stop picking winners and losers. Stop playing games that only prolong the shutdown.

House leadership could stop this shutdown right now.

Let's vote on a clean funding bill to restart our government and protect our economy.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this piecemeal approach to fund the government that fails to meet our trust responsibility to our Native American brothers and sisters.

I wonder if they bothered to consult with tribes before bringing up a bill that cuts tribal programs even more than they have already been cut and locks in sequester cuts that are hurting tribes in my district and across the country.

Mr. Speaker, it seems clear to me that Republicans are not listening to anyone these days, because if they were, they would know that tribes do not support this piecemeal course of action.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly called this approach ''insulting'' and said Tribal Nations want a comprehensive resolution as well as an end to sequestration.

By taking a piecemeal approach to fund our government, this bill fails to restore many critical services that are important to tribal communities.

In fact, it makes the problems facing Indian Country worse, not better.

Rather than vote on this piecemeal bill that is opposed by Native American communities, we should vote on a clean funding bill that opens the entire government, get to work ending sequestration, and fully fund tribal programs to meet our trust responsibilities.

NAVAJO PRESIDENT SHELLY URGES LAWMAKERS TO PASS A CLEAN SPENDING BILL

SHIPROCK, NM.—Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly strongly urged the U.S. House of Representatives to pass a clean spending measure that would stop the federal government shutdown.

The president said it must be done and that a continued piecemeal approach is not right and is hurting the Navajo people.

''The current piecemeal approach House Republicans are using to fragment tribal communities from the rest of the country is insulting. Tribal Nations, like the majority of Americans want a comprehensive resolution,'' said President Shelly.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is furloughing roughly a third of its workers, most of whom live in tribal regions and serve Native people daily.

''Our funding for basic programs that provide support to working families will soon dry up. And nearly 3,000 employees who work on Indian Affairs for Interior will be furloughed. We strongly urge GOP leaders to work with the true majority in the House: the bipartisan group of lawmakers that stands ready to restart the government. Allowing a vote on a clean funding bill is the right way to help our tribes and our communities move forward,'' President Shelly added.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our very distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for the purposes of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain that request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, the request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to Mr. AL GREEN from Texas for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I, too, ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and to go to conference on a budget so that we can end the Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open this government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown that is hurting so many American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to House Joint Resolution 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so we can end this Republican shutdown now and get the American people back to work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request

cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in order to end this Republican shutdown today to get the people's government working for them again, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59 and open the government without further delay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown and give the American people the relief that they deserve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. I now yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), a member of the Appropriations Committee, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask that any Member seeking recognition remove any communicative badge while making such request.

Mr. SERRANO. You mean this sticker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SERRANO. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SERRANO. We are allowed to bring posters and photographs and other items to the floor, why not this red, white, and blue sticker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Communicative badges are not allowed to be worn while Members are under recognition.

Mr. SERRANO. Well, then I will take it off, but it is with great pain that I do so.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and to go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown and get our Nation back to work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

□ 1015

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, instead of leaving for a 3-day weekend, that we open the government, go to conference on a budget, and end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, Ms. PELOSI has already cleared it. Who is objecting? Who is not clearing it?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open up the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown that is costing the U.S. economy $160 million a day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California, Mrs. SUSAN DAVIS, a member of the Armed Services Committee, for a unanimous consent request.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, because many families today are not able to pay their mortgage, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on the budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown hurting the children of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama, Ms. TERRI SEWELL.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for a unanimous consent request

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open government and go to conference on a budget so we can end this unnecessary Republican government shutdown that hurts veterans and children and American citizens. Let's open up the government now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida, Judge HASTINGS, for a unanimous consent request.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. What I would ask the Speaker to advise this Member of is as to the definition of ''appropriate clearance.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, clearance must be given by the bipartisanship floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Does the Chair know, as Speaker, whether or

not such an attempt has been made and maybe denied with reference to the bipartisan clearance?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As indicated in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, it is not a proper parliamentary inquiry to ask the Chair to indicate which side of the aisle has failed under the Speaker's guidelines to clear a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. The Chair is a Republican and I am a Democrat. I seek appropriate clearance from the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has not received clearance from the appropriate parties.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) to complete his unanimous consent request.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican shutdown, and that's with or without clearance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentlelady from California (Ms. BASS) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the vice chair of our Democratic Caucus, Mr. CROWLEY from New York, for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown. It is time to shut down the shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open up the government and go to conference on a budget so we can end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown and we allow the government to do the people's business again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY) for a unanimous consent request

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the ranking member of our Financial Services Committee, for a unanimous consent request

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this ridiculous Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Chair has ruled that these unanimous consent requests cannot be entertained because they have not been pre-cleared. It is obvious the Democratic leadership supports these motions, and I wonder if it would be in order for the Republicans here and now to pre-clear these unanimous consent requests so that we can vote to reopen government?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As indicated in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, it is not a proper parliamentary inquiry to ask the Chair to indicate which side of the aisle has failed under the Speaker's guidelines to clear a unanimous consent request.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, apparently the Chair cannot do it. Is it in order for me to ask the Republicans to pre-clear the unanimous consent request?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is free to try to obtain clearance.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to anybody on the Republican side at this time under my parliamentary inquiry to pre-clear.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may not yield while under recognition for parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open up the government and go to conference on the budget so that we can end the Republican shutdown. Let the RECORD reflect that the Republicans have had an opportunity to pre-clear one of these unanimous consent requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown and stop holding the economy hostage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, our country is asking and I am asking unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open our government and go to conference on a budget so that we will end this Republican government shutdown now and get our government back to work for the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on the budget so that we end this Republican shutdown now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today and ask unanimous consent that the House immediately bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end the Republican shutdown immediately.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Tea Party Republican government shutdown and put people back to work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. WALZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the American people's government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, to open the government and go to conference on a budget so that we end this reckless and irresponsible government shutdown and do the right thing for the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

□ 1030

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield for the purpose of a unanimous consent request to the dean of the New York delegation, Mr. RANGEL.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, may I make a parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANGEL. Under what circumstances could a senior Member of this august body protest the shutdown of government at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not making a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANGEL. Well, I am asking from a parliamentary point of view. I don't want to violate the House rules, but as a Member of Congress representing 700,000 people, I feel that I have to scream out in protest as to what is happening to the country and my constituents. There has to be some way for me in a parliamentary way, without violating the House rules, to express myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is following established guidelines for recognition of unanimous consent requests.

Mr. RANGEL. With all due respect, that has nothing to do with my parliamentary inquiry, nothing at all. The rules for unanimous consent do not have anything to do with a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is engaging in debate. Does the gentleman have a unanimous consent request?

Mr. RANGEL. Are you saying that you are ignoring my parliamentary inquiry? I am just asking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not made a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANGEL. That is how I started. I could ask the reporter, but I don't want to waste a lot of time on this weekend legislative session. I started asking permission to make a parliamentary inquiry, and that was granted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I don't want to prolong this, but aren't you talking about a unanimous consent request?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. RANGEL. Well, I am talking about a parliamentary inquiry. If you tell me I am out of order for making a parliamentary inquiry, I am not prepared to challenge the Chair, even though I truly believe that you and I know you will be incorrect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANGEL. Well, how do you state it properly? I ask: How could I properly state the feelings of my constituents as a member of this august body in a parliamentary way? What could be more parliamentary than that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may be yielded to for debate.

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. RANGEL. So the parliamentary inquiry is not going to be recognized?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. RANGEL. Okay, I accept that.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I had yielded to the gentleman from New York for a unanimous consent request, if the gentleman has a unanimous consent request.

Mr. RANGEL. I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker and the Parliamentarian take a good look at the rules of this House so that Members can protest the closing down of the United States Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not made a proper request.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield for the purpose of a unanimous consent request to the gentlelady from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Honorable Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues asking unanimous consent that this body in which we serve, the House of Representatives, bring up the Senate amendment to House Joint Resolution 59, to open the

government and go to conference on a budget so that we may end this Republican government shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House bring up the Senate amendment to House Joint Resolution 59 to open the government and to go to conference on a budget so that we can end this Republican government shutdown so hurtful and harmful to the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of House Joint Resolution 80 is postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 378; the motion to instruct on H.R. 2642.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE RELATING TO TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS FOR RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 378) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to the Secretary of Agriculture's administration of tariff-rate quotas for raw and refined sugar, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 192, nays 212, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 545]

YEAS—192

Amash
Andrews
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carney
Cartwright
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Cleaver
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Cotton
Davis, Danny
Delaney
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Esty
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Foster
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Garrett
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Himes
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Huelskamp
Hultgren
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lowey
Maffei
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
O'Rourke
Olson
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Perry
Peters (CA)
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Polis
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Quigley
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Rothfus
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Terry
Tiberi
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Veasey
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (IN)

NAYS—212

Aderholt
Bachus
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capps
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clarke
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fleming
Fortenberry
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Gardner
Gibbs
Gibson
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hinojosa
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hunter
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Levin
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (NC)
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Southerland
Stewart
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Valadao
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young (AK)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Ribble

NOT VOTING—26

Amodei
Brady (TX)
Capuano
Clay
Coble
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Fincher
Gowdy
Granger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Huizenga (MI)
Jeffries
Lewis
Lummis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Napolitano
Pelosi
Runyan
Rush
Sinema
Slaughter
Young (FL)

□ 1059

Mr. COLE, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Messrs. ROGERS of Michigan, ELLISON, ROGERS of Kentucky, LABRADOR, HARPER, SOUTHERLAND, PEARCE, BROOKS of Alabama, COLE and DENHAM changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. LANCE, HECK of Washington, HONDA, COOPER, WAXMAN, CLEAVER, GUTIÉRREZ, GRIFFIN of Arkansas, WEBER of Texas, Ms. ESTY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. TSONGAS changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 545 I inadvertently voted "yes" when I intended to vote "no."

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2642, FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on the bill (H.R. 2642) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 195, nays 204, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 546]

YEAS—195

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
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Cleaver
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
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
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
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
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
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NAYS—204

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

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Gibbs
Ribble

NOT VOTING—30

Amodei
Brady (TX)
Capuano
Clay
Coble
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Fincher
Gowdy
Granger
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Huizenga (MI)
Jeffries
Lewis
Lummis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Napolitano
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Runyan
Rush
Sinema
Slaughter
Wagner
Young (FL)

□ 1107

Mr. STEWART changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on H.R. 2642:

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of the House amendment and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. LUCAS, KING of Iowa, NEUGEBAUER, ROGERS of Alabama, CONAWAY, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, CRAWFORD, Mrs. ROBY, Mrs. NOEM, Messrs. DENHAM, RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, PETERSON, MCINTYRE, COSTA, WALZ, SCHRADER, MCGOVERN, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. VELA.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of title III of the House amendment, and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. ROYCE, MARINO, and ENGEL.

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 1207 and 1301 of the House amendment, and sections 1301, 1412, 1435, and 4204 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. CAMP, SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and LEVIN.

For consideration of the House amendment and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SOUTHERLAND and Ms. FUDGE.

MOTION TO TAKE FROM THE SPEAKER'S TABLE H.J. RES. 59, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table H.J. Res. 59 with the House amendment to the Senate amendment thereto, to recede from the House amendment and concur in the Senate amendment to open the government now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under section 2 of House Resolution 368, that motion may be offered only by the majority leader or his designee.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. The standing rule of the House is rule XXII, clause 4; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. And the standing rule of the House reads, Mr. Speaker, ''When the stage of disagreement has been reached on a bill or resolution with House or Senate amendments, a motion to dispose of any amendment shall be privileged.''

Mr. Speaker, my question is: Does the parliamentary status of the bill meet the requirements of rule XXII, clause 4?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House has altered the operation of that standing rule.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. So I just want to understand, Mr. Speaker. This standing rule of the House, which I have here, has been altered by the House. Is that what the Speaker is saying?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House adopted a resolution altering it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. When was that alteration made?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In House Resolution 368.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. House Resolution 368.

Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I want to make sure I have the right one. I have in my hand H. Res. 368, October 1.

''Resolved,'' and section 2 of that says, ''Any motion pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXII relating to House Joint Resolution 59 may be offered only by the majority leader or his designee.''

Is that what you are referring to, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the resolution.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. So, Mr. Speaker, just so I understand the situation, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. H. Res. 368 changed the standing rules of the House to take away from any Member of the House the privilege of calling up the Senate bill to immediately reopen the government; is that right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It did change the operation of the standing rule.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Right.

Parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. So a privileged motion, Mr. Speaker, would have allowed any Member of this House—Republican or Democrat—to call up the Senate bill to open the government; is that right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not give advisory opinions.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. But, Mr. Speaker, a privileged resolution, as cited in rule XXII, clause 4, of the standing rules of the House would allow any Member of the House to offer that resolution; is that right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not give an advisory opinion.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Well, Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I think the Chair, just as I understood, said that that was changed so that it no longer would be a privileged motion for any Member, but it would be exclusively the right of the Republican leader or his designee. Am I right about that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will apply House Resolution 368.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Just again, Mr. Speaker, I want to be absolutely clear that H. Res. 368 changed the standing rules of the House so that only the Republican leader or his designee could call up the bill to open the government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I would ask my colleagues whether the majority leader or his designee is on the floor of the House today.

Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker, and this will be my last one.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I just want to understand, Mr. Speaker. The Rules Committee, under the rules of the House, changed the standing rules of the House to take away the right of any Member to move to vote to open the government and gave that right exclusively to the Republican leader; is that right?

□ 1115

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House adopted the resolution.

The Chair is now prepared to entertain 1-minutes.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion that under the regular standing rules of the House, clause 4, rule XXII, the House take up the Senate amendments and open the government now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under section 2 of House Resolution 368, that motion may be offered only by the majority leader or his designee.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, why are the rules rigged to keep the government shut down?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

U.N. ARMS TREATY

(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. Mr. Speaker, in October of 2009, the Obama administration reversed the policies of both President Clinton and President Bush by committing the United States to U.N. Arms Trade Treaty negotiations. Since then, Members of the House and Senate have voiced their strong opposition.

I joined 130 of my colleagues in sending a letter to the White House to express my concern about the dangers posed to Americans' Second Amendment rights. In the Senate, which must only approve the treaty by a two-thirds vote, a bipartisan coalition of Senators remains united in opposition to its ratification.

Despite overwhelming opposition from Congress and the American people, Secretary of State John Kerry signed the treaty—a decision that is sure to have far-reaching consequences for American foreign policy and American sovereignty.

I have joined my colleagues in the House in sending another letter to the administration voicing our continued opposition to this misguided and dangerous policy.

I encourage my colleagues in the Senate to stand strong in their opposition.

END THE SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. This morning, 186 Democrats signed a petition to end the Republican shutdown and routinely continue to fund the government through November 15 while we work out our differences.

We need only 32 more signatures. I expect every Democrat to sign. Will some on the other side of the aisle cross over to reopen the government, go back to regular order, and negotiate our differences without a shutdown government, without threatening to default on the United States of America?

Earlier, we tried to bring up a bill that would do that under unanimous consent, but the Republicans changed the rules of the House. After more than 200 years, they changed the rules to say ''no,'' we couldn't bring that bill up. We cannot have a vote on continuing to run the government.

Now, man up. Man up over there. Give us a vote. If you have got the votes, then you can keep the government shut down. If we have the votes, we go back to routinely funding a continuing resolution for the government until November 15. I think that would be a service to the American people.

REMEMBERING ERNIE BLANKENSHIP

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, Ernie Blankenship lived a life of service to his faith, his family, his country, and his community. It was a pleasure to help Ernie and Rita celebrate their 50th anniversary last year, as it was to see him on Sunday mornings at St. Mary Church.

Ernie passed away earlier this week—a loss that will be felt not only by his family but throughout southern Ohio.

Ernie served his country in the Army, played minor league baseball, and earned degrees from the University of Cincinnati and Xavier University. He coached youth sports teams and enjoyed a broadcasting career that spanned over 50 years.

Earlier this year, Ernie retired as the senior vice president of NCB Savings Bank in Hillsboro. He touched all of our lives in countless ways. He will continue to touch our lives and the lives of so many young men and women through the scholarship that bears his name.

Ernie Blankenship's legacy will continue through his children and grandchildren, who learned firsthand his lessons on a life of humble service, faith, and patriotism.

It has been a true honor to know Ernie and to represent him in Congress.

OPEN UP THE GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, shutting down this House for the next 2 days—after shutting down the government—is truly an act of great irresponsibility. The threat to the security of our families grows with each hour of the government shutdown and with each hour that we approach an historic breach of the full faith and credit of the United States.

One economic expert after another tells us that to move into this uncharted water and economic calamity, along with the consequences it brings to our families—our economy and our standing in the world are jeopardized.

We have two ways to avoid this. Any Member can call up the Senate resolution to continue operations of the government. Republicans have blocked that with a special rule that gives that power only to ERIC CANTOR, the Republican leader.

You see many Members wearing these stickers, which is the second way. It is to sign a petition to open the government. We have done that. We have reached almost 200 Members of this House. If only a few Republicans will join us, the government will open up.

COSTS OF OBAMACARE

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, the President says ObamaCare should not be part of any negotiations to fund the government or raise the debt limit. But my constituents in Kentucky recognize the President's health care law for what it actually is—a massive increase in Federal spending.

Its projected cost has more than doubled since the President originally claimed it would reduce the deficit. It will cost American taxpayers $2 trillion over the next decade, and its true costs will continue to grow.

ObamaCare was rammed through Congress on a partisan basis through a process specifically reserved for budget-related bills. So for anyone to suggest that ObamaCare should be left out of budget discussions in Washington is both cynical and inconsistent with Congress's ongoing responsibility to constantly scrutinize Federal spending.

After racking up $7 trillion in debt in just 5 years, the President stubbornly refuses to negotiate over ObamaCare. But make no mistake, Mr. Speaker: Congress would not be doing its job if it ignored ObamaCare and its massive costs in the ongoing debate about how to save America from bankruptcy.

VOTE ON A CLEAN CR

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the Republican leadership pulled H.J. Res. 80 from further consideration today. It is the American Indian and Alaska Native, Health, Education, and Safety Act.

The Affordable Care Act, which the Republicans are demanding be eliminated in exchange for allowing the government to reopen, includes the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. As the author of the reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, I know the challenges that the reauthorization faced and just how long it took for us to finally get it passed into law—a decade, in case you are wondering.

If we yield to Republican hostage-taking and throw out the Affordable Care Act, we throw out the reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. That would be devastating to Indian country.

This bill, H.J. Res. 80, continues the damaging sequester cuts that the National Congress of American Indians have said pose particular hardship for Indian country and the surrounding communities that rely on tribes as employers.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to stop this nonsense. If you truly do believe in the sacred trust and responsibility our government has to tribes, then let's have a vote on a clean CR and reopen the government.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, my neighbors cannot understand how we could actually recess today with so much work left to today.

In 2012, businesses in my district were approved for $391,000 in Small Business Administration loans per day. That is the most of any district in Illinois. Yet zero SBA loans have been approved in the last 12 days because our government is shut down.

ACME Design in Elgin, Illinois, was founded by Clint Borucki and has been a part of our community since 1992. Clint has 10 employees and has designed and manufactured models for advertising, businesses and government. Now, an important project for his business is on hold because a military contractor is unable to move forward during the Republican government shutdown.

Last Monday, in Schaumburg, I spoke with Federal employees who serve their country and play by the rules. These middle class Americans who live paycheck to paycheck are being punished for our inability to fund the government.

Church of the Holy Spirit Food Pantry in Schaumburg told me that they will be unable to fill the gap the government shutdown has left for families in need in my district.

My neighbors can't understand how we could recess for 2 days while this Republican government shutdown remains in effect. Let's stay in session, get to work for the people we serve, and reopen the government.

VOTE FOR A CLEAN CR

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, why did our Republican colleagues shut down the government? Why don't our Republican colleagues allow the United States to pay its bills?

House Democrats want to open the government and have the country pay its bills. Senate Democrats want the same. Even Senate Republicans want to open the government and pay its bills. But not House Republicans.

Do you remember when you were in school, Mr. Speaker, and we learned how a bill becomes law? One of the tenets of this great Nation is that majority rules.

Put the Senate CR on the floor, Mr. Speaker. Let a majority of the House make a decision. Why is democracy being thwarted by the Republican majority? Pass the CR.

The American people are tired of these political games. We have the votes here to pass a clean CR and open the government again. If the Republican leadership allowed that bill to come to the floor, we could do it today.

MEANING OF THE TERM "REDSKIN"

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, not only is the word "redskin" inappropriate, but just plain offensive. It is a derogatory term towards the American Indians.

I want to share with my colleagues and the 181 million football fans all over America how the word "redskin" came about.

In 1749, it was a standard procedure among the colonial settlers who lived in what is now Maine and Nova Scotia to kill and scalp as many of the Indians who were members of the Micmac Tribe. The same policy was also implemented in 1755 by settlers who lived in what is now known as the State of Massachusetts. Their objective was to kill and scalp members of the Penobscot Indian Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the colonial policy was that you get paid for killing and scalping Native American Indians. If you kill an Indian boy, you get paid 50 pounds. If you get a scalp, that is an additional 40 pounds. Not only is it for the men, but also for the women and children that are scalped and killed. And you get paid for it.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that these scalps were called "redskins."

Native Americans are human beings, Mr. Speaker. They are not animals.

□ 1130

AMERICA DOES NOT WANT OBAMACARE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, the Republican side of the House has put out everything that the other side wants except for what America doesn't want—and that is ObamaCare. Instead, people are going to be railroaded into a program that fines them for not buying a product that they don't want and from a Web site that doesn't work.

Is this America or is this something a whole lot different?

Choices are being taken away, and people are being forced into a program they don't want. That is why our side fights for liberty and fights for one's choice of determining one's own health care system and health care plan.

Would my colleagues on the other side of the aisle please join us in putting out what we need to do to get done since we agree on almost everything in the CR except for the continued forcing of people into the ObamaCare program.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MESSER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, it is very disturbing that we are here on day 12 of the Republican government shutdown, but it is even more disturbing when we heard the point of order that was made just a little while ago, the point of order on October 1, about a special rule that was passed. What has happened by that vote—the vote, again, by the majority party—says that only the majority leader or his designee can bring the matter of calling up by motion the ability to rule, the ability to ask people to vote on the continuing resolution as amended by the Senate.

In this process of not only shutting down government, what we have also done is shut down the people's right to have a representative form of government. So, out of all of us—435, who are mandated by law to be the Members of the House of Representatives—only one or his designee has the right to bring forth this critical, critical issue on which the people throughout this Nation are asking for a resolution. Only one can do it. Yes, it passed by the majority of the Republican votes in this House. Now, not only have we shut down government, not only have we made things unbearable for the people, but we have deprived them of their representative form of government. That, Mr. Speaker, is something that the people should be absolutely outraged about.

I would like to begin this Special Order by first yielding to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. I would ask the gentlelady about the number of Federal employees you have in your area who remain unable to do their work.

Ms. HANABUSA. To the gentleman from Texas, I appreciate the inquiry.

As you may probably be aware, because of its unique location and its location before the time we were a State, Hawaii has a large Federal presence, and a lot of them are in the military. Because of the actions of this House, plus the Senate, plus the President, about 20,000 of them are defense. The last time I was able to check, we just had a small handful that were yet not back to work, but we do have a large number who did not work.

What is being impacted now are the other agencies which had some funds like, for example, the courts, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the other people like, for example, the State Department. All of them we are watching very carefully, but we have an additional number—somewhere between 6,000 to 9,000—who are being affected. As the gentleman knows, it is not only they; it is the people they service, and it is their families who are being impacted.

Mr. DOGGETT. That is exactly what I wanted to explore with you.

First of all, all of those public service workers, whether they are at work or not at work, continue to face the uncertainty of whether their paychecks will arrive when the car payment is due or when the rent is due or when they need to buy another round of groceries. They don't know if those checks will be there.

I think that there are some people out there across our country who are watching this shutdown, and they are saying, Well, at least we are saving some money by not paying hundreds of thousands of workers across the country—Federal employees—who are not yet able to return to work.

In fact, isn't it true that, under the Tea Party faction rule here in the Republican Party, they have passed a resolution through this House to pay every one of those hundreds of thousands of Federal workers to stay idle—to pay them not to work—at a time that they could be delivering the services they were hired to provide so that then the taxpayer has to pay them to stay idle and cannot receive the benefits of the many varied services that these public service workers would like to provide?

Ms. HANABUSA. The gentleman is correct that we as the House of Representatives unanimously passed that bill that we would pay the furloughed workers. You are also absolutely correct that, because the government is still shut down and because the Republican position is to open up government piecemeal, with no concurrence on the Senate's part, that that is exactly what is going to happen.

Many of these Federal workers feel like, Why can't we go to work? We are getting paid to work. Why isn't that happening?

I believe that that is clearly a disservice, not only to the workers, themselves, but to the people of this great Nation. It makes no sense.

I yield to the gentlelady from Florida.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Last weekend, I left. I went to Florida. Many people in church came up to me, and they wanted to know about this. These are not Federal employees; they are contract employees. So, therefore, they do service for the Federal Government, but they will not get paid; is that correct?

Mr. DOGGETT. That is correct.

The other thing that happens: suppose you have a cafe across the street from a major Federal installation. Suppose you have a dry cleaners or a service station or an auto repair. Your business has fallen through the floor because that workforce is not there, not only to do the public's work, but to do business with you.

There is not any plan from this irresponsible Tea Party caucus to reimburse the many small businesses around America as well as the contractors to whom you referred. There is not any plan to give them a dime. So they will suffer at the same time they pay Federal workers not to work and not to deliver the services that they were hired to provide and are willing to provide.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Lockheed Martin indicated that they are going to lay off over 3,000 employees. There are many companies that do work with the Federal Government, but because the Federal Government is shut down, they are going to furlough their employees, and they are not going to be paid.

Mr. DOGGETT. That is one of the reasons I feel that, with every hour that we go through this government shutdown and with every hour that we get nearer to a default—an historic default on the full faith and credit of the United States—we are jeopardizing our security. As to your comments regarding Lockheed, we are talking about the national security of the United States, and I am also talking about the economic security of your fellow church members and of our veterans.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. We had the Secretary of the VA come to our committee. He indicated that by the 1st of November, if he did not have his appropriations, over 5,000 veterans and their families and their spouses would not get their benefits in the mail.

Mr. DOGGETT. I view that as a real disgrace.

This week in Texas, in San Antonio and in Austin, as we attempted to call the Veterans Administration about problems some of our veterans were

having, they said they had turned off their equipment and that they had furloughed some of the representatives we work with—I am sure that happened in your areas also—so that we cannot be the advocate we want to be for our veterans.

Additionally—I think it is around a fourth or a little over a fourth of our Federal workforce who are veterans. They are people who have served our country and have put their lives on the line, and now they are serving our country in a different way. Those are some of the families who are being paid not to work, and all of them, whether they are at work now or not, are left with great economic uncertainty about when they will get paid.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. The list goes on and on.

For example, we have furloughed most of the HUD employees, so we are going to have more homeless veterans. The list goes on and on. Cemeteries. We have furloughed cemetery employees. The other issue is, if we default on Thursday, then the Social Security payments will not be made.

These people in this House of Representatives want to operate by management. For example, yesterday, I heard over the news the number of cows that had died—or had been killed—because of a storm. We came back the next day and did the farm bill. Because everyone has been furloughed, they can't even provide the assistance they usually provide. We are going to tackle this, but there is a whole array of services that we are not picking up. For example, when you look at the number of, let's say, people who work at the universities, their checks say the universities, but they are really working for national foundations or the Mayo Clinic.

Mr. DOGGETT. You are talking about things like cancer research or someone who is working on childhood disease.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Or on Alzheimer's research. So all of this work is brought to a halt for no good reason.

Mr. DOGGETT. For no good reason.

That is why it is outrageous that we could be here on this Saturday and that the Republicans have recessed the House until Monday night. They know that this default is approaching. They have outlined no plan to avoid default. They had one coming up on the floor 2 or 3 weeks ago, and they could not get agreement among their own Members about how to avoid default. Now at a time when you—like all of us who are here—have signed a petition to reopen the government and are prepared to address the default issue right here, they have gone home.

Mr. CANTOR was here on the floor a few minutes ago. He is the only one under the rules—the Republican majority leader—whom they will permit to offer the motion to continue the operation of the government. That is why we turned, as you know, to this petition of all of us coming together. We are approaching now—are headed toward—200 Members of the House. We only need about 17 or 18 Republicans to come join us so we can reopen this House and then move to address the default issue.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. The sad issue here in the House is that the minority has no rights.

Mr. DOGGETT. Because they were specifically, as you know, cut off in the rules. The rules of the House, which have existed for so many years, would have given the gentlewoman from Florida, the gentlewoman from Hawaii, or any of our colleagues who are here now from across the country the right to say, Mr. Speaker, let us vote on continuing the operation of the government.

Now, why would they deny us that traditional right as Members of the Congress—all Members, Republicans and Democrats—and give Mr. CANTOR, as the Republican majority leader, the sole right to do that?

I say it is because of fear. They are fearful that this House will continue the government operations, and they can no longer hijack the country the way they have hijacked the Republican caucus and jeopardize the security of our families.

□ 1145

Ms. BROWN of Florida. In the Veterans' Committee, members kept alluding to the Senate, the Senate, the Senate. Let's be clear, the Senate passed the bill, and I thank God for the Senate. They passed the bill and took the House number, which was unacceptable to all Democrats, unacceptable, took those low numbers in order to pass a continuing resolution so we could have discussions. But what happened to the House? They are missing in action because there is no leadership on the Republican side.

Mr. DOGGETT. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii for the opportunity to join with her on this because the numbers she refers to is back during the summer—and Speaker BOEHNER acknowledged this last Sunday on ABC. There was an understanding reached between the House and the Senate that Democrats would compromise and agree to a level of government services that we think is totally unacceptable.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Would you repeat that again, sir.

Mr. DOGGETT. There was an understanding, that he acknowledged, reached between the House and the Senate that we Democrats, in order to keep the government functioning, would agree on, for a time this fall, to accept an unacceptable low number that we know won't deliver the level of services that we need for Head Start, for education, and for cancer research.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Sir, are you saying that the Democrats in the House held their nose and voted for the Republican irresponsible numbers?

Mr. DOGGETT. We have said we will do that now if it will keep our government open and protect our families and avoid default, open the government. And it is that motion, not a motion to give us all that we have asked for, but a motion to take the Republican budget number and put it in place as a compromise, and I might say not a very good compromise, not a favorable compromise.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Say it again. Say it again. We lost on the compromise.

Mr. DOGGETT. We agreed to do that. The Speaker indicated that he had agreed to that, and then this Tea Party faction took control, the shutdown caucus.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Sir, a conversation. Can we have a conversation. Can you repeat what you just said again. A conversation. You mean to tell me that the Speaker had a negotiation with the House and with the Senate on the Republican's low levels? That it was unacceptable to the Democrats in the House, we held our nose and voted, would be willing to vote for it if they bring it up in order to move forward and get a conversation going?

Mr. DOGGETT. Absolutely.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we just want a conversation.

Mr. DOGGETT. I want to yield back to the gentlewoman from Hawaii and in doing so thanking her for this time. The reason that it is alleged that they would not continue to stand by the agreement that was made between the House and the Senate for this bad number was they wanted to shut down the Affordable Care Act and our opportunity to get health insurance for millions of Americans. And as the gentlewoman from Hawaii knows, they have failed utterly and completely to do that. They are now in search of some other rationale, some rationalization, some justification for keeping the government shut down.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Sir, just one other question. I want to know how many times did the Republicans pass their bad bill in the House and then send it over to the Senate, and they think that the Senate is supposed to pick up their bad bill? How many times did they pass it—44?

Mr. DOGGETT. They have passed little partial bills many times.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. No, I am talking about on the health repeal.

Mr. DOGGETT. Oh. They have sent that over there, I guess, 40 times to repeal.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. No, I think it was 44.

Mr. DOGGETT. Forty-four? One can lose count because they do every time you turn around.

But I thank the gentlewoman from Florida and the gentlewoman from Hawaii. This totally unjustified shutdown must end, and we must stand for American families to avoid the insecurity, the threat to them that grows by the hour.

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

I think what everyone needs to understand clearly, what the gentleman from Texas was referring to was the level of funding in the continuing resolution which was amended by the Senate at $986 billion. As the gentlewoman from Florida said, for many Democrats that was unacceptable. But you know what, the Democrats haven't had the opportunity to vote because it hasn't come to the floor, but it is a compromise.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. If the gentlewoman would yield, we have agreed. We have compromised. We have had a conversation. We have agreed to put our politics aside and do what is in the best interest of the United States of America. It is unfortunate that we have people that serve in the House of Representatives, what is supposed to be the people's House, and they do not care about the people of the United States of America. They only care about their petty politics.

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank the gentlewoman the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN). Do you wish to speak further?

Ms. BROWN of Florida. I think I have said everything I need to say, but I do want to say one thing jokingly. I went home last weekend, and I was looking for some snake oil since they said that CRUZ had given the House Republicans snake oil. I couldn't find any snake oil, but I did find some holy oil, and I asked my pastors to pray for us because we need all the prayer we can get.

It is shameful. The Republican Party, particularly in the House of Representatives, continues to hold the nation hostage in a futile attempt to defund Obamacare.

I am so deeply disappointed that Republicans, especially those tea party Republicans in the House, continue to keep the government closed by appealing to the most extreme members of their Party by refusing to pass a clean funding bill to keep the government working.

SPEAKER BOEHNER'S REPUBLICAN SHUTDOWN MUST STOP

Republican recalcitrance has once again brought about a manufactured crisis designed to promote right wing ideology at the expense of the needs of all Americans.

Instead of working together to develop a budget that will work for Americans, Republicans let extremists and ideologues drive their agenda and drive us all into a national crisis.

Why did Republicans so carelessly shut down our government? Because they continue to be obsessed with eliminating the Affordable Care Act.

The Republican crusade against providing affordable access to health care for all Americans knows no bounds, and it has become apparent that they are even willing to sacrifice the basic functions of the U.S. government just to prove a point.

Even though millions of Americans were clamoring to sign up for insurance benefits on just the first day the exchanges opened up to the public.

Members of Congress are elected to make sure our government functions, and Americans have had enough with this Republican led shutdown.

There is a solution to this problem.

The Senate passed CR would fund the government for an additional six weeks, and all Speaker BOEHNER has to do is bring that bill up for a vote to end this stalemate.

In fact according to some reports, there are enough votes to pass a clean CR now.

This short term bill to fund the government already represents a compromise, after a negotiation, by Democrats and is the level requested by Speaker BOEHNER.

But Republicans cannot take "yes" for an answer. They are continuing to play more games by pushing a piecemeal approach to resolving this shutdown. This will not work.

As USA Today put it, it's like seizing a school bus full of kids then offering to release the cutest ones.

The Senate will not pass these bills, because they do nothing to address the real problem—that we need to fund the whole government.

Instead of working together to do our jobs and resolve these critical issues, Republicans have taken a decidedly different approach, one that they seem to have been looking forward to for some time—to make another desperate attempt to stop the Affordable Care Act.

In fact, as one of their chief spokespeople, Congresswoman MICHELE BACHMANN put it, "We're very excited. It's exactly what we wanted, and we got it."

Republicans seem not to care too much about the consequences of a shutdown, even though the consequences are significant.

Thousands of federal employees have been furloughed. National parks are shuttered. Loans to small businesses, farmers and families trying to purchase homes have been shelved. Lifesaving scientific research at NIH is halted. People waiting for travel visas and passports will be even further delayed. Those who need assistance to get back on their feet like recipients of the Women Infants and Children program (WIC) are struggling to find other means to get by. Veterans and their families applying for hard-earned benefits are waiting indefinitely for their fair due.

But the plan is in place, the Republican slash and burn approach to governance continues, and they have shown that they are willing to put it all on the line to appease the extreme right wing of their party.

As if their work to dismantle the programs Americans rely on like Head Start and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) wasn't clear enough when they pushed the sequester through, they have now chosen to just stop our government from functioning.

The cavalier attitude on display by House Republicans makes it clear that the Majority is more interested in ideology than action.

Their government shutdown could be the most damaging thing to hit our economy since the budget sequestration they imposed on Americans.

Rather than passing a jobs plan to get Americans back to work, help rebuild our economy and create good jobs with good benefits, the GOP has gotten what they really wanted all along—shutting the doors of the government of the United States.

As the old saying goes, be careful what you wish for. You just might get it.

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank the gentlelady from Florida.

Now I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. I want to thank the gentlelady from Hawaii. I just have to say offhandedly that this is a wonderful, candid interchange, one that needs to be heard, witnessed, and participated in because the way the rules of the House are set up, there is very little exchange between the different parties here on the floor. The rules are very rigid, and it disallows debate and interchange of ideas and discussion, a discussion that is very, very needed in this country because through this discussion that we just had, as candid and as colorful and as interactive as it was, it was informative. And, hopefully, the information that was shared between the gentleman from Texas and the gentlewoman from Hawaii and the gentlewoman from Florida was helpful and would raise some questions in the minds of individuals watching and listening to us, and perhaps asking themselves, Is this all true? Hopefully, it will drive them to check it out and see if the information that was exchanged was valid and factual. I believe they will find it is.

Ms. HANABUSA. To the gentleman from California, I want to say aloha and mahalo. You are from California; but as far as I am concerned, you have been a great friend of Hawaii all along. Your concern over the shutdown is not only for your constituents in California but the constituents of the United States. And I know we in Hawaii, we also have a special place in your heart. So I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HONDA. As our past Senator Inouye would have said, mahalo, sister.

Mr. Speaker, I come here from California. My friend, Ms. HANABUSA, comes from the islands of Hawaii. All of us here in this body came here to do things that will make our country better, to help us build a more perfect Union. We have different ideas on how we would do that; but like in the medical field, we should observe one rule before all else: do no harm. We should not be causing unnecessary suffering, inflicting unnecessary pain on our country or on our economy and those who sent us here to try to improve their lives.

Here we are on day 12 of the Republican government shutdown and less than a week from an unprecedented government default; and every day that the Republican majority does not allow a clean vote to reopen the government and give us a long-term certainty on the debt ceiling, they are violating that most important rule: do no harm.

Critical child care, nutrition support, lifesaving research, small business capital, high-tech and groundbreaking research and development, home loans, affordable housing, veterans benefits, tax support, visas and passports are all negatively affected. And the list goes on and on to touch nearly every sector of the economy, with the cost to our economy compounding every day; $50

billion is the estimated cost to the economy over a month's time.

As we get closer and closer to defaulting on our debt obligations, we are causing more and more undue harm to our economy. A failure to make payments on any part of our debt for any amount of time would cause severe disruptions in the global financial markets, downgrade the creditworthiness of the United States, and do long-term harm to the economy. If we defaulted, Social Security, Medicare, and veterans benefits could all be disrupted. Retirement accounts would be devastated, State and local governments might be forced to default, and their ripple effects would be felt all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, time is running out, and the world is watching. There is nowhere for us to hide from our obligations. Let's start the process of ending this manufactured crisis and stop inflicting unnecessary harm to our economy and to our people. Let's lift this cloud from over our economy and have the vote that Americans have been waiting for.

Let me just close, my friend, with this other personal observation. We know the phrase PTSD, and we know about its devastating effects on people. I suspect the kinds of things we are doing here—or not doing here—is causing or inflicting a massive PTSD upon our seniors, our families, and those who are trying to make ends meet. I appreciated you doing this Special Order for us.

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank the gentleman from California. The gentleman from California makes some great points, including that we are never fully aware of the impacts, and that is what is the saddest part of what has been done with the shutdown, and that is we do not know what are the true impacts. I can say for my Democrat colleagues, that is the reason why we fight so hard on trying to reopen government. But the question is for the majority party and especially for the Speaker, what about the people? The gentleman raises a great point.

I just would like to share something before I call upon the gentlelady from Illinois. I just learned recently in visiting with some of the most decorated members of the Greatest Generation, members of the acclaimed 442nd Regiment in Hawaii, everyone knows about them, and one person came up to me and said, You know, we found out that although our fathers sort of suffered quietly as a result of that war and the result of the rejection by a Nation that didn't want them, that they were suffering from PTSD, we just didn't know that it was called that back then.

I think the gentleman from California makes an amazing point, that we have got to see the hidden injuries, because if we can all look upon the hidden injuries; no one, on either side of the aisle, can let this craziness continue.

With that, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS).

Mrs. BUSTOS. Thank you very much. I appreciate this opportunity, and I also appreciate that you are talking about the human consequences of this shutdown. That is what I have been doing for the past couple of weeks now is trying to draw attention to the human consequences of this senseless government shutdown because this is about people we are here to serve, and now we are in week two of this crisis.

What I have been doing is spending a lot of time on the telephone talking firsthand with the people from my region of Illinois who are suffering through no fault of their own. Today, I would like to share a story about a family who not only wants a piece of the American Dream, but is striving to achieve that and is working their tails off to achieve just a piece of the American Dream.

This is a story about a woman named Jill King. She is a wife and mother of two young girls and a disabled veteran from Moline, Illinois. Jill also happens to be a Federal employee who works at the Rock Island Arsenal, which is the largest employer in the district I am here to serve.

□ 1200

On top of all that, Jill has gone back to college as a way to continue her education, and her husband, also a veteran, who lost his job recently, has gone back to school to increase his employment opportunities. All they want to do is provide a better life for their two young girls. They are ages 4 and 6. One is a preschooler, and one is a first-grader. But because of this government shutdown, Jill has been furloughed and is afraid that now she will lose her VA benefits on top of it. With her husband back in school, not knowing where their next paycheck is going to come from, Jill and her husband are rightly worried about how they are going to make their home mortgage payment, or, for that matter, even pay their most basic bills.

Jill and her husband worked very hard for a number years in order to buy a home. They had to rent to save that money. They have never missed a payment of any sort. They have never even been late with any payment. Now what Jill is left doing is calling her banks just to talk about the what-ifs, because, like many people throughout the country, they don't know what the next steps are. They have had to cut back, and Jill has even had to stop going to her doctor appointments because of the injuries that she has been treated for that are associated with her military service. Her husband now is considering dropping out of school in order to bring home more money to help their family, and Jill is now applying for a second job.

What especially worries her is that if she has to work both night and day, and with her husband now not sure what he's going to have to do as far as his education or going back to work, is that her children—again, ages 4 and 6—might have to be at the babysitter not only during the day, but at night now. I would ask any mother, or for that matter any parent: Who thinks that that is acceptable?

There is so much sacrifice that we have asked of our veterans and their families, and in this case we are asking so much of this family when all they want to do is do better. Jill King and her family want more from their government. And on week two of the shutdown, I ask of this Congress to do what is right for families like Jill's. That is nothing more than let's talk, shake hands, work together, be civil, be kind, and allow Congress to vote on a measure that simply reopens this government.

We have been talking this morning and now into the afternoon that the votes are there. Republicans and Democrats, together, but only together, can reopen this government. We can do it right now. We could do it right this minute for that matter. I think everybody here today—at least here today—would say let's do that. Let's bring this up for a vote. Let's open up government. Let's do what is right for Jill King and her family and all the families throughout this country.

Ms. HANABUSA. If the gentlelady would stay for some conversation.

I had the opportunity to actually go to Rock Island. I know people are probably saying, what is somebody from Hawaii doing in Rock Island? I also want people to know how difficult it must be for Jill because Rock Island Arsenal, what many may not be aware of, is the last foundry of the United States Army we have in the United States. They actually do do things like the necessary plates to keep people safe in the Humvees and the Strykers and things like that. They are also faced with the question as we withdraw or draw-down from Afghanistan, and as we have drawn down from Iraq, of what happens to Rock Island Arsenal, and what they are able to do for the military—the whole idea of reset, and what do we do with that? I can just imagine the uncertainty with sequestration, with the drawdown, and now with this unnecessary shutdown that it must cause her amazing and critical concern about the future of her family, and to put on top of that the concern over veterans benefits.

Because we have talked about this, I would like for you to share how your office has been able to get this kind of information because you have actually adjusted your schedule and what your office does to service your constituents. I would like for you to say that because it is so important as to how you have tried to adjust and make things easier for them.

Mrs. BUSTOS. I appreciate greatly the kind words that you say about the Rock Island Arsenal. It is the largest employer in the entire 7,000-square-mile district that I represent that stretches from Rockford to Peoria to the Quad Cities, and so many great

towns in between. We have about 8,000 employees there. Here is what they have been going through because of the nonsense, these votes that have been cast that have hurt government employees who just want to do a good job.

People like Jill and the rest of the employees there, leading up to this, they had to take 6 furlough days. Already, that was a cut in their pay of what they are used to bringing home. That was already a cut in their pay. On top of that, they haven't received pay raises going on 4 years now. We want to encourage people to go into public service in these jobs that are helping people and helping our military in this case.

You had mentioned the armored reinforcement that is built right in the heart of my district at the Rock Island Arsenal. What that did was, early in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, our military men and women were driving in Humvees that did not have armor reinforcement, and they were sustaining horrible injuries and death. The workers at the Rock Island Arsenal, the foundry and the manufacturing sector of this, actually developed these and produced these to save countless lives. So the work that the people at the Rock Island Arsenal are doing is meaningful work, it is lifesaving work—and look how they have been treated as a result of this.

I appreciate you also bringing up the fact that in light of this government shutdown, we in our office have restructured things because we are public servants. We are here to make sure we are doing everything we can in light of this atmosphere. We have five offices in our district in Illinois, and we have our office out here. That is six offices altogether. What we have done is we have opened our office an hour early and we stay an hour late. And every single one of our employees, including myself, are all answering telephones, doing casework, and talking to the people who call in about their concerns about what is happening in the government and what they can expect next.

What I have learned from this, and something I will continue doing well after the government shutdown, is I will continue answering the telephone calls and reaching out to people because I never want to lose sight of why we are here. You understand it. Our colleagues understand why we are here. That is to serve people. Government can be a force for good.

Where government is in the way, I don't know anybody here who doesn't want to fix that. We want to fix anything that is broken or bent or just needs some tweaking. We want to fix that. We also know that government can be a force for good. That is why we run for office. That is why we are out here in Washington, D.C. That is why it is so disheartening what a few people in Congress have done to this country. It is time to move to this next level now.

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank the gentlelady from Illinois, and thank you for reaching out so clearly for your constituents.

I now call upon the gentlelady from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. I want to thank my colleague from Hawaii for yielding some time and for this opportunity to talk about the harmful effects and the hidden injuries of this unnecessary government shutdown.

My colleague from Illinois was just talking about the human consequences. We also have to talk about the economic consequences to our constituents and to this country on day 12 of a completely unnecessary government shutdown.

I really appreciate this opportunity because our constituents want to hear and we need to get the message out there about the harm that is being caused by this. And like my colleague from Illinois, I spent a good part of this week on the telephone talking with constituents out in the great State of Oregon. I have to tell you people are concerned, they are anxious, and they are frustrated.

I spoke with our National Guard. There is so much uncertainty out there among the National Guard members about when they'll be paid. Many of them are unable to work. They are anxious.

Our community action organization that is designed to help low-income people, they are worried. They are already struggling, some of these families. They don't know if they will be able to continue getting the assistance they need.

Our Head Start organization—if you really want to make a difference in a child's life, early childhood education makes that difference. Our Head Start programs are being threatened.

Just a while ago here in this discussion, somebody mentioned health care research. I talked to one of our supervisors of health care research at the Oregon Health & Science University. It is clear and obvious that health care research is not something that can be put on hold and picked up again when the government figures things out. So much is at stake here with the researchers who have dedicated so much time on their research projects and are at a halt because they might need something like NIH approval that they can't get. They are extremely concerned, and here we are on day 12.

I have to say that the government shutdown is not just affecting Federal employees and their families, or even those directly connected, like government contractors. It is also hurting private sector businesses, and that is what I wanted to highlight in the next couple of minutes.

There is a business in my district, Leupold. It is in Beaverton, Oregon. They have about 700 employees, and they manufacture specialized optics. That is 700 employees in Beaverton, Oregon. Right now they have $10 million in orders that they can't ship. They can't ship them because they need export licenses because they sell their scopes and their binoculars and other products overseas, and they get that approval from the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security. So if we can't resolve this government shutdown, they are soon going to lose those sales to foreign competitors. That hurts our economy, it hurts the employees who work there, and it hurts the business.

Here is another example. Oregon, you might know, is well-known for craft beer. There are a lot of great small businesses, and those people work really hard to brew a great product. In Hillsboro, Oregon, in the district I am honored to represent, Three Mugs Brewing Company is all set to open. They are paying their rent, they are paying their utilities, their business expenses, but they can't start brewing because they need approval from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. They approve the labels and recipes for brewers. So here is this great small business, an entrepreneur ready to start, and they have their store, they are paying their rent and expenses, and they can't start brewing their beer because of this unnecessary government shutdown. It is time to end this right now, and we could end it today.

I, along with my colleagues here, we signed a petition to open government today. We could end this shutdown now, because across the State of Oregon, as well as across this country, our constituents are more than ready for this government to be back open.

I try, I struggle to understand how they must view this from across the country. We are here in Washington, D.C. We have been here day after day after day ready to open up the government and get the employees back to work, but what must we look like? I thought of an analogy. So there is an accident about to happen, and those nearby can prevent the accident, but they don't because they can't agree how to prevent the accident. So the accident happens, and now the victim is bleeding. The victim has been bleeding for 12 days. Guess what? There is a disagreement about what kind of bandage to put on the victim. That is how absurd this must look to the United States of America. This is an unnecessary government shutdown. It has been 12 days now. Let's get the government open. We can do it today.

I hope the Speaker calls us back today for a vote. The votes are there. We can pass a continuing resolution. Let's pass that resolution, open up the government, and continue the conversation about how to build our economy, get our budget conference committee going. We can do that today, and I hope we do.

I want to thank again the gentlelady from Hawaii for giving us the opportunity to really highlight how this unnecessary government shutdown is hurting our constituents and our economy.

□ 1215

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank very much the gentlelady from Oregon, who clearly is in her district looking and hearing what her constituents are saying. I will always remember Beaverton, Oregon, and her 700 constituent employees of that company that is unable to ship, because that is really what this is about. We initially reacted to the immediate impact of the Federal employees, but now we are beginning to see, as the gentlelady from Oregon pointed out, that it is more than just the immediate employees, contractors who deal with the Federal Government; it is also the people who need the Federal Government because of their businesses. So the gentlelady from Oregon has brought forth an amazing story, as well as given us further insight into how this really Republican government shutdown has hurt everyone.

Now I would like to call upon the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. First I would like to thank the esteemed Representative from Hawaii for sharing this time with me.

Mr. Speaker, I once again rise and join my colleagues in urging you to allow us to vote to reopen government. I have been up here before day after day. I have taken a nuanced approach, quoting the wisdom of the popular children's author, Dr. Seuss, but today the Dr. Seuss gloves come off.

It is no wonder, no wonder that a recent poll of Americans show that Congress is less popular than hemorrhoids, toenail fungus, dog poop, and cockroaches. Like millions of Americans, I want to put my head out the window and shout that this standoff is idiotic and this reckless, irresponsible shutdown has got to stop.

Mr. Speaker, as I speak, the Earth is in turmoil. Iran is building a nuclear weapon; in Syria, a civil war is killing thousands of women and children; in Nairobi, terrorists attacked innocent shoppers in a retail mall; and in Europe, major countries are going bankrupt.

So what does the greatest Nation on Earth do to set an example for the rest of the world? We hang a sign that says, ''Closed for business.'' And as we try to emerge from a recession that hurt so many of our constituents, we proceed to throw 800,000 patriotic Americans out of a job, leaving them without income to pay their mortgages, their car loans, their children's tuition. Oh, but that is not all. We stop the funding for Head Start for millions of children and slow down benefits for veterans who risked their lives and their liberty for our freedom.

Mr. Speaker, this government does not belong to the United States Congress. This government belongs to the people of America, and they are demanding, rightfully so, that we open our government today.

Mr. Speaker, let us vote today.

Mr. Speaker, if this Congress delays any longer, I respectfully suggest that even the Ebola virus and twerking will overtake us in the polls, and it will be well-deserved.

Ms. HANABUSA. Thank you to my good friend, the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL). As she always has the capacity of bringing things down to the basics, I would hate to admit that we would be less popular than the Ebola virus; but knowing the gentlelady from Florida, she probably has a basis for what she has said.

Mr. Speaker, my Special Order time is running down, and I would just like to say, after listening to all of the people who have spoken—the gentleman from Texas, the gentleman from California, the gentlewoman from Florida, the gentlewoman from Oregon, and the gentlewoman from Illinois—and all of their stories that they have shared and the concerns of their constituents, you have got to start to ask the question, why, and what does the Republican majority, Mr. Speaker, intend to gain—to gain—from this shutdown?

Let's also look at H. Res. 368 that we passed on October 1 regarding the amendment to clause 4 of rule XXII that says, any motion pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXII relating to House Joint Resolution 59—and we all know that is the CR—may be offered only by the majority leader or his designee. You add this on top of everything else, the inability for people to come forward on behalf of their constituents to ask for unanimous consent to bring House Joint Resolution 59 to the floor, not being able to do that, and the fact that we have a petition, a discharge petition that people are signing up for because that is the only alternative, is this the message we want to give to the people of the United States, that not only does the House of Representatives shut down government because of a minority group within the Republican Party that is the majority, but in addition to that, you have taken away the ultimate form of representative government, which is that each and every one of their elected Representatives has a right to come before this body and to make a motion and to be heard? But instead we have shut that down on October 1 as well. That should be even more problematic to the people of this great Nation, that a motion and a rule such as that was passed. And, Mr. Speaker, I remind you, nine—nine—of your own Republicans couldn't even stomach that and could not vote for that.

So why are we doing this? Why? It began with, well, we will go along with the continuing resolution that the Senate sent back on the condition that we first defund ObamaCare. We had delays of ObamaCare. We had repeals of ObamaCare, and that sort of lasted for last week and then it stopped. No mention of ObamaCare. No mention at all of ObamaCare.

Then what did we start to do? We started to pick and choose and cherry-pick which part of government we wanted to open up. And you knew that was DOA, dead on arrival in the Senate. But yet, Mr. Speaker, you decided well, maybe the optics would be better. But it hasn't been better. It has not been better.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has come out against not only the failure to address the debt ceiling and saying that the United States cannot default; they also said you shouldn't allow the shutdown. And big businesses have also said that. Banks have said that. People that the average person probably associates more with the Republican Party than they do with the Democrats, and they are saying do not do this. Yet it is being done. It is being done.

The people in Hawaii will know this concept, and the concept is save face. You know, we have a saying back home that what people sometimes need to do is save face. And I think that is what it comes down to. The polls, Wall Street Journal polls are slamming the Republican position, Mr. Speaker. You are being given but a 24 percent favorable rating. So what does that say to you? It says the people are not with you. The people do not support this crazy—I don't know what to call it. I would like to say it is a plan, but I can't see anyone being behind a plan that makes the people of this great Nation suffer.

You heard the story of Jill. You heard the story from the gentleman from California who talks about he knows people are suffering PTSD. You have heard the fears of not being able—not being able—to know when you will be working and when you are not going to be working.

Yes, we in the House passed, we passed 3223—I believe that number is correct—that says we will retropay. But that doesn't give them their paycheck because a continuing resolution hasn't passed; and it hasn't passed the Senate, though we believe the Senate will be with it, and we also believe the President will sign it into law. But for those people, yes, it is like an empty promise, the same empty promise that they believe we had when everyone said we are not going to shut down government. Why would we shut down government? And here we are, this is the 12th day of the shutdown, day 12, and do we have anything to tell them? No.

Instead, we emphasize the fact that their Representatives who want to see a vote, because we believe that there are members of the Republican Party who will support a clean CR and a voting to open up government at the level, at the level of funding which the Republicans wanted, PAUL RYAN wanted, but we are not even able to do that because of a procedural move.

Procedural moves are what the people of this great Nation dislike the most, because they feel that it is some kind of hidden deal and we are not being transparent and we are also not giving people true representation. To abdicate the ability to bring something to the floor as important as the government continuing to operate to one person or his designee is exactly what

the people do not want. And that is what we are dealing with, Mr. Speaker. We are dealing with this shutdown for no basis, because you have abandoned ObamaCare now. There is no ultimate plan.

We have the looming debt ceiling crisis, which is what Wall Street is even more concerned about than anything else, and what we should all be concerned about, because the full faith and credit of the United States should never be in question and should never be in jeopardy because we can cause a recession worldwide with that action. There is no plan. There is no plan.

You wanted to show that you could shut down government, Mr. Speaker, so you won. You shut it down. But now, now you must plan how to open it. And that has been always the criticism of our great country, that we always lack exit strategies, and this is another example of a lack of an exit strategy. You win the shutdown, but how do you open up? That is the question, Mr. Speaker. And that is the question that only you can answer to the people of this great Nation. And only you can answer to the people of this great Nation why, why you have taken away the ultimate form of representative government by abdicating the right to bring this most critical measure to this floor to one person or his designee.

I yield back the balance of my time.

UNEQUAL APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAW

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, one of the basic premises of our U.S. Constitution and form of government is equal protection under the law and equal protection and equal application of the law. Now the Obama administration has developed a reputation of unequal application of Federal laws. For example, Jon Stewart, the talk show host, recently interviewed Secretary of Health and Human Services Kathleen Sebelius, and he asked her a question that many Americans have been asking, and that was: Why has the Obama administration given waivers and extra time to companies and labor unions so that they do not have to meet the deadlines required by ObamaCare, but he is unwilling to give that waiver and the same additional time to individuals?

□ 1230

Now, we know that under the law, individuals are required to buy insurance; and if they do not buy insurance, then they will have to pay a penalty or a fine. That was a question that many people have been asking. That's been part of the debate, by the way, of this continuing resolution, as well as the debt ceiling issue. Why cannot individuals be given additional time and consideration to meet this law, but you do give time to companies and labor unions? That is an unequal application of Federal law. By the way, Secretary Sebelius could not answer that question.

Now, just as the administration favors companies and unions over individuals in that context of ObamaCare, the administration is also giving special favors to the wind industry in the energy sector. For example, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act have been enforced for many years by Federal prosecutors in America. To give you an example, we all are very much aware of the tremendous oil spill in the gulf a few years ago. Well, British Petroleum Company was fined $100 million for killing migratory birds.

We have a number of former Federal prosecutors in the U.S. Congress, and I was talking to one of them just yesterday. He was telling me about a case that he had down in North Carolina in which an individual shot and killed an eagle, and that gentleman was prosecuted by the Federal Government, fined $100,000, and had to forfeit some profits from his timber company. And so the Federal Government has been quite forceful in the protection of eagles and also migratory birds.

Now, wind projects, and I'm quoting now from an article that appeared in the paper just a couple days ago, wind projects routinely violate the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, but not one wind farm in America has ever faced a single prosecution or paid one penny in fines. As I said, BP alone paid a $100 million fine for killing migratory birds.

I could also quote a utility company in Wyoming in which some eagles were electrocuted, and that company paid a $200,000 or $300,000 fine.

According to studies by the Fish and Wildlife Service and other groups, wind turbines overall kill over 573,000 birds each year, including over 83,000 birds of prey. Now, that's according to a study this March in the Wildlife Society Bulletin.

So the Federal Government, under this administration, is not prosecuting violations of these Federal laws because of their favor of the wind industry. But worse than that, now the Department of the Interior has notified through a publication on September 27 in the Federal Register that they are going to pass a regulation so that wind companies cannot be prosecuted for killing eagles and migratory birds in most circumstances. So they haven't been prosecuting under existing laws, and now we are going to pass a regulation to give them additional protections.

As this article says, there are two scandals here. First, wind turbines are killing legally protected eagles in the name of slowing climate change, but whatever reductions in carbon dioxide emissions that may be occurring—and I'm not going to go through all the facts and figures here in this article—but whatever emissions may be occurring is equivalent, according to this article, to a baby's burp in a hurricane.

And then, second, the wind energy industry is lobbying to extend a production tax credit, the 2.2 cent-per-kilowatt-hour subsidy, that has caused windmills to be built in America. Without that subsidy, it is doubtful any would be built; but last year, the subsidy was extended for an additional year at a cost to taxpayers of $12 billion. Now another 1-year extension is being lobbied for by the industry. That would cost an additional $6.1 billion. So it is bad enough that this wind industry wants to continue killing eagles with impunity, but now they are asking the taxpayers to give them the money so that they can do it.

Now, as chairman of the Energy Committee, unlike President Obama, I genuinely do believe and understand that we need an all-of-the-above policy on energy. We need renewable energy, we need windmills, we need solar panels, we need nuclear, we need natural gas, and we need coal. But to exempt one industry from Federal laws because they are favored by this administration is not what America is all about.

Now the President goes all over the country talking about an all-of-the-above energy policy; but how many people in America know that because of his administration and regulations at EPA, America is the only country in the world where you cannot build a new coal-powered plant. And yet even in Europe, which is known as a green energy sector, they have on the drawing board 60 gigatons of new coal-fired plants, and we continue to export more coal today than we ever have to other countries that recognize they have to have coal to be competitive in the global marketplace because coal does produce low-cost electricity.

But, as I said, unlike the President, I genuinely believe we need everything; but I do not believe that any industry, certainly not the wind industry or any other industry, should be exempt from Federal laws that protect endangered species—migratory birds and eagles—that are the symbol of this great country.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in district.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 14, 2013, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the third quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2013 pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. FRED UPTON, Chairman, Oct. 4, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Doc Hastings	6/30	7/02	Turkey		1,334.00		(3)				1,334.00
	7/03	7/04	Azerbaijan		361.78		(3)				361.78
	7/04	7/05	Hungary		506.00		(3)				506.00
Committee total					2,201.78						$2,201.78

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. DOC HASTINGS, Chairman, Oct. 2, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES,HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. PETE SESSIONS, Chairman, Oct. 3, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SAM GRAVES, Chairman, Oct. 7, 2013.

(**AMENDED**) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2012

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Luis V. Gutiérrez	6/29	6/30	Europe	252.95							
	6/30	7/03	Asia	720.00							
	7/03	7/05	Asia	622.00							
	7/05	7/06	Asia	372.07							
	7/06	7/07	Asia	399.00							
	7/07	7/08	Europe	364.84			(3)				
Hon. Devin Nunes	8/04	8/06	Europe		513.67						
	8/06	8/07	Europe		326.00						
	8/07	8/08	Europe		378.00						
	8/08	8/08	Middle East								
	8/08	8/10	Middle East		591.00						
	8/10	8/12	Middle East		474.00						
	8/12	8/13	Europe		392.00						
	8/13	8/15	Europe		569.76						
	8/15	8/18	Europe		1,706.00						
Commercial Airfare							15,017.50				
George Pappas	8/04	8/06	Europe		513.67						
	8/06	8/07	Europe		326.00						

(**AMENDED**) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2012—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	8/07	8/08	Europe		378.00						
	8/08	8/08	Middle East								
	8/08	8/10	Middle East		591.00						
	8/10	8/12	Middle East		474.00						
	8/12	8/13	Europe		392.00						
	8/13	8/15	Europe		569.76						
	8/15	8/18	Europe		1,706.00						
Commercial Airfare							12,305.00				
Carly Scott	8/04	8/06	Europe		513.67						
	8/06	8/07	Europe		326.00						
	8/07	8/08	Europe		378.00						
	8/08	8/08	Middle East								
	8/08	8/10	Middle East		591.00						
	8/10	8/12	Middle East		474.00						
	8/12	8/13	Europe		392.00						
	8/13	8/15	Europe		569.76						
	8/15	8/18	Europe		1,706.00						
Commercial Airfare							12,481.50				
Hon. Mike Rogers	8/20	8/22	Middle East		319.00						
	8/22	8/23	Middle East		296.32						
	8/23	8/24	Middle East		660.50						
Commercial Airfare							12,556.00				13,831.82
Michael Allen	8/20	8/22	Middle East		319.00						
	8/22	8/23	Middle East		296.32						
	8/23	8/24	Middle East		660.50						
Commercial Airfare							11,620.80				12,896.62
Chelsey Campbell	8/20	8/22	Middle East		319.00						
	8/22	8/23	Middle East		296.32						
Commercial Airfare							11,620.80				12,236.12
Hon. Mike Thompson	8/23	8/26	South America		783.00						
Commercial Airfare							1,283.40				2,066.40
Nate Hauser	8/23	8/26	South America		783.00						
Commercial Airfare							1,137.90				1,920.90
Linda Cohen	8/23	8/26	South America		783.00						
Commercial Airfare							1,137.90				1,920.90
Jamil Jaffer	9/04	9/05	Africa								
	9/05	9/06	Africa								
	9/06	9/07	Africa		164.31						
	9/07	9/08	Africa		541.00						
Commercial Airfare							16,120.50				16,825.81
Khizer Syed	9/04	9/05	Africa								
	9/05	9/06	Africa								
	9/06	9/07	Africa		164.31						
	9/07	9/08	Africa		541.00						
Commercial Airfare							16,120.50				16,825.81
Committee total											135,910.53

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. MIKE ROGERS, Chairman, Sept. 30, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	6/29	7/03	Turkey	Lira	1,635.43						1,635.43
	7/03	7/04	Azerbaijan	Manat	361.78						361.78
	7/04	7/06	Hungary	Forint	506.00						506.00
Hon. Robert Aderholt	6/29	7/03	Turkey	Lira	1,703.99						1,703.99
	7/03	7/04	Azerbaijan	Manat	361.78						361.78
	7/04	7/06	Hungary	Forint	506.00						506.00
Mark Milosch	6/28	7/03	Turkey	Lira	2,129.99		2,383.80				4,513.79
	7/03	7/04	Azerbaijan	Manat	361.78						361.78
	7/04	7/06	Hungary	Forint	506.00						506.00
Committee total					8,072.75		2,383.80				10,456.55

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, Co-Chairman, Oct. 3, 2013.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3286. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Sixteenth report on the Progress Made in Licensing and Constructing the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 16523 Public Law 109-58, section 1810; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3287. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a certification of export to China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3288. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's draft of the Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3289. A letter from the Executive Director for Operations, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's Commercial Activities Inventories; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3290. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the fifth annual report of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII,

Mr. MULVANEY introduced a bill (H.R. 3291) to amend the Pay Our Military Act to make appropriations available to continue the provision of support of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard under cooperative agreements; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

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.

Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 3291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''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.''

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7. ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.''

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 this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 259: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 920: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1692: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 3142: Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3189: Mr. MATHESON and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 3279: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 3286: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 3287: Mr. HONDA and Mr. BARBER.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 5, October 12, 2013, by Mr. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN on House Resolution 372, was signed by the following Members: Chris Van Hollen, Steny H. Hoyer, Nita M. Lowey, James E. Clyburn, George Miller, Nydia M. Velázquez, Eliot L. Engel, Peter A. DeFazio, John B. Larson, Ben Ray Luján, Lloyd Doggett, Joe Courtney, Earl Blumenauer, Sanford D. Bishop Jr., Bill Pascrell Jr., Michael F. Doyle, Joseph Crowley, Robert A. Brady, Rush Holt, Sam Farr, Xavier Becera, Michael M. Honda, Sheila Jackson Lee, Corrine Brown, Kathy Castor, Peter Welch, Ann G. Eshoo, Paul Tonko, Jerry McNerney, José E. Serrano, Al Green, Mike Quigley, Tammy Duckworth, Jackie Speier, Sean Patrick Maloney, Mike Thompson, Ron Barber, Diana DeGette, Doris O. Matsui, Carolyn B. Maloney, Robert E. Andrews, Rubén Hinojosa, Sander M. Levin, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Janice D. Schakowsky, Charles B. Rangel, Karen Bass, David N. Cicilline, Zoe Lofgren, Judy Chu, Janice Hahn, Susan A. Davis, John Garamendi, Alan S. Lowenthal, Gene Green, Robert C. ''Bobby'' Scott, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Jim Cooper, Ann Kirkpatrick, Mark Takano, Ann M. Kuster, James P. McGovern, Mark Pocan, Robin L. Kelly, Marcia L. Fudge, Joyce Beatty, Terri A. Sewell, Bennie G. Thompson, Marcy Kaptur, Alcee L. Hastings, Elizaeth H. Esty, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Patrick Murphy, Marc A. Veasey, Danny K. Davis, Carol Shea-Porter, Timothy J. Walz, Julia Brownley, Maxine Waters, William R. Keating, Denny Heck, Scott H. Peters, Joe Garcia, Jared Polis, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Daniel B. Maffei, Barbara Lee, Juan Vargas, Adam B. Schiff, Lois Capps, Raul Ruiz, Grace Meng, Joaquin Castro, Richard M. Nolan, G. K. Butterfield, Gerald E. Connolly, Timothy H. Bishop, Jared Huffman, Melvin L. Watt, Suzanne Bonamici, Donna F. Edwards, Niki Tsongas, Chellie Pingree, Keith Ellison, Tim Ryan, Gregory W. Meeks, William L. Enyart, Gloria Negrete McLeod, John A. Yarmuth, Elijah E. Cummings, Albio Sires, Steven A. Horford, Suzan K. DelBene, Eric Swalwell, Allyson Y. Schwartz, Betty McCollum, David Scott, Daniel T. Kildee, Raúl M. Grijalva, Jerrold Nadler, Derek Kilmer, Steve Israel, John C. Carney Jr., Steve Cohen, Ed Perlmutter, Tony Cárdenas, Lois Frankel, Stephen F. Lynch, John P. Sarbanes, Dina Titus, John K. Delaney, Nick J. Rahall II, Yvette D. Clarke, Frank Pallone Jr., James P. Moran, Henry Cuellar, Chaka Fattah, Jim Matheson, Ron Kind, Rick Larsen, David Loebsack, Cedric L. Richmond, Linda T. Sáchez, Filemon Vela, William L. Owens, Daniel Lipinski, Pete P. Gallego, Henry A. Waxman, Gary C. Peters, Ami Bera, Theodore E. Deutch, Bradley S. Schneider, Richard E. Neal, Rosa L. DeLauro, Emanuel Cleaver, Michael H. Michaud, David E. Price, Frederica S. Wilson, Adam Smith, John F. Tierney, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Mike McIntyre, André Carson, John D. Dingell, Loretta Sanchez, Cheri Bustos, James A. Himes, Henry C. ''Hank'' Johnson Jr., Matt Cartwright, James R. Langevin, John Barrow, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Bill Foster, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Tulsi Gabbard, Gwen Moore, Beto O'Rourke, John Conyers Jr., Luis V. Gutiérrez, Jim McDermott, Brad Sherman, Alan Grayson, Collin C. Peterson, Ed Pastor, Jim Costa, and Kurt Schrader.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2013 No. 143

Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we are indebted to You for Your many mercies and continue to look to You for our well-being. Remind us that prayer is listening more than speaking, an act of empathy rather than self-expression.

Give our Senators this day the special gifts of wisdom and understanding, patience and strength, motivating them to follow what is true and do what is right. Lord, inspire our lawmakers with a renewed trust in You and a commitment to work together for Your glory.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

DEFAULT PREVENTION ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 211, S. 1569, the debt limit bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 211, S. 1569, a bill to ensure the complete and timely payment of the obligations of the United States Government until December 31, 2014.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. The time until 12 noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

At noon there will be a rollcall vote on a motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1569, a bill to ensure the complete and timely payment obligations of the United States Government until December 31, 2014.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.J. RES. 79

Mr. REID. I understand H.J. Res. 79 is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the title of the joint resolution for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 79) making continuing appropriations for certain components of the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I would object to any further proceedings at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The measure will be placed on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 340; that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. James M. Kowalski

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The Senate will now resume legislative session.

DEFAULT PREVENTION ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

Mr. REID. Madam President, it is very hard to comprehend that 4 days from today, unless and until a few extremist Republicans—we hope it is a few—too radical to compromise, could force a default on the Nation's financial obligations for the first time ever. Economists say it won't be long before financial markets react negatively to this continued uncertainty.

I believe Monday is a legal holiday and I believe the markets will be closed. That is good. What I see staring us in the face is not a pleasant picture.

Everyone should understand that a bad day on Wall Street doesn't only affect these great big banks or wealthy investors. It affects everyone in our country, not only those with 401(k)s but those who have no savings. It affects everybody, because everyone will lose, not only in America but around the world. The life savings of ordinary Americans are at risk, and that is an understatement.

While this uncertainty is bad, default would be unthinkably worse. To show my angst is real, one only need look at what took place in the House of Representatives this morning. They walked out of another meeting, a conference, a caucus—call it what you

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

want—defiant: We couldn't do anything.

Therefore, the government remains closed, and the debt ceiling is, every day, closer and closer—every hour now. While this uncertainty is bad, I repeat, default is unthinkably worse.

Because of the collapse on Wall Street a few years ago, the State of Nevada and States all over the country were hammered. This was only 5 years ago. Americans lost their jobs, their homes, and their savings, as did people around the world. The country is beginning to recover, but it is not in great shape.

The crisis we now face is one of even greater proportion. The government has remained closed for 12 days. Think about this. Four States are buying into programs so national parks can stay open. National parks. They were the brainchild of Republican Theodore Roosevelt.

It is very sad what is happening to our country. Defaulting on our debt would risk millions of American jobs—not thousands, not tens of thousands, not hundreds of thousands, but millions of jobs. Social Security checks will likely be halted, Medicare payments and even payments for our troops wouldn't happen.

Without exception, the most respected economists and business minds of our time have said that if America defaults on its debt, there will be dire consequences here and around the globe. We have heard this from everybody, not only economists but business people.

I was pleased to see the Republicans engaged in talks with the President, the House Republicans. That is over, it is done. They are not talking anymore. We learned that this morning.

I say to my friends on the Republican side of the Senate, time is running out. They have urged their more radical Members to compromise.

For example, my senior friend from Arizona came to the Congress of the United States with me and the assistant leader. We have been together for 31 years. These are the sensible words of the senior Senator from Arizona:

> Sooner or later, the government will resume its function. Sooner or later we will raise the debt limit. The question is how we get there. . . . Why don't we do this sooner rather than later? Why doesn't the Senate lead?

To that end we are trying. We are going to have a vote in 50 minutes on a long-term measure to avert default and give the economy what it needs.

I have told my Republican friends that allowing the government to operate again is not a favor to me; it is not a favor to the Presiding Officer; it is not a favor to Democrats on this side of the aisle. It is something that should happen. We shouldn't consider this a time for doing favors for individuals or groups. We should understand the government should open because it should never have closed in the first place.

The debt ceiling—reasonable Republicans should understand this should be extended, not for a couple of weeks or a couple of months, it should be extended for a long time. We shouldn't have this fight. To think that this is only a motion to proceed to the legislation, it is not a vote on the measure itself, and the Republicans, I have been told, are all going to vote against this. What a sad day for America. They are voting to not allow us to even debate whether the debt ceiling should be raised. Are they afraid of that? Do they want this to go away? It is not going to go away. Each hour that goes by, we are closer to a calamity for our country.

The economy needs more stability than short-term Republican proposals. Congress and the country must not be back in a position a few weeks from now wondering whether Republicans will force our Nation to default on our financial obligations.

To think the House Republicans are saying: Well, we will extend the debt for a little while but we are not going to reopen the government, wow, that is so logical, sensible and good for the country—and I say this very sarcastically.

The Senate Democrats' position has been and remains this: We open our government and pay our country's bills so we can move forward with good-faith negotiations on a long-term budget. It is not too late for my Republican colleagues to do what is right for this country.

I am very concerned. It seems the worry about whether our country should have a functioning government and should extend the debt ceiling is only from Democrats. This isn't the way it should be.

I admire President Obama for what he has done the last few days. He has invited every Member of Congress, 535, to meet with him. First he had the House Democrats and then the Senate Democrats, another meeting, then Senate Republicans, and House Republicans. Remember, the last time my friend Speaker BOEHNER was on television, he said: Maybe, oh, 18 times, I haven't counted.

He wanted to have a conversation. The President took him up on that. He invited all 232 Members of the Republican Caucus to come to the White House and visit with him. They refused that. They sent down 20.

I appreciate the President being willing to talk with all of us, and he has done that in detail. The problem is the conversation is one way. The Republicans are not interested, it appears at this stage, of doing anything constructive to extend the debt ceiling and open the government. ''Later'' is what they always say.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

Under the previous order, the time until 12 noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The assistant minority leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, at 12 o'clock noon we will vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1569. It is barely 1 page, but it is of more significance than anyone can imagine. It basically is an opportunity for us to start the debate—not to end the debate but to start the debate—on whether the United States of America will default on its debt for the first time in the history of this Nation. Other nations have defaulted: Argentina, Venezuela, Cameroon. We have never defaulted.

As a result, the U.S. dollar is the soundest currency in the world. Think about it for a second. Where else would you turn? The U.S. dollar is the soundest currency. Buying the debt of the United States is considered to be the single safest investment any person, business, or country can make.

We didn't just inherit this. We earned this, because every year the United States has been a nation, we have paid our bills, and now this is being brought into question.

Today at noon on the floor of the Senate there is going to be a vote on whether we proceed with the debate over paying our bills. Sadly, we are told not a single Republican Senator will join us in allowing the debate on paying our bills. That is a sad commentary. When we think about it, it is taking the events of the past week or two to the extreme.

It was bad enough to shut down the United States. When Republicans decided that shutting down the government was a great political move, the American people said: Are you out of your mind? Eight hundred thousand people are going to be furloughed, and we are going to stop the services of our government?

For the last 12 days we have seen every single day another indicator, another piece of news, about how this government shutdown is hurting ordinary people across America, whether it is those who were denied clinical trials at the National Institutes of Health outside of Washington, DC—clinical trials that were literally life-and-death decisions; whether we are talking about food inspection, reading the newspaper about salmonella poisoning and realizing the Republican government shutdown is reducing the number of food inspectors. The list goes on and on and on.

But I will tell you this: As sad and unfair as it is for the Republican shutdown of the government to result in 800,000 furloughed Federal employees, the hardships on their families and the hardships on all Americans who count on their jobs and on the basic services of the Federal Government is worse.

This is worse. The Republican shutdown has reached a new level of recklessness, a new level of irresponsibility if we default on America's debt. Sadly, it will mean the victims will not just be Federal employees and their families. No, not even just those who count on government services. The victims

will be virtually every person and every family in America.

Is that an exaggeration? Is it just another politician reaching extreme rhetoric here on the floor? Let me quote a few people who do this for a living—the people we trust. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew in a Finance Committee hearing on October 13 said:

> Failing to raise the debt ceiling will impact everyday Americans beyond its impact on financial markets. Between October 17 and November 1, we have large payments to Medicare providers, Social Security beneficiaries, and veterans, as well as salaries for Active-Duty members of the military. A failure to raise the debt limit could put timely payment of all of these at risk.

Of course, he is a government employee, an appointee of the administration. One might say: Well, let's discount that. He is just putting the President's political spin on this. Let's go to Frank Keating, no friend of the administration. He is the head of the American Bankers Association. Before a banking committee hearing on October 10, he said:

> Ordinary Americans will bear the brunt of the damage if our leaders do not prevent the United States from defaulting on its debt for the first time in history.

He went on to say:

> It would . . . raise the cost of borrowing for businesses, meaning job losses and price increases . . . be a blow to retirement funds, leaving fewer resources available for retirees. For banks, which hold $3 trillion in Treasury, agency and mortgage-backed securities, the sharp decline in value of these securities would translate into fewer resources available for mortgages, business, auto, credit card and student loans.

To put it in layman's terms, Mr. Keating, the head of the American Bankers Association, is saying if the Congress fails to extend the debt ceiling, as we are proposing to do today, interest rates will go up—interest rates on ordinary Americans, ordinary families, and ordinary businesses.

This is entirely preventable. Let me just lay the cards on the table. I have been in the House and in the Senate. Nobody wants to vote for this because most people don't understand it. They think: Oh, so you want us to go further in debt, Senator? That is why you voted for it.

But that is not the case. The debt limit is paying off the bills we have already incurred. It is like going to a fancy restaurant and ordering the best meal on the menu, eating the meal, and when they come to ask you to pay the check you say: No, I am not paying the check. You see, I am a fiscal conservative. I just don't believe in extravagant eating. But you just ate the meal, and now you are not going to pay the check?

That is what this is about. We have incurred these bills, and now the question is whether we will pay these bills. That is what it comes down to. This is basic and fundamental.

At noon there will be a vote on the floor of the Senate which will have a direct impact on everyone in this country. The question is whether the Republicans, fresh from the failure of their government shutdown, are going to dig a deeper hole, not just for their party—forget that completely—but for this Nation; whether they are going to create a new group of victims beyond Federal employees that includes every person, every family, and every business in America. That is what is at stake.

Madam President, I am not exaggerating. I think this may be the single most irresponsible thing I have seen in the time I have served in Washington. To let this happen is not good for this Nation, and it is not fair to the people of this Nation.

The majority leader said the markets are closed on Monday. It turns out, I am told, that the bond market is closed, but the stock market is open. That stock market, incidentally, is where mutual funds live, where the stocks people own for their savings and retirement live, and where their savings live. This irresponsible action, sadly, is likely to create a decline in the value of their hard-earned savings.

But it can be avoided. What would it take? Six Republicans. That is what it takes. The Democrats are prepared to move forward and extend the debt ceiling. We need six moderate Republicans to step up and join us. If they will, we will move forward. We will accept the responsibility of ultimately voting for whatever bill there is to extend the debt ceiling. We are asking six Republicans to give us a chance to vote. If they say no at noon today, the consequences could be awful for this great Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I hope the country listens to what the senior Senator from Illinois has said about the ramifications of this shutdown. This is not a political exercise. This is not a bumper sticker thing. This is hitting every single family, every single person in America. It doesn't make a difference whether they are Democrats, Republicans or Independents. It is going to hurt and hurt badly. Whether you are saving money for your child to go to college, to put away for your retirement or are paying bills for an illness, all of us are going to be impacted. So I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois for those comments.

Madam President, on this 12th day of being paralyzed by this unnecessary shutdown, there are real results that will come about because of it. I have given several examples on the floor about how Vermonters are suffering due to this tea party shutdown. And I am sure the distinguished Presiding Officer probably has similar examples from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or others as well.

Earlier this year I worked with Senator CRAPO, a Republican from Idaho, to build the support we needed to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act—VAWA—and I was proud when both the Senate and House passed the legislation with strong bipartisan votes and the President signed it. We put our differences aside—and we are philosophically very different—to help the people we serve, whether they are in Idaho, Vermont, Massachusetts or anywhere else. We sent a clear message that violence against women will not be tolerated. We put the needs of victims first when we promised rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters they would have the resources they need to keep their doors open and to keep their 24-hour hotlines staffed. But now we are here in October, which marks Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and so many of the lifesaving programs we put in this legislation are caught in the crossfire of the tea party shutdown.

Today, as Federal funds are being held hostage by the tea party shutdown, we are starting to see the real toll of this brinkmanship. In Franklin County, VT, a northwestern county in our State, advocates were hopeful when they learned a new grant would allow one staff person to help victims of LGBT domestic assault in that rural region. Of course, this hope has given way to frustration because the funds promised on October 1 did not come through due to the shutdown.

Barre City, Vermont, is the town where my father was born. It has a population of 9,200. In Barre City, the police force has furloughed two half-time detectives who were providing 24/7 coverage for special responses to domestic violence cases. They were also providing critical training for their colleagues on how to answer these challenging calls.

I was a prosecutor in Vermont, and I saw how terrible these domestic violence cases could be, and they occur in every State. I would bet that every single State can give an example of what this shutdown has meant, the same as Barre, VT.

There is a long list of programs funded with VAWA grants that continue to provide services to victims—and incur the related costs—based on the hope they might be reimbursed once funding is restored. Meanwhile, the tea party says maybe the check will be in the mail. They have no choice because despite what the tea party might think, when you close the spigot of funding, it doesn't mean the victims go away.

I still have nightmares of some of these scenes I saw at 3 o'clock in the morning when I was a prosecutor. They are still occurring. We can at least cut way back on them and help people in America.

But I also want to know what is going to happen to victims and their children when the money for WIC and the TANF programs runs dry. We know many victims of domestic violence have to rely on this support when they leave their abusers. In the past they had to stick with their abusers because

they had to feed their children. Now at least they have a lifeline out there. If you combine that with the impending cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program the tea party wants, I wonder whether this is going to cause these victims and their children to stay in the homes of the abusers just so the children can be fed. That is shameful.

This is America. This is America. All of these tea party members get paid. They are getting paid today. They get their expenses. They get their staff. They can fly back and forth. They can go on television and all of that. They are not facing this abuse or the question of how they feed their children.

Kris Luken, director of Voices Against Violence in St. Albans, VT, says the uncertainty is the hardest part, both for her agency and for the victims it serves. At the end of last week, the first of the tea party shutdown, she said:

> We are fielding a lot of calls from survivors who don't know how they are going to make ends meet. People just don't know what the impact will be.

So you get abused first by whoever the abuser is, and now you are going to get abused by this tea party shutdown. In these difficult economic times, it is more important than ever to ensure that our safety net is in place. We cannot turn our backs on these families—that is not who we are as a country.

When we reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act this year, we included provisions to specifically address the high rate of domestic and sexual violence experienced by Native American women. Sadly, this shutdown disproportionately affects that already vulnerable population. Tribal lands rely heavily on Federal funding and one tribal domestic violence shelter in South Dakota has lost 90 percent of its funding. That shelter is at capacity and the loss of funds means victims are being turned away. They are left with no place to turn. That is simply unconscionable.

The District of Columbia's Sexual Assault Nurse's program relies on Federal funds to provide necessary medical assistance to rape victims, including rape kits. Absent emergency funding which will soon dry up unless we end this foolish shutdown, rape kit examinations will cease, leaving victims without the specialized care they deserve and the DNA evidence they need to prosecute and convict their rapists.

Let's end the uncertainty. Let's end the shutdown and fulfill our promises to the people we are here to represent.

The continuing resolution passed by the Senate—a resolution which, after all, was asked for by the House of Representatives and was a compromise with them—could end this stalemate. The leadership in the House of Representatives should have the courage to bring it to a vote—the courage not necessarily for their own political needs but the courage for the needs of America.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I first of all want to thank my colleague, the Senator from Vermont, for his comments and his relentless voicing of the concerns of folks who are not often heard in the halls of this institution. I thank him for his work and for letting everyone know who continues to be hurt by this absurd government shutdown.

I really think we are almost in a kind of era of the theater of the absurd at this point. We have a government shutdown for 11-plus days and are 4 days, 5 days from a default. What I keep wondering is—we hear about some of the least fortunate who are being hurt—how much of our economy is being hurt all across the board.

I received a call 2 nights ago from the chairman of a company from Northern Virginia with 5,500 employees. This company has been built by this first generation of Americans. He is extraordinarily proud of what he has done for his company, for his employees. His company serves our government as a so-called government contractor. A lot of these companies are not only in Virginia, in Maryland, but across this region and across this country.

When the shutdown started, 30 percent of his 5,500 employees were told they are not essential. So the company has been trying to make ends meet keeping these folks furloughed but not firing them, trying to pay them a little something during this period. The remarkable thing is that 70 percent of the employees that were deemed essential are not getting paid either—even though the government says they are going to pay them—because the folks who process the checks are furloughed.

Anybody who operates a business on a cashflow basis knows that when the money runs out, even if you have a potential IOU, if you can't go to the bank and borrow money, you shut down. This company, 25 years in the building, this CEO, this chairman, said if this goes on 1 or 2 more weeks, his life's work and—more importantly than his life's work, he said—the 5,500 people who depend upon this company's existence may very well disappear. That is just part of the government shutdown.

Today we are going to vote on an issue that I never thought in my time in the public sector or the private sector we would be seriously considering; that is, the default of the United States of America. I have spent more time in the private sector than I have in the public sector, but I never thought I would see the headline I saw this week in the Financial Times, an international financial newspaper, where the headline was that Japan and China and Russia Say: America, pay your bills. America, pay your bills. America, the largest economy in the world, the country that, because of our exemplary behavior for decades, has been granted the status of the reserve currency.

What does reserve currency mean? It means that every American business does a little bit better than every other business around the world because the dollar is the currency everybody else goes to when times are tough.

There are countries—not all of them friendly to us—that are saying that maybe the dollar shouldn't be the reserve currency anymore, and if we lose that status, it doesn't come back overnight. It is not where the tea party crowd can say: Maybe we made a mistake; we want to roll that back. Once it is gone, it could take literally decades to get it back.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, there has only been one industrialized country in the world that has defaulted since the year 2000—Argentina. America is not Argentina, but back in December 2001 Argentina defaulted. Prior to that time, Argentina—per capita income—was the richest country in South America, way ahead of Chile, Brazil, and other nations in that region. Once Argentina defaulted, the value of its currency fell by 75 percent, inflation hit over 100 percent a year, and every Argentinean family lost over half of their net worth. Today, 12 years after Argentina defaulted, on an annual average income basis, it falls way below most of the countries of South America.

America is not Argentina. It may not be that catastrophic, but why would anyone take the chance? Why would anyone decide in this unchartered area to potentially threaten default? That is like playing Russian roulette with one bullet and only two chambers. No responsible nation would do that.

We have heard from some on the other side: Here is what we ought to do. Maybe we will kind of default, but we will pay our bonds and we will pay Social Security, pay our military, and then everything else will be put on hold.

That, to me, shows a remarkable, fundamental lack of understanding of how government or economics works. No government has ever tried that. But for the sake of argument, let's suppose that somehow that ''prioritization'' scheme might stave off America defaulting for 1 or 2 weeks.

Here is the other half of the story they don't acknowledge. Even if America pays its debt, on that list of prioritization does not appear Medicaid, education, transportation, law enforcement, and those dollars don't stay spent at the Federal level, they are spent at the State government level and the local government level.

I had the great honor of being Governor of Virginia before I came to the Senate. We worked really hard to keep a triple-A bond rating. The Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, Louisiana—every one of these States, at least one-third of their State budgets are dollars that pass from the Federal Government down to the State level. We could see within a week or maybe even less every State government and every local government in

America either have a budget crisis or default. What is happening in Detroit could happen across every community in America—not because of mistakes made at the local level or the State level but because of the irresponsibility of a group of folks up here who don't understand the economics that you don't mess with the full faith and credit of America.

What other costs are we playing with? Many of the folks who have been most adamant about keeping the government shut—which, by the way, will cost the taxpayers more and will not save us a dime. Federal employees will be paid, but starting and stopping all these government contracts will hurt the economy, decrease tax revenues, and actually cost taxpayers more.

But what may be even more jeopardizing than those actions with this kind of irresponsible testing of the markets or brinkmanship is that we could see interest rates rise. Every 1 point of increased interest payment on our debt accounts for $110 billion of additional Federal Government payments every year. A 1-percent interest in the debt increase over a 10-year basis is an extra $1 trillion of government spending that has a priority over any other aspect of Federal Government spending. Talk about a tax hike that gets America nothing from a group who says: We don't want to increase taxes at any cost—well, playing with the debt ceiling, 1 percent interest, a $110 billion tax hike on every American family and every American business, and again, you can't say a few days later ''oops'' and the market would then take back down our interest rates.

I know other colleagues are here and want to speak as well. In my business life, in my time as Governor, in my time as Senator, I have never seen an action nearly as irresponsible as the actions taken—and I don't think this is the majority of the colleagues on the other side—by a small cohort of ideologues who are willing to do whatever, including burn down the house, to try to achieve their goals.

We will have a chance here in the Senate in about 20 minutes to decide whether we will take off the threat of America defaulting. The Asian markets open within 40 hours. The world is going to see whether America is going to maintain its position as reserve currency, the world's largest economy, and the most stable financial basis. I hope we will take a step today to at least remove the threat of default, to encourage our friends on the House side to do that as well as reopen this government, and then, yes, let's get our fiscal house in order. But putting America's fiscal reputation and putting companies in jeopardy with the shutdown is not the kind of governance America needs at this point.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Virginia for his outstanding work. He knows this from a business perspective, an economic perspective, and a political perspective, and has been such a strong and vibrant voice about America paying its bills.

I would like to add a couple of things.

We have a group of people in the House and the Senate—not a majority—whom we call debt ceiling deniers. They deny that letting the debt ceiling lapse and going into default could be cataclysmic for America. They are wrong. Every person who has studied this knows it is wrong.

The debt ceiling deniers fall in two camps. Some say: Well, we can pay certain debts and not other debts and that would be all right.

Well, let them choose. Pick Social Security over veterans? Pick payments to pregnant mothers versus payments for food safety? We can't do it.

Then they say: Well, maybe we should just pay Treasurys that come due and not pay Social Security.

Well, let me tell you, as somebody who has consulted experts on the market, the overwhelming view is that if we don't pay any of our bills for the first time in U.S. history, the markets could very well freeze up, tighten, and create huge damage to our country.

The second group of debt ceiling deniers say: Well, we don't know the date.

And we don't. The markets are mystical, but once they come to their own most magical conclusion that the United States is going to default, we will be in trouble. That could be the 17th. It could be a day or two before, importuning us to action as soon as possible. It could be a little bit later. But we don't know when it is. And what a risk.

We are like a blindfolded man walking toward the edge of a cliff. If we keep walking, we will fall off. We can debate whether we fall off in 5 yards, 50 yards, or 500 yards, but we will fall off and we don't know what that line is. Why risk it?

I have one final point. This could be as bad or worse than the 2008 recession. It is the same basic principle. A very important security—in that case, mortgage securities, and in this case, Treasurys—loses tremendous value, the markets freeze, loans can't be made, interest rates rise, and then all the ensuing economic damage. Auto sales will go down and thousands of autoworkers will be laid off. Home sales will go down and construction workers will be laid off. That is what happened in 2008, and it could well happen again and be worse because this will be worldwide. U.S. Treasurys are probably the most widely held denomination of assets on financial institution books and deeper—more institutions have more of them than have mortgage securities. So we are playing with fire.

I make a plea to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. I know we all have political agendas. I very much would like to see the immigration bill passed. We all have agendas that are very important to us. Please do not hold the debt ceiling and paying our debts hostage to any other condition. Pass the debt ceiling unconditionally, and then we can go back to our business, debate these issues, and see where the political chips fall. But please, for the sake of this country, for the sake of the men and women who labored before us and never let us default, do not play with fire, pass a clean debt ceiling, and let's move on and debate the other issues that so much deserve debate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I come to the floor today to add my voice to the voices that have spoken since 11:00 our time about the importance of opening this government and sending a strong signal that the Congress will not default on its debt; that we will pay our bills and we will honor the commitments we have made not only to bondholders outside of our country but to our own constituents who hold Treasury bonds in their pension funds and their 401(k)s, who use it to balance their investments in their businesses because they know they can count on those notes being paid. Until just a few days ago it seemed as if that would happen.

Recently, in the last 48 hours, there is a real question as to whether a small group of Republicans in the House understands how high this cliff is and how close we are to it. This problem is completely manufactured by a group of people elected to office to do this exact thing—shut the government down at any expense and, as the Senator from Virginia just said, burn the whole house down with the children inside. They came here with that express purpose. They are wrong, and they are pushing this country to a terrible place.

Leader REID has explained it. Senator SCHUMER from New York has explained it. MARK WARNER, the senior Senator from Virginia, who is literally one of the finest Governors we have had in the last 50 years in America—and I say that respectfully and honestly; we all know what a great Governor he was—he is now joined by another great Governor from Virginia, Governor KAINE—these men are Senators, but they understand our Governors now are at risk, every Governor, Republican and Democrat, and all the leaders of the State governments and the thousands of cities and villages.

Yesterday we received a letter signed by the Governors Association, Democrat and Republican Governors, saying open the government. Do not let the government default. Why? Because in our system of government, which is the best in the world—it is not perfect, but it is the best in the world ever created by men and women. We are frail human beings. We make a lot of mistakes. We made so many mistakes in the creation

of our country and we still continue to do it, but we are trying to build a model of democracy, the best the Earth has ever known.

There is a group of people in the House who decided that for some reason they do not like the democracy. I do not know what they want to go back to, but it has taken us 230-plus years to get here. I don't think anybody wants to go back to a place where the world had no democracy.

There were elections. People won those elections. President Obama won his election. He did not carry my State, but he won his election fair and square. He campaigned on providing middle-class families for the first time in America a way to purchase health insurance—not a single-payer system, not the government system—to purchase health insurance so they would not be one accident away from financial ruin. ''Shame on President Obama. Shame on him for suggesting something so radical that moms and dads could go to sleep at night knowing that if an accident happened the next day they would not have to take bankruptcy or choose between a child disfigured or a child who needed to go to college. Shame on President Obama. How dare he suggest such a thing.''

If they do not like the bill, they can change the bill. We did not wake up one morning and declare this the law. The people of the United States declared this through us as their Representatives. If they do not like it, they can unelect us. Believe me, they will have a great chance because I am up for reelection right now. They will be able to do that. But that is the way you do it. You do not threaten to shut down the government.

I am going to run for reelection. I am standing in this election as a supporter of the Affordable Care Act—not because it is a perfect law but because it is much better for all the people I represent than what we had before—the wealthiest people, the middle-class people, and the poor people.

We argued and fought in public, in meetings for 40 years on how to do this. This was not a last-minute, behind-the-scenes deal that nobody read. Have they lost their minds? We debated this for 40 years through every kind of President you can think of, conservative, liberal, different kinds of Congresses.

I know we have devoted 10 minutes, and I know other people want to speak, but I will take just a few minutes.

Contrary to popular belief and what FOX News said, people here read the bills. For 40 years we read the bills. But we did not have to read the bills; all we had to do was look at the faces of kids dying of cancer who had no way to get cured. All we had to do is talk to people who came to our office every day who said: Senator, can't you do something? My insurance is going up. I can't afford it. I want to get out of my job. I worked for GE my whole life. I have a better idea. I want to get a better job, but I can't leave because my wife has cancer.

I don't need to read a bill. I listen to my constituents. That is what this is about. Then when they decide they are going to shut down the government because they can repeal this law—now they are deciding that did not work so well. That is not making a lot of sense to people. Now we are going to negotiate on we don't know what, but we have to get something out of this. How dare they? How dare this group of radicals, led by the Senator from Texas—how dare they take the greatest democracy on Earth hostage? Who gives them that right? Do they think they are divined by God? They are not—none of us here are.

God could run this world perfectly, but he doesn't run it. He is in Heaven. Until then we, as imperfect as we are, have to figure out His will through the democratic process. But they have decided that is not good enough.

I don't know anything on Earth that is better. Maybe they can figure it out in the next 48 hours. People have been thinking about that for 6 or 7 or 8,000 years or longer. I don't think 48 hours is going to help them.

Anyway, we are here today. What I would like to say is that I agree with everything my Senate colleagues have said. I urge our colleagues to vote to open the government, to not hold the U.S. Government and the world and all the kids in the world, all the adults in the world, all the businesses in the world hostage over their antics. In Louisiana, let me say, we have 400,000 people who need us to fix flood insurance. They are truly hurting. We have 200,000 people who live in Houma who have been waiting for a levee around their city for 25 years. Then they were told by the Corps, yes, they will build it. Then they didn't; yes, they will build it. Then they didn't. I need to get on that.

We have permits in the Gulf of Mexico, I say to Senator BOXER. I see my friend from California. I am going to turn it over to her. We have a little different view on this, Senator BOXER and I, but people in Louisiana would like to drill for oil. We would like to get our permits to do that. But because this ideological group has shut down the government, there are no permits being issued to produce the oil and gas necessary to keep our country strong. I could go on.

Let us reason together. We can find many issues to negotiate about. I am open to many negotiations, as are the Democrats, but to threaten the core of this democracy, fought for so long and hard over decades by men and women, is beyond the pale.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Louisiana. I am so appreciative of her because she is telling it like it is. She is sincere. She cares about her State.

Let me reassure her, she and I do not agree in terms of the parameters of oil drilling and Keystone and other issues. That has nothing to do with our friendship. But the Senator is exactly right. She deserves to have the permits run through the process. It is ridiculous. Just as the roadbuilders are waiting to have the EPA finish the environmental studies so they can get these roads—this government shutdown is brutal.

The reason I am rising—very briefly because I want to leave time for my friend from Oregon to say a few words—is because I wish to be so crystal clear to the people who might be watching us on this unusual Saturday session. We are in the midst of a Republican government shutdown. I am going to say that again. We are in the midst of a Republican shutdown of the government of the United States of America. The Senate passed a clean bill to reopen the government. It is sitting over there at Speaker BOEHNER's House, and he is blocking all ability to open this government. That is No. 1.

Now we are getting frighteningly close to a default. We are getting very close to the point where America will not be able to pay its bills. The cost of that to our Nation, to our people, to our reputation, to our economy, to our taxpayers cannot be overstated: disaster. We have a chance now to pass a clean debt ceiling bill, which means we will not default. I hope my colleagues will vote for it. They are filibustering it. We need 60 votes. I hope somebody will come to their senses over there because the results of not doing it would be disastrous. I think Senator WARNER has spoken very clearly about what this means from the perspective of both a former governor and a businessman.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a newspaper article entitled ''Business, labor and nonprofits demand that the shutdown end 'immediately.' ''

I am going to read a little bit from it and leave the remainder of time for my friend from Oregon:

> The most prominent names in business, labor and the nonprofit world on Friday demanded that Washington ''immediately'' end the government shutdown.
>
> In a joint letter sent to President Obama and lawmakers, leaders of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the AFL–CIO and United Way Worldwide said the shutdown shouldn't continue another day.
>
> ''As leaders of business, labor, and the nonprofit sector, we are writing to urge you to end the federal government shutdown immediately,'' the letter says.
>
> ''While we may disagree on priorities for federal policies and we even have conflicting views about many issues, we are in complete agreement that the current shutdown is harmful and the risk of default is potentially catastrophic for our fragile economy.''

It goes on. I want to say to my Republican friends: Wake up. This isn't a letter from one Democratic group or a liberal group or even a centrist group. This is a letter from America, from the business leaders and the workers and the nonprofit leaders. You are so out of

step it is frightening. Vote with us for a clean debt ceiling so we will not default and we do not send a terrible message to the markets. Open this government now. Take up the Senate bill over there, Speaker BOEHNER, put it up for a vote. Let's open this government and give it back to the American people because they deserve it. They do not deserve to be treated this way. They do not deserve to be hurt.

I yield the floor.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Hill, Oct. 11, 2013]

BUSINESS, LABOR AND NONPROFITS DEMAND THAT SHUTDOWN END ''IMMEDIATELY''

(By Kevin Bogardus)

The most prominent names in business, labor and the nonprofit world on Friday demanded that Washington ''immediately'' end the government shutdown.

In a joint letter sent to President Obama and lawmakers, leaders of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the AFL–CIO and United Way Worldwide said the shutdown shouldn't continue another day.

''As leaders of business, labor, and the nonprofit sector, we are writing to urge you to end the federal government shutdown immediately,'' the letter says.

''While we may disagree on priorities for federal policies and we even have conflicting views about many issues, we are in complete agreement that the current shutdown is harmful and the risk of default is potentially catastrophic for our fragile economy.''

The signatories on the letter were Tom Donohue, the Chamber's president and CEO; AFL–CIO President Richard Trumka; and Stacey Stewart, the U.S. president of United Way Worldwide.

''Our three disparate sectors share a common view—no one benefits from the current shut-down and everyone will be harmed if the government defaults. It is in the interest of our nation that Congress restore the normal functioning of our political process, fund the government immediately and quickly move to resolve the impasse over the debt ceiling limit,'' the letter says.

The shutdown is in its 11th day even as the Oct. 17 deadline to raise the debt ceiling approaches. Talks between the White House and Republican lawmakers to resolve the budget crisis picked up on Thursday, but an agreement is far from certain.

Business leaders fear a failure to raise the debt ceiling by the deadline will send the stock market into a tailspin and plunge the economy into recession.

Labor unions have been protesting the government shutdown since last week. Trade groups have also been active—from the American Hotel & Lodging Association to the International Franchise Association—telling lawmakers that the shutdown has hurt business.

The Chamber, the AFL–CIO and United Way said both parties need to work together to resolve the impasse.

''We urge all of our leaders in Washington to set aside the many issues we disagree about, reach across the aisle and end the shutdown and the threat of a national default,'' the letter concludes.

TO PRESIDENT OBAMA AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: As leaders of business, labor, and the nonprofit sector, we are writing to urge you to end the federal government shutdown immediately.

Our country is navigating the most challenging economic times in a generation. While we may disagree on priorities for federal policies and we even have conflicting views about many issues, we are in complete agreement that the current shutdown is harmful and the risk of default is potentially catastrophic for our fragile economy.

Large and small businesses, the workforce (especially federal workers), people who rely on public and privately-funded social services, and communities at-large, are being harmed by the shutdown. The federal government is our nation's largest consumer of goods and services, our largest employer, and the single largest source of financial support for state and local governments and for private social services. Several hundred thousand public servants are at home without pay. The longer the shutdown continues, the more people and communities' economic security will be damaged. Ultimately, our economy could be driven back into a recession.

As we often have in our history, our country benefits from strong differences of opinion on many important issues affecting both federal legislation and the federal government. We believe it is important that we turn to the normal processes our government has for resolving these issues. We cannot afford to have either our government closed or our nation's creditworthiness called into question as part of the way we resolve these important issues.

Our three disparate sectors share a common view—no one benefits from the current shutdown and everyone will be harmed if the government defaults. It is in the interest of our nation that Congress restore the normal functioning of our political process, fund the government immediately and quickly move to resolve the impasse over the debt ceiling limit. We urge all of our leaders in Washington to set aside the many issues we disagree about, reach across the aisle and end the shutdown and the threat of a national default.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. DONOHUE,
President and CEO, U.S. Chamber of Commerce.
RICHARD L. TRUMKA,
President, AFL–CIO.
STACEY D. STEWART,
U.S. President, United Way Worldwide.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. The word's ''fiscal responsibility'' have echoed in this Chamber time after time and they have been put forward in defense of a series of strategies this year that can only be described as incredibly irresponsible.

Let's turn the clock back 6 months. We tried to convene a budget conference committee with the House and it was blocked. The budget conference committee was not blocked with the argument of fiscal responsibility. Yet there was a blockade of putting together a budget so we could have a smart plan to go forward and a foundation for the appropriations bills.

Then colleagues across the aisle blocked the appropriations process. They argued it was fiscally responsible to do so. But that meant keeping programs that are not working and continuing them rather than replacing them with better plans. So that, too, was irresponsible.

Then we had folks argue it would be fiscally responsible if we shut down the government. But this is costing America. This is decreasing revenue. This is increasing expenses and it is increasing the deficit. Therefore, we have imposed by this group who argues in the name of fiscal responsibility that we have a tax across America, the government shutdown tax imposed on families across the land. If that was not enough, not enough to block the budget process, not enough to block the appropriations process, not enough to shut down the government, now we have a group wanting to go even further. They have their grand default strategy. They want the United States to default and they argue this will do us well fiscally.

They could not be more wrong. In the Banking Committee we had a series of experts come in and we asked the question, What will happen if we default? Just simple examples were given. For example, the interest rate will go up on mortgages. A 1-percent increase on a mortgage means for a family buying a 200,000 house, about $120 more a month. That is the shutdown and the default tax that colleagues are imposing on families across America.

It doesn't stop there. Everything based on interest rates goes up. Everything based on income from economic activity goes down. Expenses of safety net programs go up; in other words, the deficit goes up and the debt goes up.

Let's stop this irresponsibility of blocking the budget process, blocking the appropriations process, shutting down the government, and imposing a default tax on families across this land. It is not only incredibly wrongheaded, it is doing great damage to families in every county, in every State across the United States of America. At this moment in this vote we are about to have, let's end this attack on the American families. Let's end this irresponsibility.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1569, a bill to ensure the complete and timely payment of the obligations of the United States Government until December 31, 2014.

Harry Reid, Max Baucus, Patty Murray, Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Barbara A. Mikulski, Sheldon Whitehouse, Mark Udall, Bill Nelson, Barbara Boxer, Jon Tester, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Maria Cantwell, Tim Kaine, Elizabeth Warren.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1569, a bill to ensure the complete and timely payment of the

obligations of the United States Government until December 31, 2014, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 216 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Harkin	Murray
Baucus	Heinrich	Nelson
Begich	Heitkamp	Pryor
Bennet	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Landrieu	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Levin	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	Markey	Udall (NM)
Durbin	McCaskill	Warner
Feinstein	Menendez	Warren
Franken	Merkley	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Wyden
Hagan	Murphy	

NAYS—45

Alexander	Enzi	Moran
Ayotte	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Reid
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Chiesa	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Corker	Kirk	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	McCain	Vitter
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker

NOT VOTING—2

Coburn	Inhofe

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 45. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, was I originally recorded as ''yes''?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. REID. The record should reflect that I have changed that to ''no.''

Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to S. 1569.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak now during our morning hour business for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I have just been told by my able assistant here that we are still on the motion to proceed. So we are not in morning business.

Now, Mr. President, just a quick announcement: Democrats will caucus in the Mansfield Room forthwith, right now.

Mr. President, I think it would be appropriate for everyone—this has been cleared with Senator MCCONNELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. REID. Following the remarks of Senator LANDRIEU and Senator JOHANNS, I would ask that—well, I will say that the Senate will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I know the Members of the Senate are going to be retiring to caucuses to try to figure out how we are going to move forward, and I am confident, with the good work of the people in this Chamber, we will find a way.

Senator JOHANNS and I have been working, along with many of our colleagues, to try to come to some resolution about funding a city in the United States, the District of Columbia, that is not an agency of the Federal Government that happens to be the city that the seat of government sits in.

While I am not going to ask for consent now, I want to, through the Chair, ask Senator JOHANNS to express, if he could, a few views about this, as we try to work our way forward for sometime maybe later this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I appreciate the good working relationship with Senator LANDRIEU. We have been talking back and forth. We exchanged phone calls through the evening—never quite did connect—but we have been talking here today. It is our desire to find a solution to this issue.

We understand that what the District of Columbia is asking for is the simple ability to use its funding. We are talking and working, and I am optimistic we are going to find a solution.

I would also say, as a former mayor, I can only understand the sleepless nights the mayor is going through. So both of us want to try to solve this issue, and I think the Senate does.

What I would like to do is continue our conversations over the next hour or so. They have been fruitful, and I think we are working our way toward a solution.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with Senator LANDRIEU.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I yield the floor.

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I am opposed to S. 1569. Our national debt is nearly $17 trillion and has nearly doubled since the beginning of the Obama administration. If we allow the Nation to continue on its current path, it will only lead to economic destruction. Raising the debt ceiling without any strings attached would be irresponsible and reckless.

The President has already increased the debt limit five times since coming to office. The first occurred just a month after President Obama took office. At $789 billion, the increase was provided to pay for his massive, unsuccessful stimulus package. With supermajorities in the House and the Senate, the President was able to push nearly everything he wanted into law.

Because the stimulus package ended up being more expensive than expected, the President got another increase of $290 billion just 10 months later. Then, just 2 months after that, the President pushed another increase through, this time for $1.9 trillion. Thirteen months into his Presidency, President Obama had already increased the debt limit by nearly $3 trillion.

Then, following the 2010 midterm elections, Republicans in Congress welcomed reinforcements, which changed the dynamic. With control of the House and an increased margin in the Senate, Republicans were able to force spending cut concessions from the President before agreeing to any debt limit increase.

In August 2010, after nearly exceeding the debt limit, the President agreed to increase the debt limit by $2.1 trillion in exchange for $2.1 trillion in spending cuts, including what has become known as sequestration. While I supported the total reduction in spending enacted by the bill, I voted against it because I believe the cuts should have been allocated in a different way. In total, nearly $1 trillion was cut from national security spending, which is having a very real, hollowing effect on our ability to protect the Nation. Further, these cuts did not include anything from mandatory entitlement programs like food stamps, and too little of it came from other domestic programs that are better suited for the States to run.

Earlier this year, the President demanded another debt limit increase. He received it, but only after agreeing to force Senate Democrats to consider a budget, which until this year had never been done during the Obama administration. This bill also suspended Congressional pay until a budget was agreed to. I oppose this bill because I do not believe that simply passing a budget was enough. Real spending cuts with real reforms to our permanent programs are needed.

Today we find ourselves in the same situation, and my position has not changed. Spending is continuing to spiral out of control, and if we do nothing to rein it in, our national debt will skyrocket to $25 trillion in the next decade. Even the President agrees with those numbers. We cannot allow this to happen, which is why I oppose S. 1569.●

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:36 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 2:16 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HEINRICH).

DEFAULT PREVENTION ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President. I understand that we are in session for Senators to speak for up to 10 minutes?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. President, we are here on Saturday, and we just had a very significant vote in the Senate. The vote was on whether we would move to a bill, fully debatable, to raise the debt ceiling without any strings attached.

The Republicans, en bloc, voted against that. As a result—since we need 60 votes to bring a bill to the floor—the vote was 53 to 45. There should be no mistake in anyone's mind. This was a very clear vote, simply to move to a bill, fully debatable, amendable even, but the Republicans would not even vote to go to that bill today.

Quite frankly, I must admit that when I was driving in to the Senate, I was thinking about this. I thought what we will do is that we will get on the bill. Obviously they will vote for cloture to proceed to the bill, and then we will get on the bill. I was wondering to myself how long we will have to be on the bill, what kinds of amendments would be offered, and then would we have to file cloture on that bill also.

I was quite surprised to see every Republican vote against even going to the bill. It begs credulity. I am incredulous at this, especially with the markets opening in Asia later tomorrow, on Sunday. How are they going to read this? I think if we had voted to at least move to the bill and debated it, they would have stabilized somewhat because they would say at least they are willing to talk about it. Now they can look at the bill and say simply, Republicans are not going to discuss this.

It is shocking that this would have transpired today at this last minute. No one gave up anything in the bill. It was simply to move to the bill, and the Republicans said no.

We have been closed for 2 weeks. I have come to the floor several times, as I know others have, to talk about this irresponsible and dangerous episode in our Nation's history. I understand that different groups are coming together trying to float some kind of an idea.

I hope something comes of it. I truly hope cooler heads will prevail and we will reach some agreement that will allow the government to reopen, allow the debt ceiling to be extended with no strings attached for at least 1 year or more—at least to get us through the next elections of 2014—and then we ought to go to negotiations.

Our Budget Committee passed a budget. The House passed its budget. They should meet and try to work it out in conference. Our Appropriations Committee passed our bills. The House hasn't passed all of them. Then we could go to work and work these things out in the next 6 weeks, up to December 1. I hope that works and we get that kind of a compromise, but I do not want to see some kind of compromise which says to one side or the other that you have to do this or you have to do that.

It should be open. Our Budget Committee is under the able guidance and direction of Senator MURRAY of Washington. I am not a member of the Budget Committee, but they ought to go to conference without any strings attached or some artificial levels put in. They ought to take what we passed as the budget, as the House did.

What is happening is that—and it is getting worse every day, another week, another 2 weeks—it is unfathomable how many more people are going to be hurt.

A lot of Americans may think sequestration wasn't a big deal or that closing the government wasn't. I saw a piece in the paper where some tea party people were meeting. What came through is they weren't being directly hit or hurt by the government shutdown.

One respondent was quoted in the paper as saying: We need to go back to the late 1800s, the way this country ran then, where everybody grew their own vegetables.

I would say to that person: If you want to grow your own vegetables, you can grow your own vegetables. If you want to live somewhere without electricity, air conditioning, with no health care, and never go to the doctor, you should be able to do that. But why should you make the rest of the country go back to the 1800s?

This is what a handful of people are trying to do. They can't do it legislatively, they can't do it through the courts, they can't do it politically, and they can't win elections on that basis. So they are trying to do it by holding a gun to our heads, keeping the government closed, and threatening to default on the full faith and credit of the United States.

I wish to say in the few minutes I have remaining what another yearlong sequester would mean in human terms. These are things that come under the jurisdiction of my Appropriations Committee, which I have been privileged to chair or where I have been the ranking member since 1989. We have never had these kinds of problems before—Republicans or Democrats—when Republicans ran it or Democrats. I have been back and forth on this many times, in terms of Republicans chairing it—Democrats, Republicans, Democrats. We have never had these kinds of problems.

If we go 1 more year under sequester, that means 177,000 fewer children will get Head Start services—177,000—and 1.3 million fewer students will receive Title I education assistance. What is Title I? This goes to the poorest kids, the poorest families, the poorest areas. So 1.3 million low-income kids won't be helped.

Oh, our kids will be fine, kids from the middle class, the upper class, and of Senators and Congressman. They have money. I am talking about the poor kids, and there are 1.3 million.

There are 760,000 fewer households that would receive less heating and cooling assistance under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, and mostly they are elderly poor people.

There will be 9,000 fewer special education staff in the classroom. In other words, under IDEA we provide money for special education teachers and support staff for special education students, and 9,000 will be cut.

There will be $291 million less for childcare subsidies for working families, for people who need childcare subsidies. They are low income, they are going to work every day, but they need some childcare help—$291 million cut away from that. How many will not be able to go to work or what will they do with those children? Will they put them in substandard childcare facilities?

One thing that is mind-boggling is we have a program in Medicare that goes after fraud, waste, and abuse. We know from the past that for every dollar that we put into that, we actually recover $7.90. I don't mean something phony. I mean we actually bring back $7.90 for every $1 dollar we put into it.

Because of the cut under sequester that means in the next year there will be $2.7 billion that we will not recover. By reducing the number of people in the fraud, waste and abuse section, that means it opens the door to fraud. People say: Oh, they are not there. They are not checking, right?

People say: Well, now we are going to give them flexibility under sequester. But there is no flexibility. That has to be cut.

Another yearlong continuing resolution under sequester means $2 billion less for the National Institutes of Health, which means 1,300 fewer research grants.

Again, I would say that people say: Well, we will give flexibility. My colleague on the other side says: We will have sequester, but we will leave flexibility to the departments.

Let's see how that goes.

The funds for the Administration for Children and Families—what would they do? Would they preserve Head Start slots by cutting childcare subsidies?

At NIH, would you preserve cancer research by cutting Alzheimer's research? These are terrible choices. Flexibility does not answer these questions. It is not the answer.

When they talk about flexibility, I know what is on their mind—military spending. Everybody likes to talk about the sequester and the level of sequester. Do you know what the House did? A sequester says it is 50/50, 50 percent cut from defense, 50 percent from

nondefense discretionary. What the House did in the Ryan budget was to leave things whole and take it out of things like Head Start, IDEA, special education, and programs such as that. They took it out of there, but they left defense whole. That is not at all what was in sequester.

In my area of Health and Human Services, education, labor, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIH, next year we would cut about $34 billion. People will say, I don't know what that means. As I said, it is how many more children will not be in Head Start, how many more families will not get childcare subsidies, how many more research grants will not be funded by the NIH. We will not have our Centers for Disease Control and Prevention epidemiologists out in the field watching for food outbreaks, foodborne illnesses, et cetera.

It is a disaster if we continue with the yearlong sequester and a continuing resolution. That is why we need a short-term one, so our committees can go to work. Perhaps cooler heads will prevail, and we can get a better budget for next year before the end of the year. To me, this is the way to proceed.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. I commend the words of our chairman, the senior Senator from Iowa, for his warnings about the impact of sequestration and the across-the-board indiscriminate cuts. We are grateful for that because we need to be thinking about what happens down the road when we have a budget agreement.

I want to start today with a brief comment on what happened earlier. At about noontime we had a vote, which is a procedural vote which I was hoping would go in a certain direction, but it didn't. It was a vote to move forward on the question of how we are going to avoid default. I don't think it is the last word on this issue for the next few days, but I was hoping that the Republicans would at least allow a debate on how we can avoid default. So far that hasn't happened, but we are confident that in the next couple of days we will resolve this. But I do think it is important we lay a foundation for why we need to avoid default, because we have talked a lot about the consequences and the impact of a government shutdown—and that remains what might be called a clear and present danger to the middle class and to our economy—but we have to talk at the same time about the consequences of default because we are only days away from the deadline.

Maybe the best way to start is not with numbers but with part of a letter I received from a constituent this week. The letter was dated October 8, so my assumption is that most of what is contained in this letter are fears about and the impacts from the shutdown only. The sentiments expressed in this letter will only grow in significance and severity as we get closer to the deadline and closer to default. I am reading just in pertinent part. This particular constituent is from northeastern Pennsylvania, about an hour from where I live, but in the same basic region. She talked about her own circumstances and that of her husband and then she continued on:

> Besides our personal difficulties due to the budget impasse, my elderly parents live with the worry of when and if they will receive their Social Security checks. At 85 and 83 they should not have this uncertainty. These should be their golden years. It breaks my heart to hear my mother say she can't sleep and has a stomachache from the worry about where our country is headed. Middle- and low-income families cannot afford another economic downturn. We are just barely recovering from the last one.

That is what she says about her parents. Now, again, it is my assumption the worry and the anxiety expressed in that paragraph are solely attributable to the government shutdown. Those worries and anxieties, and, frankly, real pain, the physical pain expressed in that paragraph about her mother, will only grow the closer we get to default, because we know the consequences of default are almost unimaginable—about the worst economic hit we could take as a country. So that is why we have to take every step necessary to avoid it.

But I think the words of a constituent from Pennsylvania speak in this case for the Nation. Why should people have a worry, even if that worry is unfounded? We know Social Security checks are going out now, thankfully, but they are slowed down substantially if there is a default. We know even in a shutdown, if you reach the age of 65, it is going to take you a while to get the checks you are entitled to because the process of validating your eligibility is held up. But why should there be uncertainty? Why should any mother or father or grandmother or grandfather have an anxiety and a worry that leads them to have a stomachache, in the case of this letter, or where they can't sleep because of the political agenda of one part of one political party in one House of Congress?

So that is where things are with people's feelings and their anxieties, and we have to be able to respond to that.

The default question itself is of great significance now. Maybe 10 days ago it wasn't, but I am afraid we are in a period now where just the talk of default, just getting close to default, will have an adverse impact on our economy. This did happen in 2011. That is irrefutable. All the data, all the facts, show just getting close to default has an adverse impact on the economy. By one estimate, a recent estimate, that was almost a $20 billion hit to the economy, if you measure it over 10 years. There are all kinds of other consequences that I won't dwell on right now.

There were two statements made by Secretary of the Treasury Jack Lew in his opening statement to the Finance Committee on Thursday morning that I think we should be reminded of. This was in reference to the question, what if you go over the line in default and you have to decide which bills to pay, which is the wrong way to go, but Secretary Lew posited these two questions.

> How can the United States choose whether to send Social Security checks to seniors or pay benefits to our veterans?

That is question No. 1. Question No. 2.

> How can the United States choose whether to provide children with food assistance or meet our obligations to Medicare providers?

These are the kinds of questions we are all going to have to answer if we—as some people apparently want us to do—go over the default line for the first time in American history. To say it is fiscal madness doesn't begin to describe it.

Secretary Lew also said something else which we should contemplate today. He said:

> It is irresponsible and reckless to insist that we experience a forced default to learn how bad it is.

We have heard talk in this body and in the other body about maybe we can survive if we go over the line; that maybe it is okay, maybe we can prioritize payments. I think we should be reminded of those words. Again, that quote:

> . . . to insist that we experience a forced default to learn how bad it is.

It makes no sense and, fortunately, there is a consensus against it, but we still have work to do to prevent it from happening.

I will read as well a couple of lines from a letter I received from a friend of mine who has spent a lot more years in the financial markets and has spent a lot of years trying to get both parties in Washington to come together fiscally. I will read some lines from this memo he sent me. He was talking about what happens with default. It is like anything else—if you default on your mortgage, if you default in your personal life, you have a credit problem. He said:

> From the standpoint of our creditworthiness, a default is a default. Once you have defaulted, you are a—

And I will leave the word out he put in there because it may not be appropriate for this Chamber, but I think people can figure out what the word might be here.—

> And everyone fears they will be the next party not to be paid. As in the Lehman bankruptcy—

And here he is talking about the fall of 2008.

> the potential for unintended consequences that spiral out of control is enormous. In short, toying with default is not akin to playing with fire but is more like handling financial weapons of mass destruction. It is a violation of the trust we place in our elected leaders to safeguard the welfare of our country.

That is what this person, who I know has a lot of experience in the markets, describes could happen in the event of default.

I will conclude with some quick references to the impact of default as described by economists, as described by experts in the field of measuring the impact of default, and folks who know a lot about what would happen. I will read them as quickly as I can, because we know some of these already but we have to remind ourselves: Increasing borrowing costs. Many have talked and written about that. Damaging economic growth. Higher interest rates. Higher debt payments. Slow economic growth.

One expert was talking about the Lehman bankruptcy and then putting that in the context of a default, and making the case that a default has a much bigger impact than even the Lehman bankruptcy had.

Consider this: In 2008, the Lehman bankruptcy was an ''event that triggered the financial crisis that caused the stock market to lose half its value over just 5 months and helped to trigger the worst recession since the Great Depression.''

That was just the Lehman bankruptcy. Imagine in the context of default how much worse it could be.

Retirement savings. According to newer data, an equivalent hit could cost—comparing it to what happened in 2011—the average person in his or her fifties, who has been saving for 20 or 30 years, as much as $11,000.

Mortgage payments would be hiked. After the 2011 shutdown, mortgage spreads jumped by 70 basis points, which would have added $100 per month to the cost of a typical mortgage.

So we have data from 2011 that measures the adverse impact on mortgages just by getting close to default, not in the event of default itself.

Disrupted payments. Delayed or disrupted payments would prevent 57½ million Americans from receiving Social Security benefits in a timely manner and interfere with payments to 3.4 million veterans.

I will read two more. Moody's chief economist Mark Zandi, who has testified in front of the Senate many times—who, parenthetically, as relates to the shutdown testified yesterday over in the House, because the Joint Economic Committee is a joint committee—predicts that, just as it relates to the shutdown, in this fourth quarter, the fourth quarter we are in, we will have lost ½ point of growth. So instead of the GDP growth in the fourth quarter being 2½ percent, as Mark Zandi would have projected absent a shutdown, with the shutdown we will go from 2½ percent growth to 2 percent. That is a shutdown in one quarter. Just imagine the impact on growth if we default.

Here is what Mark Zandi says. I am quoting him directly:

> It would be devastating to the economy. Confidence will evaporate, consumer confidence will sharply decline, businesses will stop hiring, consumers will stop spending, the stock market will fall significantly in value, borrowing costs for businesses and households will rise.

And he goes on from there. But, look, you don't have to be an economist to know the impact of default. All you have to do is read what economists are saying across the board. These are people who disagree on a lot of things. They might disagree on a budget item. They might disagree on econometric modeling. They might disagree on tax cuts. They might disagree on a usual Democrat versus Republican approach to the economy. They might have fundamental disagreements on everything, but on this they are speaking with one voice: Don't default, they are telling us. Don't even get close to defaulting. Don't even talk about or debate defaulting. Just prevent it from happening. That is the overwhelming consensus.

Let me conclude with one reference here. When I got to the Senate, one of the leading Republican voices on the budget—because he happened to be the ranking member on the Budget Committee—was Judd Gregg from New Hampshire. He had been a Governor of New Hampshire and then served in the Senate for many years. This is what he had to say recently in talking about what would happen in the event of default and brinkmanship with the debt limit.

> [It] is the political equivalent of playing Russian roulette with all of the chambers of the gun loaded. It is the ultimate no-win strategy. A default would lead to some level of chaos in the debt markets, which would lead to a significant contraction in economic activity, which would lead to job losses, which would lead to higher spending by the Federal Government and lower tax revenues, which would lead to more debt.

So says the former ranking member of the Budget Committee, the former Republican Senator from New Hampshire. So the idea that some think for some reason we could go into default or even get close to it doesn't make a lot of sense.

I will conclude with this thought. That letter I started with from my constituent in Pennsylvania, who speaks for the country, I believe, when she was talking about her parents—her 82- or 83-year-old parents—and about the uncertainty they have, about the worry and the anxiety that is literally causing, in the case of her mother, according to this letter, physical pain, but even if it didn't rise to that level, just the idea of a government shutdown coupled with the potential default is causing that kind of anxiety and is really disturbing, and I think it is an insult to so many Americans.

We have to come together and open the government at long last and make sure we pay our bills and not even get close to defaulting, and then we can have negotiations and discussions for weeks and months about long-term and short-term issues. In the meantime, we have to make sure we pay our bills and open the Federal Government.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, as we exited the Chamber to go to our Democratic caucus, I am certain my Republican colleagues and friends were talking among themselves as well, trying to find a way forward.

A reporter stopped me and said: What do you think the Senate is going to do?

I don't know the specifics, but I am most certainly hopeful and remain cautiously optimistic that the Senate will step up to the job at hand and fulfill the promise and hopes of our Founders, who created the Senate to operate at times just like these where there seems to be no way forward, to find a way forward; where the political winds have gotten so bitter and cold, for the 100 of us to find a way forward to help keep our economy whole and operating and functioning well, not just for our Nation but for the world, which is important; to help support and bolster the recovery that is underway; to set aside the bitterness and the rancor and try to find a way forward.

I am very encouraged despite the fact that the vote was very divisive—all Republicans on one side and all Democrats on the other. I am confident because I know Members of this body well and I have been here long enough to know that the many people of good will on both sides of the aisle can try to find a way forward. And I know the President of the United States is open to negotiation.

Maybe we can find resolution within the political parties, but that is not what is important. What is important is finding a resolution in the Senate of the United States for all of the people of the United States. We do not represent narrow districts with narrow ideologies. We represent States—big ones, such as California, medium-sized ones, such as Louisiana, and small ones, such as Delaware. But inside of Delaware, inside of Louisiana, and inside of California, there are people of all different political persuasions. As Senators, when we run for office we have to listen and take all of that in and then try to make the best decisions we can. It is an honor to serve in the Senate even though it is tough, it is hard, and it is very difficult at times.

I have been proud to serve here for 18 years and be among many groups that have found compromise and the middle ground, that have tried to work to understand where the other side is coming from and move our country forward. It has not always been perfect, and none of us are perfect here, but I am proud I have at least been one to say: Count on me to try to see what we can do to resolve the situation. I want to say that today for my constituents. That is what they want me to do. That is what they sent me here for 18 years ago and what I know they want me to

continue to do. I do feel strongly on their behalf that the government should open and the 21,000 of them who have been wrongly laid off by the actions of a minority—the government needs to open, and the debt of the United States most certainly needs to be honored so this economic recovery can continue.

But there are plenty of things we can negotiate. The debt of the country is too high. We do need to have some earned benefit and potential entitlement reform—not necessarily cutting benefits from people who count on them but for the government to do its part to meet people halfway. There are always efficiencies that can be created if we work together.

So on behalf of my constituents, I am very hopeful that we can find a way forward. I think Senator REID has been providing extraordinary leadership, and hopefully we can find a way forward.

I would briefly mention that there have been some very good conversations going on about funding for the city of Washington—not a part of the Federal Government—which has not been resolved yet, but Republicans, Democrats, and the White House are working together to find a way so the District of Columbia, the city of Washington—with its own mayor and city council, its own budget, its own local funds—does not have to be caught up in a very tough circumstance that is not of their making. They are not part of the Federal Government, and neither is New York, Chicago, New Orleans, or Baltimore. They are separate cities, and they should be treated that way. We haven't found a way yet, but we are working on it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate the kind words of the Senator from Louisiana, but I want the RECORD spread with the work she has done that I have seen in our years together in the Senate. No one has been more of an advocate for a State than the senior Senator from Louisiana. What she did after that terrible hurricane hit that area is now legendary—the ability that she had to change what had been standard procedures and law in this country for decades. We changed that for a lot of reasons. One was her advocacy. We did it because of her.

In fact, the Democrats in the Senate voted for things they never voted for before because of the good Senator from Louisiana. It was not done to help on a temporary basis but long term for the State of Louisiana.

I hope they understand what a difference one person can make. She has made a difference and she has changed things forever in Louisiana already. I am sure the best is yet to come.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRELIMINARY TALKS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as most know now—we did a press event so everybody knows, I guess, but I will say it again—I had a meeting with Senators McConnell, Alexander, and Schumer this morning to work on issues before us. The conversations are preliminary, but we are talking. I hope everyone understands how positive this is. It is the first discussions we have had here, period, during the whole pendency of this artificially driven government shutdown and not raising the debt limit when we should.

I am confident Senator MCCONNELL understands that defaulting on our debt would mean millions of jobs in the United States, not thousands, not hundreds of thousands but millions. It could halt Social Security checks, Medicare payments, and even paychecks for our men and women in uniform.

Democratic Senators agree with President Obama and we share a simple goal. We want to reopen the government and pay our bills so we can move forward in good-faith negotiations for a long-term budget to protect jobs, the middle class, and the American economy. That is our goal.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

At 12:10 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2642) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints the following Members to be the managers of the conference on the part of the House:

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of the House amendment and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. LUCAS, KING of Iowa, NEUGEBAUER, ROGERS of Alabama, CONAWAY, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, CRAWFORD, Mrs. ROBY, Mrs. NOEM, Messrs. DENHAM, RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, PETERSON, MCINTYRE, COSTA, WALZ, SCHRADER, MCGOVERN, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. VELA.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of title III of the House amendment, and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. ROYCE, MARINO, and ENGEL.

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 1207 and 1301 of the House amendment, and sections 1301, 1412, 1435, and 4204 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. CAMP, SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and LEVIN.

For consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SOUTHERLAND and Ms. FUDGE.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following joint resolution was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for certain components of the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following joint resolution was read the first time:

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

S. 1571. A bill to permit the District of Columbia to obligate and expend local funds in accordance with the local budget adopted by the Council of the District of Columbia during any period of fiscal year 2014 in which no Federal law appropriating such local funds is in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS ON OCTOBER 11, 2013

S. 541

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 541, a bill to prevent human health threats posed by the consumption of equines raised in the United States.

S. 610

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 610, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to repeal certain limitations on health care benefits.

S. 635

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 635, a bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide an exception to the annual written privacy notice requirement.

S. 666

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 666, a bill to prohibit attendance of an animal fighting venture, and for other purposes.

S. 699

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 699, a bill to reallocate Federal judgeships for the courts of appeals, and for other purposes.

S. 955

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 955, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide liability protections for volunteer practitioners at health centers under section 330 of such Act.

S. 1056

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1056, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a refundable adoption tax credit.

S. 1249

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1249, a bill to rename the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking of the Department of State the Bureau to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and to provide for an Assistant Secretary to head such Bureau, and for other purposes.

S. 1302

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1302, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for cooperative and small employer charity pension plans.

S. 1352

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1352, a bill to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1369

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1369, a bill to provide additional flexibility to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to establish capital standards that are properly tailored to the unique characteristics of the business of insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1531, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the types of wines taxed as hard cider.

S. 1557

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1557, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize support for graduate medical education programs in children's hospitals.

S. 1570

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1570, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to authorize advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service by providing 2-fiscal-year budget authority, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 395

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 395, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide further protection for puppies.

S.J. RES. 24

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 24, a joint resolution to amend the Department of Defense Survivor Benefits Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 to make continuing appropriations for death gratuities and related survivor benefits for survivors of deceased members of the Coast Guard.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO TRANSBOUNDARY HYDROCARBON RESERVOIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 812 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 812) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to take actions to implement the Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concerning Transboundary Hydrocarbon Reservoirs in the Gulf of Mexico.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 812) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 812

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES CONCERNING TRANSBOUNDARY HYDROCARBON RESERVOIRS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to take actions necessary to implement the terms of the Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concerning Transboundary Hydrocarbon Reservoirs in the Gulf of Mexico, which is hereby approved, including—

(1) to approve unitization agreements and related arrangements for the exploration of, and development or production of oil or gas from, transboundary reservoirs and geological structures;

(2) to disclose as necessary under the Agreement information related to the exploration, development, and production of a transboundary reservoir or geological structure that may be considered confidential, privileged, or proprietary information under law; and

(3) to accept and take action not inconsistent with an expert determination under the Agreement.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.J. RES. 76

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am told that H.J. Res. 76 has been received from the House and is at the desk and due for activity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the joint resolution by title for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 76) making continuing appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the joint resolution will be read for a second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2013

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 1 p.m. tomorrow, Sunday, October 13, 2013, and that following the prayer and pledge the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that following any leader remarks, Senators be permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 1 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:58 p.m., adjourned until Sunday, October 13, 2013, at 1 p.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate October 12, 2013:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JAMES M. KOWALSKI

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN CELEBRATION OF SARA KYLER AND BRIAN GATES

HON. DAVID SCHWEIKERT

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 12, 2013

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the marriage of Sara Kyler and Brian Gates. May God be with them and keep them. May their love for one another and commitment to the life they have ahead be an inspiration to others.

IN HONOR OF RULING ELDER ELLSWORTH G. STANTON III, M.B.E., K.S.J., ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ELECTION AS CLERK OF SESSION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 12, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III, M.B.E., K.S.J., to commemorate the 25th anniversary of his election as the Clerk of Session of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, which is located in the district I represent. The Brick Church, established in 1767, is a vibrant, thriving place of worship that currently serves over 1,700 members of its congregation and is known for welcoming parishioners of all backgrounds, who live not only in the neighborhood, but in the outer boroughs and suburbs of New York. Since its founding, the Church has stayed faithful to its vision of maintaining excellent worship, continuing its mission of outreach to the City, educating children, youth, and adults, and, above all, preserving its strong tradition of congregational fellowship.

Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III was born and educated in Evanston, Illinois. He graduated from Roosevelt University in Chicago and continued his graduate work at Northwestern University and at CUNY Baruch College. After completing his studies, he served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers in the Philippines as a Literacy Training Instructor.

Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III joined the Brick Church in 1960 when the Church was led by the Reverend Paul Austin Wolfe. During his early years of membership, Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III served as President of the Church's Young Adults group and as founder, director, and performer of the Brick Church Drama Council when the Church's Watson Hall served as an active theater.

In 1988, during the tenure of the Reverend Herbert Anderson, Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III was elected by the Session to serve as Clerk. As Clerk of Session, he has faithfully kept the Session's records and those of the congregation. He was also named Beadle, a traditional office of Scottish origin charged with assisting ministers with the ceremonial aspects of worship, such as the acolytes, and the procession and recession. Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III is also a faithful member of the Church's Chancel Choir, the Session's Committee on Worship and Music, the Senior Advisor to the Order of St. Paul, and the convener, advisor, and stout supporter of the Session's Archives and History Committee.

In addition to his work for the Brick Church, Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III has a long and distinguished record of service for other charitable causes. He has been a Trustee of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and President of the Board of the New York Theological Seminary, as well as President of the Board of the Burden Center for the Aging. Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III is currently the Executive Director Emeritus of the James N. Jarvie Commonweal Service, President Emeritus of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Organizations, and Knight of Justice of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Ruling Elder Ellsworth G. Stanton III's efforts have been recognized by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, who appointed him a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and by the Federation of Protestant Welfare Organizations, which honored him with their distinguished Keystone and Maggie Kuhn Awards.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ruling Elder Ellsworth George Stanton III, who, as a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church for the past 53 years, and as Clerk of Session for the past 25, has served with extraordinary dedication to his congregation and the New York Community. I am honored to recognize his many years of service that have truly improved the lives of thousands of New Yorkers, and enhanced the spiritual life of his church and its parishioners.

FISHER HOUSE FOUNDATION

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 12, 2013

Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. Speaker, there are all types of organizations in our great country that help others in need; that is one of the trademarks of America—helping those who have less opportunity. Today, I would like to recognize the good folks at the Fisher House Foundation.

Operated by Department of Veterans Affairs, Fisher House relies on donations from Fisher House Foundation, so that military families can stay at no cost while their loved ones receive treatment from nearby hospitals. Fisher House serves as a home away from home for our nation's military families, offering temporary housing for their families in a setting that feels more like a home than a motel. Fisher House has a passion for taking care of our nation's veterans by offering temporary housing for their families in a setting that feels more like a home than a motel. The houses are located within walking distance of where their loved one is being treated. Many times, family members live far away from the hospital; it can get pretty expensive paying for hotels, gas, food, and any other expenses that come up.

Fisher House is named after its founder, Zachary Fisher. Born in Brooklyn in 1910, Zachary quit school at 16 to help his family as a bricklayer. He later became a real estate mogul and philanthropist. One day, Zachary noticed a young man camping in his car in a VA hospital parking lot. Zachary asked the man why he was living in his car and the man told Zachary Fisher that he lived far away and could not afford a hotel. Thus began the idea of the Fisher House Foundation. Zachary and his wife, Elizabeth, founded the first House in Bethesda, Maryland in 1990.

Currently, there are 62 locations open in the United States and overseas, and there's still a need for more. One out of every nine servicemembers in the U.S. military is from the State of Texas, so it's no surprise that there are more Fisher Houses in Texas than any other state. We have twelve houses, and two are located at the Michael E. DeBakey Medical Center in Houston. The second house in Houston was opened this past September.

Since 1990, Fisher House has helped more than 180,000 families, saving more than 200 million dollars in lodging and transportation costs. Last year alone, over 19,000 families were able to be by their loved one's side because the Fisher House provided a place to call home for a time.

Not only do they provide a place to stay, but in some cases, Fisher House helps transport family members to their wounded loved one. The Hero Miles Program uses donated frequent flyer miles to bring family members to the bedside of injured servicemembers. The Foundation also manages a grant program that supports other military charities and scholarship funds for military children, spouses, and children of fallen and disabled veterans.

Again and again the Fisher House Foundation shows commitment and compassion for our military families. Recently, the Foundation decided to fund military families' death benefits during the shutdown. They continue to support our veterans and their families in their time of greatest need.

I applaud the Fisher House for its continued generosity and dedication to serving our servicemembers and their families. This is a remarkable organization, and I commend them for the difference that they make in the lives of our veterans.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING MATT WILLIAMS

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Matt Williams of Gothenburg, Nebraska. Matt is the President of Gothenburg State Bank and has served as Chairman of the American Bankers Association for the last year.

Matt brought to the position the perspective of a rural banker serving farmers, ranchers, and small businesses in rural America. It was a point of pride for Nebraska and the Third District for one of our own to serve in this position.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Matt Williams and his service to his community, Nebraska, and the American Bankers Association.

IN HONOR OF THE HONORABLE MARIE M. LAMBERT, LATE SURROGATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 12, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my good friend, the late Marie Lambert, who was elected as Surrogate Court Judge of New York County in 1977 and served until 1990 when she turned 70 years old. A passionate Surrogate, Lambert was an inspiration to me and to so many women who have chosen to pursue careers in public service. She ran for Surrogate at a time when few women held elected office and her success helped open doors for other women to follow. On Friday, October 4, 2013, a portrait honoring Marie M. Lambert, the first woman Surrogate of New York County, was dedicated in the Surrogate's Court in lower Manhattan where she served.

Surrogate Lambert was an outspoken fighter throughout her life. Her family immigrated to Brooklyn from Italy when she was an infant and she did not speak English until she started school. I am told that when she was about to graduate from elementary school, she wanted to speak at the commencement ceremony, but was told that the rules of selection for graduation speakers were changed and she would not be permitted to speak. Disappointed by this decision, Ms. Lambert appealed personally to Mayor LaGuardia and the decision was overturned. In her speech, she addressed the consequences of unfairness. Spurred on by her early success in advocacy, she became a student leader in Brooklyn College and graduated at the top of her class at New York University Law School.

Surrogate Lambert's distinguished career was marked by her signature audacity and passion for combating injustice. She was involved in a case early in her career in which she fought to permit the offloading and resettlement of Jewish survivors of German concentration camps. Surrogate Lambert spent the next 30 years of her career as a lawyer fighting for tenants and those injured due to the negligence of others. She felt justice was satisfied when the negligent driver, product producer or doctor took financial responsibility for his or her negligence. Recognized by her peers for her effective advocacy, Surrogate Lambert served as an officer and director of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association, eventually being elected as the President, making her the first woman to serve in that role and the first woman to head any statewide bar association. A single mother following the untimely death of her husband, Surrogate Lambert raised her son, Greg, to honor public service and to embrace community involvement.

In 1977, Ms. Lambert was elected the Surrogate's Court of New York County, which hears estate matters, becoming one of two Surrogate Judges in the county. During her term as Surrogate, New York County became the epicenter of the AIDS crisis, a disease that for many years was not well understood and led to the deaths of numerous members of the LGBT community. Many cases came before Surrogate Lambert involving disputes between family members and significant others of the deceased, and she handled them with sensitivity and understanding. Surrogate Lambert also presided over many adoption cases. She firmly believed that, unlike marriages which can be dissolved, an adoption is forever. In all of her cases, she took very seriously her role as an arbiter of justice. Throughout her service, Surrogate Lambert met every challenge with a spirit of dauntless optimism and valor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding contributions Marie Lambert made to the court system of New York on behalf of the most vulnerable among us and celebrating the unveiling of her portrait. An ardent voice for social and legal justice, Marie M. Lambert left a legacy of determination, fairness and indomitability.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S7419–S7432

Measures Introduced: One bill was introduced, as follows: S. 1571. **Page S7430**

Measures Passed:

Transboundary Hydrocarbon Reservoirs in the Gulf of Mexico: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was discharged from further consideration of S. 812, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to take actions to implement the Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concerning Transboundary Hydrocarbon Reservoirs in the Gulf of Mexico, and the bill was then passed. **Page S7431**

Measures Considered:

Default Prevention Act: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1569, to ensure the complete and timely payment of the obligations of the United States Government until December 31, 2014. **Pages S7419–30**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. 216), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S7426**

Subsequently, Senator Reid entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S7426**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general. **Page S7432**

Messages from the House: **Page S7430**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S7430**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S7430**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S7430–31**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—216) **Page S7426**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 2:58 p.m., until 1 p.m. on Sunday, October 13, 2013. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S7431.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Chaffetz to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H6547**

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Indian Health Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014: The House began consideration of H.J. Res. 80, making continuing appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 2014. Further proceedings were postponed. **Pages H6548–56**

H. Res. 371, the rule providing for consideration of the joint resolution, was agreed to on Friday, October 4th.

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to the Secretary of Agriculture's administration of tariff-rate quotas for raw and refined sugar: The House rejected H. Res. 378, to express the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to the Secretary of Agriculture's administration of tariff-rate quotas for raw and refined sugar, by a yea-and-nay vote of 192 yeas to 212 nays with 1 answering ''present'', Roll No. 545. **Page H6556**

H. Res. 380, the rule relating to consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 and providing for consideration of the resolutions (H. Res. 378) and (H. Res. 379), was agreed to yesterday, October 11th.

Motion to Instruct Conferees: The House rejected the Peterson motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2642 by a yea-and-nay vote of 195 yeas to 204 nays with 2 answering ''present'', Roll No. 546. The motion was debated yesterday, October 11th. **Pages H6556–57**

The Chair appointed the following conferees on H.R. 2642: From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of the House amendment and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Lucas, King (IA), Neugebauer, Rogers (AL), Conaway, Thompson (PA), Austin Scott (GA), Crawford, Roby, Noem, Denham, Rodney Davis (IL), Peterson, McIntyre, Costa, Walz, Schrader, McGovern, DelBene, Negrete McLeod, and Vela. **Page H6557**

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of title III of the House amendment, and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Royce, Marino, and Engel. **Page H6557**

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of secs. 1207 and 1301 of the House amendment, and secs. 1301, 1412, 1435, and 4204 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Camp, Sam Johnson (TX), and Levin. **Page H6557**

For consideration of the House amendment and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Southerland and Fudge. **Page H6557**

Discharge Petition: Representative Van Hollen presented to the clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of H. Res. 372, providing for the consideration of legislation to reopen the Government (Discharge Petition No. 5) **Page H6569**

Quorum Calls Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6556 and H6557. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 12:37 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

1 p.m., Sunday, October 13

Senate Chamber

Program for Sunday: Senators will be permitted to speak for up to ten minutes each.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 p.m., Monday, October 14

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Maloney, Carolyn B., N.Y., E1503, E1504
Poe, Ted, Tex., E1503
Schweikert, David, Ariz., E1503
Smith, Adrian, Nebr., E1504

Congressional Record

The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Printing Office, at *www.fdsys.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Printing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.