

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

DEFUNDING OBAMACARE

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

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

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

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

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

□ 0915

STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

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

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

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

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

I ask my colleagues to join us in this effort.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

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

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

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

H.J. RES. 59

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for (1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2013 or prior years; (2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with

fiscal year 2013 funds; or (3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 118. The authority provided by section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81) shall continue in effect, notwithstanding subsection (h) of such section, through the earlier of the date specified in section 106(3)

of this joint resolution or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 126. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for "Department of the Interior—Department-wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management", there is appropriated \$36,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, That of the

funds provided, \$15,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: *Provided further*, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of the Interior notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) held by the public, or

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

(c) PROHIBITION ON COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—None of the obligations

issued under subsection (a) may be used to pay compensation for Members of Congress.

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

(e) REPORT ON CERTAIN ACTIONS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the consideration of H.J. Res. 59, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

The base bill is extremely clean. Additional provisions were only added in a very limited number of cases where adjustments were needed to prevent catastrophic shortfalls or unintended disruptions to critical programs or services. It simply keeps the lights on

in our government to provide for the safety, security, and well-being of all Americans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

we deal with sequestration and get back to what we call regular order.

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

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

□ 0930

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

House Republicans, taking the ship over the cliff, will take the Nation's economic well-being with it. This is the inevitable danger of the course being chosen today by House Republicans.

Only those blinded by rigid ideology can fail to see it.

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

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. CULBERSON. I thank the chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding.

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

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

legislation—84 appropriations bills. We have individually enacted nine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gen-

tleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), chairman of the Financial Services Appropriations Subcommittee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

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

The Affordable Care Act is affecting my family. I am a single mother. I have raised five boys on my own. I currently work two jobs to keep up with my monthly mortgage and utility bills. This is because my primary employer would not hire me to work more than 29 hours per week thanks to ObamaCare. Now I have to work 7 days a week at two jobs to make ends meet.

While I am thankful I have these jobs, I am unable to provide supervision and guidance I feel my son needs and deserves to be successful. I had to make a tough decision that I did not want to make. My son is now living with relatives in another city. I am depressed that ObamaCare has begun to tear my family apart and also has put an unhealthy burden on me.

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

And that's just the way it is.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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This is the 42nd attempt to do so, and there is absolutely, as we all know, zero chance of it happening. It makes sure that we pay China first before we

pay people in this country should the right wing continue to demand defunding ObamaCare at all costs and force a first-ever U.S. failure to pay its own bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sionate, it is what is right, it is what is necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distin-

guished majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today we are considering a measure to fund government

only if the Democratic Senate and Democratic President will agree to dismantle the health care reform law that will help millions of Americans access quality, affordable care.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

we will have such wisdom and such courage.

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

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1030

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

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

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

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

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

Ms. NORTON. I thank my friend for yielding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the last week, I've heard from several constituents like Mike, Jim, and Kathleen who told me that they recently received their notice that they

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this continuing resolution, but I would much rather be rising today in support of the Fiscal Year 2014 Defense Appropriations Bill. Unfortunately, the Senate

failed to do their job, and we're left again with no option but to pass a CR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To date, a disproportionate share of sequester cuts have impacted higher-poverty communities and therefore, students most in need—57,000 children have already lost critical seats in Head Start classes, schools served by Impact Aid have already seen drastic reductions in funding, and additional harmful impacts are beginning to be felt in classrooms as the school year begins.

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

NATIONAL AND LOCAL SECURITY

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

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

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

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

HEALTH

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

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

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

SENIORS

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

INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOB-CREATING INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

EPA cut by more than 1/3 and grants to local communities for clean water and drinking water slashed.

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

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

We should reject this resolution and adopt the substitute resolution offered by my col-

league, Congressman VAN HOLLEN, the Ranking Member of the Budget Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(By Mike Tolson)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

‘DEVASTATING BLOW’

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

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

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

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

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

A report prepared by the Texas House in January found:

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

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

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

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

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

EVICTION THREAT

Texas cities, likewise, face daunting cutbacks in numerous areas. More than 900 families in the Houston Housing Authority’s rental voucher program, for example, could be at risk of eviction if the cuts come down, said CEO Tory Gunsolley, who noted that the city covers 70 percent or more of their rent.

Also slashed would be funding for homeless families, emergency shelters and housing for those with AIDS.

“At this point you’re cutting into bone,” Gunsolley said.

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

SOME POSSIBLE CUTS IN TEXAS

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

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

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

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

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

\$3.6 million: for meals for senior citizens

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

\$2.2 million: in grants for fish and wildlife protection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, I am opposed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROHIBITION ON CUTS OR MODIFICATIONS TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

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

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

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

FULL-YEAR FUNDING FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL ACCOUNTS

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

(1) “Military Personnel, Army”.

(2) “Military Personnel, Navy”.

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

INCREASED FUNDING FOR ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM WITH OFFSET

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

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1045

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation is withdrawn.

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

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

For better or worse, Madam Speaker, we have spending levels in place that

are enforced by sequestration. Should my Democrat colleagues wish to do away with those limits, I would respectfully invite them to vote against this motion to recommit so we can keep the government open and negotiate a full debt package between the House, the Senate, and the President.

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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

[Roll No. 477]

YEAS—190

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

Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)

Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires

Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Yarmuth

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack

Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)

Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1112

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

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

Mr. HALL changed his vote from “present” to “no.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 230, noes 189, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 478]

AYES—230

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culbertson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)

Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes

Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams

Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NY)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp

Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes

Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—189

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Cartwright
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene

Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Ruiz
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Clarke
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Scott, David
Loebbeck
LoFgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke

Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Rigell
Roybal-Allard
Keating
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Lipinski
Loebbeck
LoFgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke

NOT VOTING—13

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

□ 1119

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

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

RESTORING HEALTHY FORESTS FOR HEALTHY COMMUNITIES ACT

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

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

□ 1121

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. DAINES of Montana.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. DAINES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 479]

AYES—219

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

NOES—196

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

NOT VOTING—17

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

□ 1143

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

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

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