

honorably since their existence. They are on watch today in places around the world. That's why we need to fully fund the Air Force Reserve and National Guard like we do the regular military.

There should be no shutdown for these volunteers that protect American. Pass the National Guard and Air Force Reserve funding bill and keep Lieutenant Colonel Aguilar flying.

And that's just the way it is.

POLITICAL PROCESS

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot from our Republican friends about funding for NIH and these pediatric research programs where dozens of children can get cancer treatment, and they make a big deal about it. On our side, we want to make sure every child in the United States has access to health care in case they get cancer.

We hear from the other side: We want to open the World War II Memorial so that veterans can have access to the memorial. But if that veteran's spouse or that veteran's child may have cancer or not have health care, we're saying, as Americans, that we should cover every American. Isn't that what they fought and died for, justice for all, and health care justice for all? And we hear from the other side: They're shutting down the government.

I was against the Iraq war. The Iraq war was unaffordable. The Iraq war was unpopular. Fifty-eight percent of the American people were against the Iraq war. Democrats didn't shut down the government.

Use the political process—which we did, and won the House back in '06, won the Presidency in '08, and wound down the Iraqi war. That's how you govern in democracy.

Two hundred-plus years we have been governing in this country through a political process. You wrap yourselves in the flag, and then you don't use the democratic process.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

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

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acquaint you and my colleagues with Mr. Butch Matthews, a 61-year-old former small businessman from Little Rock, Arkansas, who used to wake up every morning at 4 a.m. to deliver canned beverages to retailers before retiring in 2010.

A lifelong Republican, he was heavily skeptical of the Affordable Care Act when it first passed. "I did not think ObamaCare was going to be a good plan; I did not think it would help me at all" is what he said. But after a little research, he has now found out that he can get a better plan than he al-

ready had and at the same time save \$13,000 a year.

When he was asked what would he say to people who are skeptical about the plan, Mr. Matthews says this: "I would tell them to learn more about it before they start talking bad about it."

Mr. Speaker, he is still a real strong Republican, but he says: I'm very happy this came along.

MR. SPEAKER, OPEN THE GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have heard my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle say that they want to keep the government open. Well, it's simply not true, Mr. Speaker.

Look, let's face it: the Republicans are in charge of this House. It's Speaker BOEHNER and the Republican leadership that shut the government down. They could simply bring up the Senate resolution that would keep the government open at any time now, today or any time, and the government would reopen.

So I don't want to hear this constant rhetoric that, oh, the Republicans want to keep the government open. It's simply not true. They are in charge. They have the responsibility. Speaker BOEHNER has the responsibility to bring up a clean resolution that would keep this government open.

Now, I have heard that our appropriators—and you listen to NANCY PELOSI. They have said that we have agreed to the government spending levels on the other side of the aisle, so that's not the issue here. There is no issue anymore about how much we're going to spend. It's simply that Republicans want to close the government down because of the Affordable Care Act. It should not be linked in any way.

If anybody suggests this is not a problem, 22 percent of the gross national product is dependent upon the Federal Government. This is having a negative impact on our economy.

Mr. Speaker, open the government again.

PAY OUR GUARD AND RESERVE ACT

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 370, I call up the bill (H.R. 3230) making continuing appropriations during a Government shutdown to provide pay and allowances to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who perform inactive-duty training during such period, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3230

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act".

SEC. 2. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR CERTAIN RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2014, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for any period during which interim or full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2014 are not in effect such sums as are necessary to provide pay and allowances to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces (as named in section 10101 of title 10, United States Code) who perform inactive-duty training (as defined in section 101(d)(7) of such title) during such period.

(b) TERMINATION.—Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this section shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs: (1) the enactment into law of an appropriation (including a continuing appropriation) for any purpose for which amounts are made available in this section; (2) the enactment into law of the applicable regular or continuing appropriations resolution or other Act without any appropriation for such purpose; or (3) January 1, 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 30 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3230, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act would fix a simple drafting error that existed in H.R. 3210, the Pay Our Military Act.

This bill was intended to appropriate funding so that all of our servicemembers, Active Duty, Guard, and Reserve, will receive their paychecks on time and without interruption during the government shutdown.

As most of you know, our Guard and Reserve members perform two kinds of training throughout the year: annual training, which occurs for 2 weeks a year; and Inactive Duty for Training, which is commonly referred to as weekend drill.

While H.R. 3210 appropriated funding for pay and allowances for servicemembers who perform active service during the shutdown, it mistakenly omitted pay and allowances for performing inactive duty training or weekend drill.

□ 1245

This was a simple technical drafting error in the legislation.

I have heard from many concerned Members requesting that we address this issue as quickly as possible to prevent any lapse in pay for our Guard and Reserve members during this shutdown. This bill would correct that and ensure that all of our servicemembers receive their paychecks on time, including for time served on weekend drill.

The Pay Our Military Act passed the House unanimously, and I believe this bill should have broad bipartisan support as well.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I certainly want to thank the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, as well as the chairman of the full committee, for all of their good work on the Appropriations Committee.

It is not out of disrespect that I rise in strong opposition to this legislation. We are piecemealing destroying the government of the United States, including the defense and the ability to defend ourselves of this Nation.

While we would suggest today that we are solving the problems at the Department of Defense, I would ask the question: What about maintenance of the existing equipment needed for readiness? Not in here. What about procurement for new equipment that is being eaten up in Afghanistan? Not in here. What about research and development to keep technological superiority of our forces so we are never in a fair fight? Not in here. What about maintaining facilities where these personnel live, where they work, where they serve our Nation? Not in here. What about the commissaries? Not in here.

I recognize that yesterday in Europe the Army Chief of Staff said that this shutdown is impacting significantly day-to-day operations and forcing the military to cut training.

There was an additional announcement today by a particular company, Sikorsky, that said they have "slowed production of the Blackhawk helicopter now that Federal contracting inspectors have left their posts on furlough because of the shutdown." The same Federal employees at Pratt & Whitney in East Hartford are also furloughed, delaying the delivery of engines and spare parts.

I reference the good chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, Mr. ROGERS, who is chairman of Appropriations. About 2 weeks ago, I noted on this floor that in article 1, section 9, paragraph 7, it says:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

It doesn't say anything about partial, temporary continuing resolutions.

It is time that the Congress of the United States begins appropriating. I am here as an appropriator to talk about fiscal policy, but our process has been usurped by those who have a particular social agenda. It is called the Affordable Care Act.

I just want to reference two incidents that I have been involved in in the last 10 days, that I am appalled that we have shut the government down over this fight.

The first is a meeting I had with a constituent of mine in Merrillville, Indiana. The gentleman has worked hard all of his life as an independent contractor. Their family had insurance through his wife, who worked for a small medical practice that was purchased. She was relieved of her position not because she was a bad employee, but because of consolidation. Thereafter, of course, you know how this story turns out. She contracts cancer. My constituent is in my office in the last 2 weeks because they are foreclosing on his house because they are broke, and we are arguing about this.

But what infuriates me and profoundly disappoints me is I am getting on an elevator across this aisle at about 1 in the morning this Tuesday and one of my colleagues gets on that elevator and my colleague was gleeful, gleeful and happy and cheery, because my colleague had called their State exchange at 12:30 a.m. in the morning and for some reason no one answered the phone and the system didn't work. Why do you think people are calling that number? They need health insurance. Gleeful that government didn't work, and that is before we shut it down.

What have we come to here? We have the best country in the world. It is time we start running it again.

I am opposed to this piecemeal approach.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, the very distinguished chairman of this subcommittee has rendered invaluable service to this Nation and this body and certainly this committee, and I thank him for his wonderful service over a long period of time.

I rise today in support of the brave men and women of our military who stand at the ready to defend this homeland.

This legislation will provide the men and women of the National Guard and Reserve with due compensation for their service—on time and in full—throughout the government shutdown. Our intention with the Pay Our Military Act was to support all of our men and women in uniform. This legislation merely fixes a technical drafting error to amend that.

Once again, I believe this is an important action to get us on the path toward ending this crisis. This bill underscores the need to sufficiently and appropriately fund the entire Federal Government—to preserve our national security and get the Nation back on a

stable economic footing. The House and the Senate must work together to flip the switch on this shutdown not only for our troops, but for everyone who calls this Nation their home.

It is our responsibility as Members of Congress to take care of our troops. Just as each of my colleagues in this body voted for the Pay Our Military Act, I hope they will do the same today to correct that act.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana, my friend, mentioned in his remarks about the other aspects of the Federal Government that need to be back in operation. I could not agree with him more on that. However, the route out of this mess—if you call it—is for the Senate to appoint conferees.

The House authorized and appointed conferees 2 days ago. We are waiting on the Senate to do the same. If they appoint conferees, we can work out the differences between the two bodies, as is the time-honored tradition of this place, and solve the shutdown problem.

So I ask the Members of the other body to go ahead and appoint conferees. Let's start talking. We can solve this problem. So far they refuse to even talk.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues are once again bringing a bill to the floor in response to the terrible news coverage on their shutdown.

Now, I am very confident that every single Member of the House of Representatives supports our Guard and Reserve men and women. We all want them to receive the pay that they have earned. We could do just that really quickly by passing a clean CR to fund the entire Federal Government and put an end to this GOP shutdown. But Republican leadership isn't serious about stopping the shutdown.

We all know that this bill is not a solution. It is just a distraction. For example, this bill claims to support military pay during the shutdown. However, while this bill does provide them a paycheck, it fails to provide them the materials essential for doing their job.

Let me give you an example of a few of the things that it doesn't fund: it doesn't fund the maintenance of existing equipment, and we need that for readiness; the procurement of new equipment if something needs to be replaced in order to continue a training drill or to be fully prepared; research and development to keep the technology superiority of the U.S. forces; and then, as the ranking member pointed out, keeping the facilities and maintenance moving forward.

This bill fails to ensure that our servicemen and -women will have the equipment and other support materials that they need. It certainly won't ensure that our other Federal law enforcement at the FBI or the DEA are paid even as they continue to work to keep America safe.

Mr. Speaker, this Republican government shutdown needs to end. The entire government needs to be funded. The American people don't want the Tea Party picking winners and losers, deciding what government services are necessary.

Let's do what is right for the American people and pass a clean continuing resolution to fund the entire Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the Minnesota Air and Army National Guard Government Shutdown Impact in its entirety.

MN AIR AND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN IMPACT (VERSION 2—2 OCTOBER 2013)

ADDRESSED FROM:

Less than 15 days (short term) and
Greater than 15 days (long term).

FEDERAL FULL-TIME STAFF (FTS) IMPACT:

Emergency Furlough—Number of Federal Personnel Impacted

Army Technicians: 701 (655 Furloughed—93.4%)

Air Force Technicians: 445 (381 Furloughed—85.6%)

Total Force Impacted: 1146 (1036 Furloughed—90.4%)

Short Term Impact:

Benefits processing delayed (in processing, retirements, return to duty) AGR and TECH 1,036 Technicians not at work and not receiving pay

General personnel actions delayed, AGR and TECH

Scheduled travel/training TDY will be cancelled

No new hires or job announcements

Leave accrual stops for technicians after 80 hours (48 already used during furlough)

Over 30 Active Duty Operational Support/Active Duty for Special Work (ADOS/ADSW) will not report to work

Long term impact:

FTS will incur a debt for benefits

FTS personnel not attending required training courses for positions

Delayed hiring actions will compound the turmoil of personnel turnover

Labor relations with union and union members stressed

Personnel readiness will drop due personnel actions not taking place

Moral of technician force is greatly diminished with another furlough

Animosity of technician force towards the AGR force

AGRs do not receive Mid-month and subsequent pay until furlough complete.

Bottom line for Full-Time Staff (FTS) is that very limited personnel actions will be able to be supported and will be greatly delayed during a furlough.

FTS Top Three Concerns:

Benefits Processing

Pay

Loss of trained FTS forces due to cancelled training

PERSONNEL READINESS/SOLDIER-AIRMAN AND FAMILY SERVICES IMPACT:

Short Term Impact:

Family Programs initiatives and support efforts will be significantly impacted due to unavailability of all personnel.

Reduce current ability to provide deployment related services to soldiers and family members by 62%

Reduction in our ability to provide ID cards to soldiers and family members in select locations.

No retiree counseling services

Slowed processing for GI bill requests and issue resolution

Longer processing times for routine medical readiness activities due to employees' taking on the responsibilities of furloughed personnel.

Long Term Impact:

Technicians will incur a debt for benefits

FTS personnel training to be qualified in their positions

Delayed hiring actions further compound turmoil of personnel turnover

Morale of Technician force is greatly diminished with 2nd furlough in one year

Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) soldiers may not receive mid-month and subsequent pay.

Units that deploy within the next two months (Oct–Nov) or who are currently deployed will experience significant impact on deployment and family readiness support. Yellow ribbon events may need to be cancelled due to contracting for venue, food or lack of child care.

Remaining Defense Travel System (DTS—travel reimbursements) Vouchers for Soldiers and Military Families for FY13 will be delayed for payment.

Funeral Honors Team will cease operations.

Reduced capacity in processing enlisted promotion actions

Outside agencies may have to process Federal Tuition Assistance requests.

Potential loss of ability to deliver timely medical readiness events across the state, reducing medical readiness of the force.

Potential reduction in personnel readiness ratings for all reportable units due to eroded medical readiness ratings.

LOGISTICS IMPACT:

Maintenance—All Maintenance activities in the MNNG will cease during shutdown. All Maintenance facilities will be closed.

Short Term impact:

Maintenance Readiness of the MNNG will decline due to inability to repair dead-lined equipment while Dual Status Technicians are furloughed.

Upgrades to MNNG M1A1s will be deferred until funding resumes.

BFT/JCR Fielding—Fielding team is issuing all remaining equipment to the USPFO effective 30 Sep 13. USPFO and J4 will then complete the install and fielding.

Long term impact:

Blue Force Tracker upgrades will be delayed, systems will go off line after 90 days of non use. Blue Force Tracking is a United States military term used to denote a GPS-enabled system that provides military commanders and forces with location information about friendly (and despite its name, also about hostile) military forces. If they are not synced with the satellite once every 90 days they lose their identity and it costs us more manpower to re-sync them.

Supplies:

Short Term impact:

\$54,334 of Class 1 (food) has been ordered supporting 23 units in an IDT status for the weekend of 4-6 OCT. These orders will need to be canceled.

\$8,717 for seven commercial bus requests for the weekend of 4-6 OCT canceled.

Long term impact:

An additional \$16,198 in Class 1 (food) orders will be canceled from the local vendor if shutdown continues till 30 Oct.

Training:

Short Term impact:

New Equipment Training (NET) for 1/34 Armored Brigade Combat Team will be suspended based on Inactive Duty Training and Annual Training restrictions, suspending NET for Bradley Fighting Vehicle Crews

Training needs to be deferred to colder weather months, less desirable.

TRAINING/OPERATIONS IMPACT:

Short Term Impact:

Cancellation of upcoming drill weekend will cancel weapons qualification for many units scheduled to do this at Camp Ripley. These units will be challenged to re-schedule as ranges are usually booked first quarter of the fiscal year. Will be an opportunity for units to re-schedule yet in Oct short term. Units that have Periodic Health Assessments (PHA) and Dental events will have to re-schedule. Will negatively impact personnel readiness.

School cancellations. We will daily be cancelling travel to schools that start this FY. It will be case by case that we find school seats later in the FY that troop will be able to attend. This will be a readiness issue if it goes long term.

Long Term Impact:

Personnel readiness will begin to suffer more as we cancel schools and medical readiness events. Begin building a larger pool of Soldiers/Airmen that will need new schools dates and units will begin to see a larger backlog of troops that need periodic physicals and dental. The challenge with schools is that some lower density schools and longer schools will have fewer opportunities to re-schedule this FY. This becomes a readiness issue.

CAMP RIPLEY TRAINING CENTER IMPACT:

Short Term Impact:

No Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) or Technicians

Long Term Impact:

After 21 days loss of State Employees paid under the Master Cooperative Agreement.

Operations—Section is reduced by 50% (2 Technicians, 1 State Military) resulting in reduced support to customers and no new leases agreements.

Range Control: Reduction 55% (6 ADOS), resulting in reduced customer support for range safety briefings, general customer support, and response for Range Safety Checks delayed

Automated Target Systems: State Military, potentially 50% reduction immediately. Automated Target Personnel would not be available resulting in limited automated ranges or target maintenance for military customers and very limited support to state agencies with signed leases.

Air Operations: Reduction of 100% (3 Technicians and 2 ADOS), resulting in the airfield, UH-60 Simulator being closed and no fueling operations.

Arden Hills Army Training Site: Reduction of 50% of the full time staff, resulting in reduced support to customers and availability.

Logistics—other than billeting which is self supporting—Reduction of 100% (17 Technicians), resulting in:

Supply & Services being open 2 days a week.

Housing: Limited AGR Employees will need to Inventory & Inspect the Troop Issue Buildings when they need to be turned-in.

Fuel Support: Retail Fuel Points will run out of fuel.

Ammo Supply Point: No ammo for military customers.

Department of Public Safety—No initial impact. After 21 days the section would reduce from 12 guards to 9 guards resulting in reduced services and ability to man only one gate.

Joint Visitors Bureau/Public Affairs Office—Reduction of 80% (4 Technicians and 1 ADOS), resulting in no ID Cards, no Command or Department of the Army photos, reduced protocol visits and public affairs/community support operations.

Signal Support—100% reduction (1 Technician), resulting in no on site support for computers, radios, frequency management, and other support.

Budget—100% reduction (2 Technicians), resulting in only emergency budget issues being addressed by non-budget personnel.

Safety—Reduction of 100% (1 Technician), resulting in all safety issues reverting back to the state level for oversight by the State Safety Manager.

Environmental—limited initial impact with the loss of 1 Technician. After 21 days the section would reduce 100% (9 State and 2 Contract), resulting in all Hunt Programs for Deployed Soldiers will be cancelled at both Camp Ripley (Dec 2-4) and AHATS (Oct 25-27) and (Dec 6-8). No Native American Consultation meeting. (Annual Requirement NHPA) REPI (ACUB) Report to NGB will not get completed. Annual update to the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) will not get completed (Annual Requirement—Sikes Act). No Environmental Review (National Environmental Protection Act Requirement) for Sustainment Restoration and Modernization (SRM) and Military Construction (MILCON) projects will not take place due to no staff available. All Conservation and Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Projects will be impacted.

AIR BASES IMPACT:

Short Term Impact:

No local flying training operations during any shutdown period—impact on perishable flying skills

No Mission Ready Airlift or Joint Airborne Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT)

No Aircraft Maintenance or fuel support presence capable of preparing aircraft for response to state or national emergency

No Air Operations Supervision, planners, or instructors to support response to real world contingencies or training events

Reduced to an AGR force only, there is no support for any function beyond maintenance & protection of the facility

Long Term Impact:

Depending on duration of shutdown, aircrew members may go non-current, non-mission ready along with instructor force leaving unit with no local means to regenerate an operations force (unless AMC/ANG issue training waivers)

Medical Readiness requirements, if not completed, render members non-deployable

Impact on SORTS for any units unable to complete upgrade or continuation training

Impact on construction projects, such as the contract for the water line replacement, if we do not have staff to supervise the operations

Pilot currencies become affected if the shutdown continues for longer period. Proficiency begins to fade (depending on experience) after a couple weeks. Additionally, the "Ready Aircrew Program (RAP)" currencies are tracked on a monthly basis. As pilot currencies expire, they will no longer be qualified to sit alert. For that reason, we have submitted a listing of approx. 128 essential employees that we will require in order to maintain currency for 20 of our 29 pilots. This group will be needed if the shutdown continues for an extended.

STATE/DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS IMPACT:

Number of State Personnel Impacted
State Military Employees (Short Term 2 Oct 2013): 5

State Civilian Employees (Long Term 22 Oct 2013): 131

Total Force Impacted: 136

Over the short term, the direct cost to the State of Minnesota in lost assistance for payroll through the Master Cooperative Agreement is just under \$300,000.00 per week. This means that the cost to simply cover the amount of federal funding unavailable to the state for the 21 days required per the bargaining agreements to provide notice to our employees of a layoff will approach \$1,000,000.00.

During the notification period, costs will be incurred by the agency to manage the se-

niority moves that will be generated by the layoff. Once the 21 day notification period ends, costs to the agency will stabilize, but the services provided by the laid off employees will not be available to the agency or the people of Minnesota. Efficiency will be negatively impacted as the seniority moves are made, and employees must be trained for their new responsibilities. If the Federal Government shutdown is resolved, then we will need to unwind whatever management activities we initiate to comply with the bargaining agreements, causing further disruption to routines, negative impacts on productivity, and morale.

If the shutdown continues over the longer term, the Adjutant General must then decide if any of the services provided by the employees normally supported by the master cooperative agreement are essential to state agency operations. If they are, then the agency will need to determine how to fund the activities within our existing state budget, and since we do not carry an aggressive reserve, other agency activities will need to be cut to fund the services deemed necessary.

Additionally, the agency will be responsible to pay the unemployment benefit costs for all laid off state employees for the duration of layoff.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am happy now to yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), an important member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in the family of public servants, our military, and especially their families, deserve special attention, especially during this government shutdown.

We have spoken with pride many times about our Active Duty soldiers, sailors, marines, Coast Guard, airmen and airwomen, many deployed in Afghanistan and other challenging areas around the globe.

I need not remind my colleagues that the men and women of the National Guard are just as vital to the performance of our military. They train, deploy, and they fight alongside their Active Duty brethren. Many of these men and women have completed multiple overseas deployments in some of these same dangerous areas. They guard us here at home and meet the challenges of manmade and natural disasters—civil emergencies like Hurricane Sandy last year in New Jersey or the flooding in Colorado. Last year, the National Guard alone responded to more than 100 natural disaster missions.

Mr. Speaker, this bill corrects a drafting error in the Pay Our Military Act, signed into law last Monday. It is intended to appropriate funds so that all of our servicemembers—Active Duty, Guard and Reserve—get paid. It deserves our bipartisan support.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the ranking member for the time.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of this committee and the ranking

member of the full committee and I thank the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee. There may be no other Member that has as much respect as I have in working with the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, and I thank him for his service.

All of us want to be helpful to the men and women that we care about who rise up and serve us, whatever call, as civilian soldiers. So today I want to offer a solution. Rather than this bill, I would like for our leadership, the Speaker, to bring to the floor a clean bill to open the government.

I want my National Guard in Texas—1,900 of them—to be able to be paid. But I also want their families to have the Affordable Care Act, and I also want to make sure that they have infrastructure, maintenance of existing equipment, and procurement of new equipment, research and development, facilities maintenance, commissaries in the United States.

I hear that there are 20 or 30 or 40 Republicans ready to vote on a bill that will open the government. Let's open the government to serve our National Guard.

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Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), another member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. WOMACK. I thank the gentleman for the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution.

It is important for people to remember that the issue that we are speaking about goes right to the heart of readiness. Never before in the history of this Nation have we been so reliant on our Guard and Reserve as now.

I am an example, Madam Speaker, of that reliance. It was my National Guard battalion that became the first to answer our Nation's call after 9/11 when my Gunslingers from Arkansas took the mission of the Multinational Force and Observers into Sinai, Egypt—and let me just add—on very short notice. We were able to go because we were trained and we were ready.

This sequester has already taken its toll on our military, so to deny these Guardsmen and Reservists their pay when they're making these sacrifices makes absolutely no sense to me. In fact, it's incredibly stupid for our country to be so shortsighted to try to make our political statements by denying the men and women of the Guard and Reserve the pay for their sacrifices.

I urge support of the resolution.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3230, the Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act.

On September 30, Congress passed and the President signed H.R. 3210, which, I believe, is the Pay Our Military Act, which I introduced. Every Member of the House voted for that bill. Yet there are those here today who seem to have sort of temporary amnesia about that and are saying we are not going to vote for anything piecemeal, that we will only vote when there is a clean CR for everything, for everybody, for all aspects of the Federal Government—the discretionary budget.

Yet you already voted piecemeal. You voted for Active Duty personnel. You voted for Federal civil service. You voted for the contractors essential for them. You already did that. The message that you're sending is that the soldiers, the marines, the airmen, the Reserves, and the Guardsmen, who have sacrificed their lives for this country, are of lesser status than the Active Duty. You are wrong. That is simply wrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSLEHTINEN). The Chair would like to remind the Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would simply make the point in response to the gentleman's remarks that I don't want to vote on a clean CR. I'm not here to do that. I am here to vote on 12 appropriations bills that make discrete decisions, that make discerning judgments about how best and most efficiently and most effectively to run the Government of the United States. The gentleman is mistaken if he thinks I want to vote on a clean CR. I want to do appropriations bills just as I know Chairman ROGERS wants to do and as Ranking Member LOWEY wants to do.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I agree that the regular order is to pass individual appropriations bills and to go to conference with the Senate if they will conference. I agree with my friend from Indiana on that issue.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), my colleague and my friend.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to show my support for the continued funding for our veterans and military personnel in the Reserve components. As vice chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I always find myself in awe of the sacrifices our men and women in uniform have made in service to our great country.

I remain committed to ending this government shutdown and to fighting to protect the American people. I have joined my House colleagues to vote multiple times to keep the government open and to make sure that Members of

Congress face the same consequences under ObamaCare that hardworking Americans across the country face.

It is my desire, my sincere hope, that the Senate and the President will come together as soon as possible to join the House in a civil and open dialogue. We need to enact a fair solution to this situation that serves all Americans, particularly our Nation's heroes who have so bravely served us.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, at this point, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, the Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act.

The first and foremost responsibility of the Federal Government is to provide for the common defense. That is actually in the Preamble of our Constitution. Since our Nation's birth, some 237 years ago, the National Guard has been at the foundation of our common defense.

Since 9/11, Madam Speaker, we have seen the largest call-up to active service of our National Guard and Reserve since World War II. They actually make up about 30 percent of everybody who is in theater. The men and women of the Guard and Reserve have always answered freedom's call with bravery and with honor. The enemies and their bullets make no distinction between the regular Armed Forces and the Guard and Reserve, so it is beyond me to understand why this Congress would do so.

We have a duty to make certain that those brave men and women have the training that they need to serve in the defense of our freedoms and to make certain that they are paid for their service. Vote "yes" for the National Guard and Reserve. Vote "yes" on this legislation.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3230 for our National Guard and Reserve. I would be astonished if any Member of Congress votes against this bill.

In the midst of a shutdown, due to the President and HARRY REID's unwillingness to negotiate, Congress came together, and we acted to fund our Active Duty troops. Following this vote, the radical left voted against funding our veterans; they voted against funding our national parks; and they even voted against funding cancer patients. Now we are trying to pay the Reserve and Guard components, who have fought valiantly for this country all over the world. The citizen warriors of my State of Oklahoma and across this country should not suffer because the radical left, which includes our President, is unwilling to negotiate.

Voting against our Guard and Reserve servicemembers is every bit as indefensible as voting against our Active Duty servicemembers and our vets. I urge my colleagues to act responsibly and to fund our Reserve and Guard.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield 3 minutes to the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I rise with great respect for Chairman YOUNG. However, I rise in strong opposition to this reckless Republican shutdown.

Of course we support the National Guard and Reserves. The House already passed a full-year funding bill for the Guard and Reserves in July under the auspices of Chairman YOUNG and our extraordinary ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKY; but this bill is inadequate, and it's the wrong action at this time.

Our troops need training and equipment—two key components absent from this bill. This measure does nothing to help the CIA, the FBI, the DEA, the Secret Service, or the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. This is critical to our Nation's defense.

We could end the shutdown today if the majority would only allow a vote on the Senate-passed bill, which includes the funding levels that the Republicans support and that would be signed by the President. Then we could get to work, as our ranking member said, on a complete bill, an omnibus bill, through the regular order of the Appropriations Committee.

The House majority, apparently, can't take the heat from the fire that they've lit, so now they've put forward this reckless political attempt to shift blame for their shutdown. Ending the shutdown of our government couldn't be more simple: stop playing games and pass the reasonable bill that the Senate and the White House have already agreed to. Madam Speaker, it's time for the Republicans to stop opposing reasonable solutions and to end their shutdown. Allow a vote on the Senate bill.

I have served in this Congress for many years with the distinguished ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and the chairman, Mr. BILL YOUNG. I am embarrassed to go home to my constituents in my district and talk to them about the dysfunction due to the Republican shutdown of this government. There are people who don't have child care. There are people who don't have health care. There are people who are suffering, who are having trouble paying the rent. Let us open this government and get our work done.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, understanding that Chairman YOUNG will close and that he has no further speakers, I would simply make the observation that I would hope all of us think through the issues that are pending here today and tomorrow and remember that our ultimate charge is to be of service to all of the public.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is not a political bill. This is a correction bill. It has been held pretty much to a legislative process rather than a political process.

I want to say how much I have enjoyed the many years of serving on the same subcommittees with Mrs. LOWEY, and then she advanced to the high rank as the ranking member on the Appropriations Committee.

To my friend, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, we have worked together for so long on the Defense Appropriations Committee to bring to this House and to this Congress legislation that had no sign of politics.

H.R. 3230, I believe, will be supported by everybody in the House. It doesn't solve the overall problem, but it does solve one problem for the Guard and Reserve. I am satisfied that there will be other legislation, maybe not following this particular bill, but following in the course of events that will come later. Today, we are dealing with H.R. 3230, and I hope that everybody in the Chamber and in the House will support H.R. 3230 and at least take care of one of the problems.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 3230, the Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act. The members of the National Guard who reside in the city of Houston are more than numbers; they are friends of mine who share a passion for love of country and community service that is unrivaled.

It is very painful to me to see our men and women in the armed services treated with such disrespect by the majority of the House of Representatives. I know how they treat members of Congress when we visit their installations or facilities. They greet us with salutes, deference and respect.

I have learned to return their greetings in kind not out of habit but out of true appreciation for who they are and what they do to make the lives of countless Americans better.

Guard and reservists, unlike regular army or military service personnel, are part of the support for first responders for communities in times when a hurricane comes ashore, wildfires strike, tornadoes touch down and ice storms occur.

When Congress moves to fund only components of the government but not the entire government they do harm to our nation's security in small and large ways. One of the large ways they harm our nation's security is to undermine the cohesiveness of all of the components of our military force.

The majority bringing a bill to the floor today to include the Guard and Reserve on their list of favored Federal government programs, projects or agencies is an afterthought.

If the House majority thought that the Guard and Reserves were important to the security of our nation, which I believe that they are, funding would have been in the bill passed that continued pay to soldiers.

What is most troubling is that if the majority of the House would actually negotiate with Democrats in the House before introducing these measures, they would know that this ap-

proach will mean that we will spend the next hundred or two hundred days coming back to fund an office, agency or Federal component that the majority did not know was essential.

The regular order for consideration of funding bills allows committees with jurisdiction and more important in-depth knowledge about agencies to make funding decisions.

No one member knows everything that there is to know about what each agency does and how what that agency does impacts or touches on how well another part of the Federal government functions.

The Federal government is not a group of dismembered parts but a cohesive unit that works as one for the benefit of the American people.

Attempting to bribe our Guard and Reservists into turning a blind eye to the best interest of our nation speaks to the character of the majority's leadership on the matter of the budget.

Attempting to turn one American against another is a shameful act and one that will not be tolerated or soon forgotten by the American public.

The House majority see members of the Guard and Reservists as selfish.

They are far from selfish, they are selfless. Over 662,000 National Guard and Reserve Troops deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan as of 2011.

Included in these numbers are 15,877 Army Guard, 11,939 Army Reservists, 2,068 Navy Reservists, 3,499 Marine Corps Reservists and over 6,000 Air National Guard, Air Force Reservists and Coast Guard Reservists from the State of Texas.

If the majority cared about the welfare of the Guard and Reservists they would have ended the Sequester, which has cost them pay cuts just like all Federal personnel.

This is not a game—where points can be won or lost—these are lives being impacted by decisions made by the majority of this body who are not putting first the America the Guard and Reservists risk their lives to protect and serve.

The Guard and Reserves will not leave anyone behind—if they did they know that the ability to defend and protect this nation would be left behind.

We must learn from these brave men and women to work together for the good of a nation and not for political gain.

We know what needs to be done—put everyone back to work in the Federal government; then we can work on the issues that separate us.

Time is important for Federal workers who have been working with reduced pay for months. We should and can do better than play politics with the lives of our Guard and Reservists.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 370, the previous question is ordered.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mr. ENYART. I am, in its current form.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's motion.

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

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Enyart moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3230 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That upon passage of this bill by the House of Representatives, the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 59) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, as amended by the Senate on September 27, 2013, shall be considered to have been taken from the Speaker's table and the House shall be considered to have (1) receded from its amendment; and (2) concurred in the Senate amendment.

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

□ 1315

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, the underlying bill pays Reservists and Guardsmen for weekend drills during this government shutdown, but it does nothing to pay the full-time support force. The vast majority of full-time Guardsmen and Reservists wear a uniform but are considered civil service technicians; thus, they're currently furloughed.

I spent nearly 37 years serving this great Nation's military; 32 years of those years were in the National Guard and the Reserve. As a young enlisted airman and later as a junior officer in the Army Guard, I certainly appreciated that paycheck for a weekend of duty. I, like many of the young troops serving today, needed that paycheck, kind of like the civilian employees at Scott Air Force Base need their paychecks or the Forest Service workers in the Shawnee National Forest need their paychecks or the clerks at the Social Security office in Carbondale, Illinois, need their paychecks.

The absolute utter cynicism of the underlying bill appalls me. As the only former general serving in Congress, I'm sponsoring this amendment to correct the underlying bill which only makes pawns of dedicated American Reservists and Guardsmen. The only thing that bill does is give the politicians who sponsored it and who vote for it a claim, while wrapping themselves in the flag, to say they're supporting the troops. It's as phony as putting a flag pin on your lapel and claiming that makes you a patriot.

The underlying bill is as phony as the bill I voted against Tuesday. That bill was falsely named "Honoring Our Promise to America's Veterans Act." My father was a disabled veteran. He's buried in a national cemetery. My

brother is a combat disabled veteran. I'm a veteran. Between the three of us, we have accumulated a total of 65 years of military service to this Nation. I tell you, as a veteran, that bill is a disservice to veterans. It cut \$6.1 billion from the VA budget, which was already passed by the House. It eliminated funding for VA construction. It eliminated funding for national cemeteries, that cemetery my father is buried in. It eliminated funding for medical and prosthetic research. That bill was a lie to America's veterans and America's voters.

I am sick of phony bills designed solely to create political ads. I and my constituents are sick of the messaging that makes bad policy out to be good politics. It is time to drive the money-changers from the temple and to bring an end to this sanctimonious foolishness. Just as a soldier refuses to leave his or her battle buddies behind, I refuse to leave all of the people who proudly serve this great Nation behind.

Stop this charade. Have the moral courage to tell the truth to the American people. The amendment I offer today presents the continuing resolution, which has the Republican budget numbers in it. It would pay not just the part-time National Guard, not just the part-time Reservists, but the full-timers, too. It puts 70 percent of the CIA back to work. It puts the VA back to work. It puts our government back to work.

Let's not call this a continuing resolution. Let's call it what it is: Put Our Government Back to Work. I ask you to have the integrity to vote "yes" or "no." If you're a patriot behind that American flag pin, have the guts to show it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I make a point of order against the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida will state his point of order.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. This motion is not germane and as such is a violation of rule XVI, clause 7, which states:

No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

This motion deals with the proposition unrelated to the matter addressed by the joint resolution and brings in a matter under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules, which fails the committee of jurisdiction test and, therefore, is a violation of rule XVI, clause 7.

I ask for a ruling from the chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ENYART. Yes, Madam Speaker, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized on the point of order.

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, my motion to recommit would open up the entire Federal Government so that the part-time National Guard not only receives their pay, but also the full-time National Guard. They would receive all of their benefits. They would receive funds for the equipment to do their jobs. There would no longer be furloughs. Can the Chair explain why it is not germane to keep all of the needs of the National Guard open for public service instead of only their pay?

If we're paying our National Guard, but they can't do their jobs, what sense does that make? Are we asking our brave soldiers simply to sit at their desks? What kind of strange House is this that would force that situation on our brave men and women, the brave men and women that have been so remarkably addressed by the gentleman across the aisle?

Madam Speaker, if you rule this motion out of order, does that mean we will not have a chance to keep the entire Federal Government open today? Can the Chair please explain why we can't keep our part-time National Guard and the entire Federal Government open today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Florida makes a point of order that the amendment proposed in the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Illinois is not germane.

The bill extends funding relating to the Reserve components of the Armed Forces for all of fiscal year 2014 and a portion of fiscal year 2015. The instructions in the motion propose an order of business of the House relating to funding for all other agencies and departments subject to the annual appropriations process for the remainder of the fiscal year.

On October 2, 2013, a similar motion to recommit was offered to a joint resolution that, like H.R. 3230, provided for the appropriation of certain funds. The Chair ruled that motion non-germane on committee jurisdiction grounds.

Here, similarly, the bill falls within the jurisdiction of Committee on Appropriations. The instructions contained in the motion to recommit fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules.

The motion is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. ENYART. Madam Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the ruling of the Chair stand as the decision of the House?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

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

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes 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, this 15-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the passage of the bill, if arising without further proceedings in recom-mittal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 194, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 515]

YEAS—228

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

NAYS—194

Andrews	Beatty	Bishop (GA)
Barber	Becerra	Bishop (NY)
Barrow (GA)	Bera (CA)	Blumenauer

Bonamici Higgins
 Brady (PA) Himes
 Braley (IA) Hinojosa
 Brown (FL) Holt
 Brownley (CA) Honda
 Bustos Horsford
 Butterfield Hoyer
 Capps Huffman
 Capuano Israel
 Carney Jackson Lee
 Carson (IN) Jeffries
 Cartwright Johnson (GA)
 Castor (FL) Johnson, E. B.
 Castro (TX) Kaptur
 Chu Keating
 Cicilline Kelly (IL)
 Clarke Kennedy
 Clay Kildee
 Cleaver Kilmer
 Clyburn Kind
 Cohen Kirkpatrick
 Connolly Kuster
 Conyers Langevin
 Cooper Sarbanes (WA)
 Costa Larson (CT)
 Courtney Lee (CA)
 Crowley Levin
 Cuellar Lewis
 Cummings Lipinski
 Davis (CA) Loeb sack
 Davis, Danny Lofgren
 DeFazio Lowenthal
 DeGette Lowey
 Delaney Lujan Grisham
 DeLauro (NM)
 DelBene Luján, Ben Ray
 Deutch (NM)
 Doggett Lynch
 Doyle Maffei
 Duckworth Maloney,
 Edwards Carolyn
 Ellison Maloney, Sean
 Engel Matheson
 Enyart Matsui
 Eshoo McCollum
 Esty McDermott
 Farr McGovern
 Fattah McIntyre
 Foster McNeerney
 Frankel (FL) Meeks
 Fudge Meng
 Gabbard Michaud
 Gallego Miller, George
 Garamendi Moore
 Garcia Moran
 Grayson Murphy (FL)
 Green, Al Nadler
 Green, Gene Napolitano
 Grijalva Neal
 Gutiérrez Nolan
 Hahn O'Rourke
 Hanabusa Owens
 Hastings (FL) Pallone
 Heck (WA) Pascrell

NOT VOTING—9

Bass
 Cárdenas
 Dingell

□ 1348

Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, HONDA, Ms. WILSON of Florida and Messrs. RUIZ and CARNEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. NUGENT, GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mrs. NOEM changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 515, I was unexpectedly detained and missed the rollcall vote No. 515 on the motion to table the appeal of the ruling of the chair. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea”.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 265, nays 160, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 516]

YEAS—265

Aderholt
 Amash
 Amodei
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Barber
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barrow (GA)
 Barton
 Benishek
 Bentivolio
 Bera (CA)
 Bilirakis
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Bustany
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Buchon
 Burgess
 Bustos
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Capito
 Carney
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Castro (TX)
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Coble
 Coffman
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Conaway
 Cook
 Cotton
 Cramer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Culberson
 Daines
 Davis, Rodney
 DeFazio
 DelBene
 Denham
 Dent
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gingrey (GA)

Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall

Yoder
 Yoho
 Young (AK)

Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

NAYS—160

Andrews
 Beatty
 Becerra
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Brady (PA)
 Brown (FL)
 Brownley (CA)
 Butterfield
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DeLauro (NM)
 DeLujan, Ben Ray
 Deutch (NM)
 Doggett
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Enyart
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutiérrez
 Hanabusa
 Hastings (FL)
 Heck (WA)

NOT VOTING—6

Bass
 Herrera Beutler

□ 1357

So the bill was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS BENEFITS CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 370, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 72) making continuing appropriations for veterans benefits 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 370, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows: