

We must defund Obamacare before it can do additional damage to our economy and health care system. Health insurance premiums across the country are skyrocketing, and employers are shifting workers from full time status to part time. Employers have been given an extension in complying with the law, but individuals are still subject to the mandate. This double standard is not fair and must be changed.

This resolution also repeals the medical device tax, a very unpopular tax created by Obamacare that is stifling future medical research and development. I encourage my colleague to join me in defunding Obamacare and support this resolution.

Ms. Kaptur. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the bill before us.

The United States has been the world's shining example in how democracy can work.

Our history shows that the nation is stronger when we come together to govern and solve the serious issues that face our country.

Yet, tonight we find ourselves on the precipice of a government shutdown. Make no mistake, the bill we considering at this late hour essentially ensures that the government will shut down.

We cannot continue to "govern" by staggering from manufactured crisis to manufactured crisis. The madness must stop.

It seems we have learned nothing from recent history. To use just one example, during the fiscal cliff in December of 2012, the Dow fell more than 400 points or 3.1 percent.

These sudden drops in the stock market have real impacts, particularly for individuals who have substantial amounts of their family's hard earned savings in the market for retirement.

Our economy is still in the process of recovering from the Great Recession. We should be debating ways to spur economic growth, not debating a shutdown that will slow economic growth.

For the entire country, the Republican shutdown proposal will have real immediate negative consequences.

The impacts will be felt in our economy and in the services that the Federal Government provides, which the taxpayers pay for.

According to the Administration:

Nearly 1.4 million active duty military personnel deployed at home and overseas defending our nation's interests would not be paid for their work until after the shutdown ends.

Hundreds of thousands of Federal employees would be immediately and indefinitely furloughed, and many Federal employees and contractors that continue to work would not be paid during the shutdown.

Housing loans to low and middle-income families in rural communities would be put on hold, as would start-up business loans for farmers and ranchers.

SBA would stop approving applications for small businesses to obtain loans and loan guarantees. In a typical month, SBA approves over \$1 billion in loan assistance to small businesses.

All facilities and services in our national parks would be closed, as would the Smithsonian, impacting the hundreds of thousands of people that visit these sites daily.

This would have severely negative impacts on the surrounding local communities that rely on the revenue generated by travel and tourism to these destinations.

Important government research into life-threatening diseases, environmental protection, and other areas would be halted.

The government would stop issuing permits to conduct drilling operations on Federal lands, and would stop or delay environmental reviews of planned transportation and energy-related projects, keeping companies from working on these projects.

If this CR were to become law, defunding the Affordable Care Act, not only would it put health insurance companies back in charge of our health care, it would end free preventive services that 105 million Americans including 71 million Americans in private plans and 34 million seniors in Medicare have received.

The list of those who would lose under this bill is too long to enumerate. The Affordable Care Act is law. Elections have consequences.

We all know this bill is dead on arrival in the Senate and the President has said he would veto it should it reach his desk. We are wasting our time. Instead we should pass a clean CR and get on with the business of the American people.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to vote against this measure and urge my Republican colleagues to accept reality and not shut the government down.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in complete disgust and opposition to the House Republicans misguided plan to shutdown the government. As the current continuing resolution is set to expire on Monday at midnight, the sad truth remains that Speaker Boehner has surrendered the gavel to the Tea Party's hopeless attempts to defund or delay the Affordable Care Act. With the Affordable Care Act, passing both chambers of the United States Congress, being signed into law by the President of the United States, upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and securing the approval of the American people during the last election, it is now time for House Republicans to accept reality and discontinue their obstructionist tactics of trying to prevent a law that is beneficial for millions of Americans across this country. As House Republicans continue to use the Affordable Care Act as the hostage that will trigger a government shutdown, the fact remains that even if the government shuts down, the Affordable Care Act will continue to be implemented with the health insurance exchanges opening on Tuesday, October 1, 2013. Earlier this week, the Senate passed legislation that will keep the government funded and prevent a government shutdown, if the Republican leadership was serious about keeping its commitment to the American people, the House should immediately schedule a vote on the legislation passed in the Senate.

The American people have seen enough. The time has come for Republicans to abandon their reckless and irresponsible agenda and in Democrats to honor America's commitments, create jobs, and strengthen the middle class.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 366, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky is postponed.

PAY OUR MILITARY ACT

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 366, I call up the bill (H.R. 3210) making continuing appropriations for military pay in the

event of a Government shutdown, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). Pursuant to House Resolution 366, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3210

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 Military Act".

SEC. 2. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR 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—

(1) such sums as are necessary to provide pay and allowances to members of the Armed Forces (as defined in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code), including reserve components thereof, who perform active service during such period;

(2) such sums as are necessary to provide pay and allowances to the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense (and the Department of Homeland Security in the case of the Coast Guard) whom the Secretary concerned determines are providing support to members of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (1); and

(3) such sums as are necessary to provide pay and allowances to contractors of the Department of Defense (and the Department of Homeland Security in the case of the Coast Guard) whom the Secretary concerned determines are providing support to members of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (1).

(b) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Secretary concerned" means—

(1) the Secretary of Defense with respect to matters concerning the Department of Defense; and

(2) the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard.

SEC. 3. TERMINATION.

Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act 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 section 2; (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 gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE.

Mr. KINGSTON. 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 the consideration of H.R. 3210.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3210 is called the Pay Our Military Act, and it's been introduced by Representative MIKE COFFMAN and Representative LOUIE GOHMERT, along with a number of other Members of Congress. The purpose of it is to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security to continue to provide pay and allowances without interruption to the 1.4 million members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the men and women who perform services during any potential funding gap. Without this action, their pay could be delayed.

Our troops should not suffer for Washington's failure to act. As the representative of more than 35,000 troops who are in and out of war zones, I know that they and their families cannot afford to miss one paycheck. Regardless of what happens in politics, we as Democrats and Republicans should be able to come together and ensure that our sailors, soldiers, and airmen are all paid and paid on time.

During the government shutdown in 1995, soldiers were paid because the Department of Defense had already been funded for the year. Their appropriation bill had already been passed by both Houses and signed into law by the President of the United States. That is not the case today; therefore, H.R. 3210 is essential. Not only would it pay our troops, but it would permit the payment of civilian personnel and contractors whom the Secretary determines are providing support to the Members of our armed services.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to address this bill in general.

This bill is an act of political theater. It attempts to cover up the underlying problem of a government shutdown with what in essence is a rhetorical gimmick. The bill claims to support our troops, which the majority knows that the minority party wants to do at least as much as they do. There's no disagreement in terms of the desire to make sure that all of our noble men and women in uniform and the civilians who work for the Defense Department and the contractors that contribute to our national security are all paid. We all want to do that. So why do we have this bill?

Well, this bill attempts to reassure the public, who might be confused, as to what the adverse impacts of a government shutdown might be.

□ 2300

Mr. Speaker, it's important that the public understand that even with this bill, what we will do tonight, what the majority will do tonight will, nevertheless, fail to provide the materials essential to support and maintain the readiness of our U.S. forces.

I'll list any number of activities that will, notwithstanding this bill, go un-

funded if the government is shut down. And because of the action that really the majority will take tonight, it looks increasingly likely that will happen at the beginning of next week.

Mr. Speaker, when we finish tonight, we will set in motion a situation where military medical treatment facilities will have to scale back operations. They will try not to impact inpatient care or acute and emergency outpatient care; but routine medical and dental procedures, elective surgery is likely to be stopped. Most maintenance activities would stop. Military members would continue to receive private sector care under TRICARE, but medical provider bills are going to go unpaid until appropriations are enacted.

New contracts, including contract renewals and extensions and the issuance of task orders, those are not likely to be executed. Any new contract will not be paid until appropriations are enacted. Death benefits to the family members of military personnel killed in the line of duty are not likely to be paid until appropriations are enacted; in other words, they won't be if the government is shut down.

Almost all travel for temporary duty and some permanent change of station moves would be delayed, canceled, or cut short. Many professional training and educational activities would be stopped.

The bill fails to fund the materiel support needed to conduct training and ensure the readiness of our forces at home. Regular training exercises, including large-scale training rotations that are absolutely essential, depend on equipment that is in proper working order, facilities that have been properly maintained, and the supplies needed to support soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

The bill fails to fund the procurement and research accounts that maintain the technological advantage of U.S. forces. It fails to fund the ships, the aircraft, ground equipment, sensors, and ammunition that our troops rely upon in combat. My friend from Georgia knows that about 40 percent of the DOD appropriations bill goes to acquire and enhance this equipment. Failure to fund these accounts hurts the readiness of U.S. forces and degrades our defense industrial base.

Now let me mention some of the other activities that will not be exempted, notwithstanding the fact that this bill will be passed virtually overwhelmingly. The Department of Veterans Affairs personnel charged with claims processing for veterans, including those returning from the last 12 years of combat, will not be paid. This legislation will nullify the progress that has been made by the VA on reducing the unacceptably high claims backlog.

A shutdown cuts foreign military financing to Israel, a vital partner and ally that depends upon \$3.1 billion being provided at the beginning of the fiscal year; and, thus, it undermines

our national security in an ever-changing and unstable region by degrading Israel's ability to maintain a qualitative military advantage.

These cuts will also have a direct impact on the industrial base throughout the United States, costing countless jobs that are funded through Israel's purchase of goods and services. Additionally, a shutdown will have a direct impact on our counterterrorism efforts, will halt programs that combat transnational crime, terrorism, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This could severely impact activities supporting our homeland security. It will stop counterdrug, anticrime, and border security efforts in Mexico and Central America that secure our own borders, as well as programs that advance democracy, including civil society and the rule of law.

When the government shuts down, overseas operations are heavily affected. It would put at risk the physical protection for diplomatic personnel and facilities overseas and severely limit the ability of the State Department to provide for and maintain missions in increasingly dangerous locations. With all the rhetoric about Benghazi—and we share the concern about what happened—this, again, puts people at risk overseas.

It would stop commercial export sales. A shutdown would force the State Department to impose indiscriminate cuts to embassy security and protection of personnel, thereby eroding the security of the United States Government diplomatic facilities and making it all but impossible to meet the requirements to provide safe and secure embassies overseas.

All national parks would be closed, memorials and museums. There are 401 of these locations throughout the country. Cumberland Island National Seashore would be closed. The Martin Luther King National Historic Site would be closed. The Chattahoochee River National Recreational Area would be closed. Fort Frederica National Monument on St. Simmons Island would be closed. And that's just to mention a few Federal facilities that I suspect the gentleman who is managing this bill is fully familiar with.

We'll let go of 4,000 weather forecasters. We could go on and on. The Smithsonian will be closed. The Lincoln Memorial will be shut down. The National Zoo, Yellowstone.

What are we doing this for? This doesn't make sense. All the wildlife refuges will be closed for hunting. This is hunting season.

You know, this may not seem like a big deal; but I think the American people, when this is done, are going to realize the same thing they did back in 1995: wait a minute, we want these Federal activities. We need these Federal facilities. We need these jobs. Open up our government. And any Congress that acts to close it down is dis-serving the American public.

We are not fulfilling our responsibilities if we allow this government to

shut down, but that's exactly what we are doing with the action that the majority will be taking tonight.

I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I can't imagine why HARRY REID and the Senate would shut down all these things for a health care bill called ObamaCare which is raising the cost of medicine and decreasing access to it.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

Mr. WOLF. I thank the chair.

Mr. Speaker, the government should stay open. I support the legislation, but it can be improved.

All employees who work without pay should be paid on time, including, for example, the CIA. I went to the memorial service where the CIA employees were killed in Khost; and they're side by side with the American military. The FBI, who is on the scene in Kenya now, investigating al-Shabab and the attack; DEA, Customs and Border Patrol agents, prison guards, doctors and nurses at VA hospitals, air traffic controllers, and Federal firefighters, many who gave their lives fighting wildfires around the country. Otherwise, they would be working without pay if the government closes.

I believe that all Federal employees should be paid. We should not forget that several Federal employees were killed at the Navy Yard. I went to the memorial service and saw the pain of their families. And the CNO, who spoke, said they were supporting the fleet.

So in closing, I am going to support this amendment; but Federal employees and their families should not be punished because the administration and the Congress cannot agree.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the comments of my good friend from Virginia (Mr. WOLF). I completely agree with him that we want both DOD personnel and the personnel of our other Federal agencies to be able to continue to come to work. I appreciate his comments.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the very distinguished minority whip of the Congress who not only has substantial military activity within his district but very ably represents tens of thousands of Federal employees.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for yielding.

For 33 years, the gentleman from Virginia who just spoke and I have sought equity and fairness for our Federal employees, whether they be in uniform or in civilian clothes.

I refer to this bill as "selective responsibility." They know that the shutdown of government is irresponsible; and they know that neither the President nor the Senate is to agree, as they have not over and over and over again, to the proposal they have made. They know that they don't want to be

so irresponsible as to put the men and women who defend our country at risk.

And I might say, I believe every one of us in this House is going to vote for this bill. But my friend from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who is my good friend and with whom I have worked side by side in a bipartisan way effectively for many, many interests—he's right.

Now let me say that on the 16th of September, 10 people were struck down working for the defense of this country. I understand you will say, Oh, your bill covers them. I have attended two funerals, one on Wednesday and one today. I have spoken at both. With Mr. WOLF, I went to the marine barracks this past Sunday. The Commander in Chief, President Obama, spoke. Secretary Hagel, the Secretary of the Department of Defense, spoke. Secretary Mabus, the Secretary of the Navy, spoke. CNO Admiral Greenert spoke. And NAVSEA commander, which is located, of course, at the Navy Yard, Vice Admiral Bill Hilarides, spoke. They spoke about one Navy—uniform, civilian—working as a team. But they spoke more broadly than that in that all Federal employees are one team, joined together to make our government work as effectively as it can.

We are the board of directors of that government; and I can't believe there is one of us, Mr. Speaker, that would serve on a board of directors and treat a large portion of our employees with such disrespect, with such lack of consideration, with such contempt at times as we treat our civilian employees.

This bill does not cover the FBI. It doesn't cover CIA. Now you will argue, Oh, well, they're in the defense, and they'll be critical employees. But only some. It doesn't cover the National Institutes of Health to try to make America a healthier Nation. You want to defund ObamaCare; you want to defund NIH. And you will say, Of course not, Mr. HOYER. This isn't a shutdown of government. It's a continuing resolution.

Well, we know it has some poison pills in it. We know the Senate won't buy it. We know that time is running out, but we're going to do it anyway.

This bill won't help the Food and Drug Administration. It won't help the Centers for Disease Control. It won't help Homeland Security, except in certain narrow instances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MORAN. I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. It won't affect the Border Patrol. It won't affect the FAA, except in certain limited instances.

What do you think the morale of the people who work for us, the board of directors, is at this point in time? I will tell you: it's on the floor. That's not good for our country.

This is selective responsibility. Responsibility would be, let's fund government, and then let's debate these

issues. We have debated this issue; and by the way, we won the debate in the election—not on this floor, in the election. But you refuse to accept the results of the election.

We are all going to vote for this bill; but I will tell my friends on both sides of the aisle, it is time for us to give respect to our nonuniformed Federal personnel because they are critical to the success of this country, to the success of our people. And we can argue about how large or how small our government is, but we should not argue about the quality of people that we want in the government. We should not argue about the fact that we want their morale to be high because they feel respected, because they feel wanted and worthwhile and that the missions they perform, whatever their role, are appreciated as important for the American people.

Any corporate head that you talk of and talk to and talk about will tell you you want to make sure your people understand that you believe in their worth. Because if you do not, you will not get what you want. We will all support this bill, but it is selective responsibility and will not excuse your rampant irresponsibility.

□ 2315

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the chairman of the Army Caucus, Judge JOHN CARTER from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, this rhetoric is wonderful and I'm enjoying it, but I represent Fort Hood, Texas. Fort Hood has put more human beings in the fight in the last 10 or 11 years than any place on Earth.

Not only soldiers go to war, but wives or husbands or spouses and children stay home. And they have the same human problems that everybody, every one of us have. I would venture to bet that every Member of this Congress when they're away from their spouse at some time has a conversation with their spouse to find out that the water heater went out or the air conditioner isn't working or the kids have a problem in school or some other thing. You know, it weighs on us even when we have this job in this beautiful Chamber. But think about the soldier on the line in Afghanistan, with every waking and sleeping minute he's there, someone is trying to take his life; and yet they talk now freely with their families back home, and that same weight on them is magnified a thousand times.

This bill tonight is about human beings, the fighting warriors of the United States of America and their families. And this bill tries to make sure that, in the outside chance that we "reasonable people" in this Chamber and the other Chamber can come to a compromise to keep this government going, and in the outside chance that nobody wants, that this government shuts down for whatever period of time, that the fighting men and women of this Nation and their families at home will have a paycheck.

I think that this is such a small token to put before people who risk their lives, it would be almost a shame to debate any other way. I move that we pass this bill, and I hope, as my colleague said, 100 percent of us vote for it.

Mr. MORAN. Does my friend from Georgia have many other speakers?

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 14½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Virginia has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding.

I have come to the floor many times this year to remind my colleagues that our Nation has no greater asset than the folks serving our Nation, including those who make up our Department of Defense, both military and civilian alike. And today I am glad to support this bill, and I am pleased to see the House is moving to ensure that our servicemembers and civilian Department of Defense employees and contractors will be paid, but we must also not forget all of the other Federal employees who serve our Nation on a daily basis. They do a fantastic job also.

I am proud to represent tens of thousands of Federal employees and retirees who live in the First District of Virginia. These hardworking patriots serve our Nation on a daily basis, whether it be keeping our skies safe for travelers with the FAA, or supporting our troops on the front lines of the war on terror through the FBI and CIA, or the nurses and doctors in our veterans' hospitals.

I firmly believe that the government must continue to operate to ensure our servicemembers and all of our Federal employees continue to be paid and the government operations that folks count on each and every day are not interrupted. The American public and the Nation's public servants deserve our extraordinary efforts to make sure this happens. They deserve our best.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT), the Representative of the Warner Robins Air Force Base and a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Georgia for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the House is at work and the Senate is at home. The President is absent again. But none of us would be debating the future of this country without the men and women in the United States military. That's what makes theirs special and different.

Now, I listened as some argued against this bill and then said we would all support this bill. Good. Good.

Then let's put 435 green lights on the board and let's show the country that we're united in this.

Just today, 300 men and women from Moody Air Force Base, which my colleague represents as well as I do, many of the families down there in Georgia said good-bye to their families and friends and got on a plane. Why? Because we asked them to.

Over 90 days ago, this House right here passed an appropriations bill that fulfilled our promise to pay our soldiers in a timely manner and did all of the things that you said needed to be done with research and equipment and the other things. This House did that, and the Senate chose not to take action. Because of the Senate's inaction on the bill, the House is again working to do the right thing while, again, the Senate is at home, and we are working to pay our men and women who are defending our freedom.

Now, I know many of my colleagues—it sounds like maybe all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—are going to support the legislation in this House. All we're asking is for the Senate, HARRY REID, and the President to have enough honor to make sure the families of our soldiers are not used as political leverage and guaranteed that they are paid on time. This amendment does just that.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), who has real-life practical experience in knowing what it's like to administer an agency—in this case, the Interior Department—during a shutdown.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, 18 years and 3 days ago, I was Deputy Secretary at the United States Department of the Interior. It was a vibrant place. The attorneys were doing their work. The accountants were busy. The national parks were open, and the rangers were at the gates. They were explaining the great wonders of this land. The Fish & Wildlife Service was caring for those creatures that we care so much about. The researchers at the U.S. Geological Survey were doing their thing, and then Congress failed to pass an appropriation bill. The next day it was silent. The entire building was empty. The rangers shut the doors to the national parks. The research ceased.

To this day, I don't believe there's a person in this room or in this Capitol that can remember what the fight was about, but America can remember the shutdown of the government. And here today, we're in it once again. And the question that the American people will ask is: What is this all about? And the end result of it is that the status of this House will diminish once more.

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

Mr. MORAN. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, the one result of all this will be a further diminution in the status of the Congress.

There's a way to resolve this, but it's not to resolve it by delaying for 1 year all of the good that is in the Affordable Care Act, all of the insurance reform—and I was the insurance commissioner and I can tell you how important it is that the insurance reform is there—and all of the Medicaid programs and the millions of Americans that have the opportunity, all of those children that are now being covered. For what? For the 42nd, 43rd time, another failed effort, instead of sitting down and working to solve the problem.

It's a tragedy that we are about to go through this process. For what? So that some of the wealthiest, most profitable business in America can have a \$30 billion tax reduction? I suppose that's important. So that you can say once again the Affordable Care Act, ObamaCare, is wrong?

I remember the days when the Nation shut down its government. It was bad.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just to clarify one thing.

Under the current President, the national debt now is 100 percent of the GDP. For every \$1 we spend, 42 cents is borrowed. That's bad enough, but now the President offers no reform to bend the spending curve whatsoever. Instead, he pushes forward a failed health care policy that has a price tag of \$1.7 trillion. It does not decrease the cost of medicine, and it does not increase the access to medicine, which were the two primary objectives which we heard over and over again by the other party. That's why we're here tonight. This is one-sixth of the economy. And yet we hear the same dogma over and over again. That's why this debate is taking place.

We have passed a continuing resolution to keep the government funded so that these civilian employees and all other government employees that we hear so much about can continue to receive their paychecks. But HARRY REID and the Senate does not want to keep the government open because they're insisting on supporting a \$1.7 trillion addition to the national debt, a health care policy which increases the cost of medicine and decreases the access.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), an Active Duty member of the United States Army who has the rank of colonel.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

We're talking this evening about a continuing resolution, continuing to fund our government. I find it odd that the other side is complaining about our plan, yet their plan is pass it clean. That's the Senate and the President: Pass it clean. I'm not going to negotiate. Pass it clean.

We're \$17 trillion in debt, spending an average of \$1 trillion more in the last 4½, 5 years than we take in. And so the answer is just continue. That's a plan.

So we've offered a plan. And we get it; we get it that you don't like it. We

don't like your plan, but we're here trying to compromise, and this amendment is part of that compromise. Yet you say work with us to make ObamaCare better, Mr. Speaker. Work with us. Yet on this, you want to complain. We're saying work with us to make the CR better. Make sure our troops and contracts, kinetic activity, are paid. Make sure that we take care of the one thing in the Constitution, the one thing that says "provide"—because words mean things, Mr. Speaker—"provide for the common defense." "Provide."

The other phrase is "promote." So we're here to make and set priorities. So we're saying as the House of Representatives, paying our military is a priority, as it should be.

Mr. Speaker, I have embarked with those soldiers, men and women overseas, and watched them leave their families, watched them leave their babies behind. I have watched them. Theirs, as we say, is not to question why; theirs is to do and die.

□ 1130

Please work with us. Please do not argue. Please join us and pass this amendment.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time we have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 8 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Virginia has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), a coauthor of this legislation for many years.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill, and I appreciate so much my friend who knows about serving in the military, MIKE COFFMAN, getting this to floor.

My friend and I, JACK KINGSTON, had pushed this over 2½ years ago, when it became clear that both parties were going to use our military to get people to vote for a CR they might not otherwise have voted for. We had, I think, over 200 cosponsors on our bill. But as far as the discharge petition that would have forced it to the bill, he wanted to sign on but they didn't want to go against our leadership.

So I'm very grateful this bill is on the floor now. I'm very grateful. And I appreciate the Speaker for letting it come forward. Because there's one thing the military doesn't need, and that is to be in harm's way and have to worry about whether their loved ones are going to get the check that will allow them to pay their rent or for their car, or is it going to get repossessed.

From my 4 years in the military at Fort Benning, I'm told it hasn't changed much from this standpoint: people live from month to month. They don't get paid all that much. So this is critical to get this done.

I'm glad the bill is coming. I'm glad to hear our colleagues on the other side

of the aisle are going to vote with us, it sounds like. And as far as the effort to have civilians that work for the Department of Defense paid, I would hope that my colleagues across the aisle saved a little bit of righteous indignation for the Democrats at the other end of the hall.

They have had the Department of Defense appropriations bill for months. They've been sitting on it. It would get everybody paid. It would take care of all those things we've been hearing our military is not going to be able to do because we're not passing the bill. So we need to get the Senate to pass the DOD bill and that'll take care of that—civilians and everybody.

We passed the Department of Defense bill, we passed the Energy and Water bill, we passed the Department of Homeland Security. They haven't taken up anything. We passed a veterans' bill. They haven't taken up any of those. They've been sitting around talking about how the Republicans are out of control at the end of the hall.

And yet we have Democrats in this town that say we'll be flexible with Putin; we'll be flexible and sit down and talk with Iran, even though they want to destroy our way of life. But oh, no, the Republicans, won't talk with them. I know we share a love for America and wanting to do the right thing, but for heaven's sake, have as much flexibility with the Republicans as you do with the Russians and Iranians. That shouldn't be too much to ask.

George Washington had a prayer. He prayed we would never forget those who serve in the field. And I'm glad this bill will remember them.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the very distinguished gentlelady from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, it is 48 hours, 30 minutes before the Republicans plan to shut down this government.

Of course, there will be bipartisan support for this bill. However, this bill to continue funding the military is a farce. The bill claims to support the troops, but fails to provide the materiel essential to support forces and maintain the readiness of our deployed forces.

In FY 2014, the administration requested funds for operation and maintenance and procurement accounts that provide supplies, maintenance, ammunition, and equipment needed for the troops. The bill by the majority to fund the troops would not provide this materiel to support the troops.

So, again, I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, Aren't we embarrassed to be part of this dysfunctional Congress, with all the work that must be done in our districts back home?

We should begin to work together, not just say that it's inevitable that we're going to close the government down. Let's do it. We can do it. And do it now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

I just want to remind everybody we're here not because of the House Republican Appropriations Committee but because of the Senate Democrat Appropriations Committee which, to date, has not passed one single bill. We've passed the Defense bill. We've passed Homeland Security. We passed Military Construction.

What have HARRY REID and the Democrats, the Members of your party done? Zero. Not one bill. What did they do last year? We passed seven appropriations bills. What did HARRY REID and the Democrats do in the Senate? They passed one. That's why we're here debating the continuing resolution. It is not our desire to be here on this. We would rather have regular order. Indeed, we have worked hard for regular order.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of representing Moody Air Force Base; the Townsend Bombing Range; the 224th Signal Group in Brunswick, Georgia; the 165th Air Wing in Savannah, Georgia; the Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia; Fort Stewart in Hinesville, Georgia; Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah, Georgia; Kings Bay Naval Base in St. Mary's, Georgia; and members of the 48th Brigade all over my district. I have marines. I have three Coast Guard stations. On their behalf, we cannot let their pay be interrupted.

The things that these fighting men and women in uniform are doing for the United States of America should be off the table. That's why we're here in support of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, since I have only 1½ minutes, I think I'll let the gentleman from Georgia yield to further speakers, but I do want to ask if the gentleman would yield some time, though, if he has time available, to engage in a colloquy. But on his time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 3½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Virginia has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I have our last speaker, who's going to close for us. Mr. COFFMAN is going to consume 3 minutes. So if the gentleman from Virginia wants to talk in 30 seconds, I will accommodate my friend.

I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN. Let me ask my very good friend from Georgia if he knows why over in the Senate the minority has insisted upon the cloture rule; in other words, filibustering the appropriation rules, and why they have not appointed conferees to the budget conference?

Mr. KINGSTON. Reclaiming my time, I would only say this. It's hard to figure out what the United States is doing at all under HARRY REID's leadership.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my good friend from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, most of us will vote for this bill, but it's not going to fix the damage to our country of a shutdown, nor can it mask what's going on here tonight: another chapter of Republican hostage-taking, threatening to shut down the government, or to refuse to pay the country's bills, if they don't get their way politically.

It's been pretty confusing tonight with all this talk about who's willing to negotiate. Republicans know very well that it is they who have refused to go to conference with the Senate on the budget. They also know that it's their leaders who cut off discussions of a comprehensive budget deal with the President back in December.

What they're doing tonight is the opposite of negotiate—take-it-or-leave-it politics, threatening government collapse and economic ruin in pursuit of a political agenda they could not advance by legitimate means.

We need to get back to the basics: keep the government open, pay the country's bills, and negotiate a real and comprehensive budget plan.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the problem with this bill is that it assumes a government shutdown. If it didn't assume a government shutdown, then it wouldn't separate Department of Defense personnel from non-Department of Defense personnel. Why would you need it if we were assuming that we're going to be able to fund the government? That's the underlying problem with this bill.

We're going to vote for it because we feel that Department of Defense personnel ought to be paid. Of course, we do. Of course, we're going to vote for this. But why are you doing it? You're only doing it because you assume that you're going to shut the government down. That's the problem with this bill. There's no other purpose for this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, if the HARRY REID Democrat Senate would pass the Defense appropriations bill, we would not be here tonight having this debate.

With that, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN), the author of the bill, a retired marine—although marines never retire.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we near the final days of the fiscal year and come face-to-face with the possi-

bility of a government shutdown, I have introduced this legislation in order to ensure that our military is not used as a political pawn in negotiations between the United States House and the Senate.

My legislation, H.R. 3210, the Pay Our Military Act, ensures that until such time as the President signs a continuing resolution, our military and the Department of Defense civilians and contractors who support our men and women in uniform will continue to be paid, regardless of a shutdown.

I've had five overseas deployments during my military career between the Army and the Marine Corps. I returned from my last assignment with the Marine Corps in Iraq in 2006. I fully understand the stresses that our men and women in uniform face on a day-to-day basis, particularly when we are still a Nation at war.

Things are very different today than it was when I was a Marine Corps light armored infantry officer during the first Gulf war. We didn't have the Internet. All of our communications from home were delivered by regular mail that could take weeks to reach us. Back then, you literally checked out when you left your family and checked back in when you came back home.

Today, most of our deployed military personnel, whether sailors aboard a ship in the Persian Gulf or soldiers and marines at forward operating bases in Afghanistan, have some level of access to instant communications with their families. Today, a marine rifleman can literally be out on a combat patrol, return to his base camp, and then be on the Internet communicating with his family in real-time.

When things don't go well at home, the stress that our deployed men and women are already under is multiplied, particularly if their families go without an income and suffer financial hardships due to a government shutdown. In the event of a government shutdown, we must ensure that the men and women who defend our Nation in the armed services, and their families, will continue to be paid.

Mr. Speaker, regardless of what happens in the days ahead, this is a bill that should receive unanimous support. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation, and hope that the Senate will act on it before it might be too late.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 3210, the so-called "Pay Our Troops Act," which is intended to ensure that our troops are paid in the event House Republicans succeed in shutting down the government.

The men and women of the Armed Forces who risk their lives to protect our freedoms surely are deserving of the support and resources needed to perform their duties, and that includes being paid in full and on time so they can provide for their families and loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, it would not be necessary to have to devote the considerable amount of

time needed to debate and pass this legislation in the House and Senate and present it to the President if the House would simply pass the clean continuing resolution passed yesterday by the Senate.

The CR approved by the Senate funds the government and avoids a shutdown. President Obama has stated that he will sign it into law.

The clean CR passed by the Senate ensures that all the employees of the Federal Government are paid for the valuable and important service they provide to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, instead of exempting certain groups and persons from the harm caused by a government shutdown, we should instead be focused on avoiding a shutdown, which helps no one and hurts our economy.

Those of who were serving in this body 17 years ago remember the harm caused when the Republicans shut down the government on two different occasions, which directly cost taxpayers \$1.4 billion. That is \$2.1 billion in today's dollars.

The last time Republicans engineered a shutdown of the government: 368 national park sites were closed; 200,000 applications for passports went unprocessed; \$3.7 billion of \$18 billion in local contracts went unpaid.

My state of Texas would be hit very hard and suffer unnecessarily if a government shutdown is not prevented.

Within days Texas would begin experiencing the impact of cutbacks in the \$64.7 billion in Federal spending that it receives annually, including the loss of:

\$518 million in Federal highway funds, \$411 million for interstate highway maintenance, \$130 million in home energy assistance for the poor, \$71 million in Homeland Security grants, \$55 million in coordinated border infrastructure, and \$97 million in Federal adoption assistance.

As a senior member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am particularly concerned over the impact of a government shutdown on operations and activities that protect and secure the homeland. Impacts of shutdown in Texas on homeland security.

For example, a shutdown would adversely affect the following:

Law Enforcement and Other Training: Law enforcement training would cease, including those conducted through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Secret Service's J. Rowley Training Center. This would impact CBP, ICE, Secret Service, the Federal Air Marshal Service, and would delay their ability to bring new hires into operational service. TSA would also not be able to conduct training for screeners, Behavior Detection Officers or canine units.

Frontline Personnel Hardships: The majority of the workforces in Custom and Border Protection's (CBP) Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, (ICE) enforcement efforts, Transportation Security Administration (TSA) aviation passenger screening, and the Coast Guard, who are heavily reliant upon receiving biweekly paychecks, would not be paid biweekly during a Federal funding hiatus.

Grant Programs for State and Local Preparedness: All DHS and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) personnel working on grants programs would be furloughed, ceasing any further activity intended to help build state and local resiliency. Should a Federal funding hiatus be prolonged, state and local communities may have to eliminate jobs

that are dependent upon grants funding. Further activity under the Securing the Cities program would be suspended.

In addition, a government shutdown will hurt children, seniors, working families, and the economically vulnerable:

Military Readiness: In Texas, approximately 52,000 civilian Department of Defense employees would be furloughed, reducing gross pay by around \$274.8 million in total.

Law Enforcement and Public Safety Funds for Crime Prevention and Prosecution: Funding will be halted to Texas on an annualized portion of the \$1,103,000 in Justice Assistance Grants that support law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, and crime victim and witness initiatives.

Vaccines for Children: In Texas around 9,730 fewer children will not receive vaccines for diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, whooping cough, influenza, and Hepatitis B due to reduced funding for personnel who administer programs that provide funding for vaccinations.

Nutrition Assistance for Seniors: Texas would lose approximately \$3,557,000 in funds that make it possible to provide meals for seniors.

For these reasons, we should be working to pass H.J. Res. 59 as amended by the Senate. That is the best way to keep faith with all persons who serve the American people as employees of the Federal Government, and those who depend upon the services they provide.

□ 2345

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 366, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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.

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 yeas appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky will resume.

The Clerk read the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question of adoption of the motion is divided between the two House amendments.

The first portion of the divided question is: Will the House concur in the Senate amendment with House amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 113-238?

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the first portion of the divided question will be followed by 5-minute votes on the remaining portion of the divided question, if ordered, passage of H.R. 3210, and the motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 2848.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 248, nays 174, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

YEAS—248

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

Thompson (PA)	Walden
Thornberry	Walorski
Tiberi	Weber (TX)
Tipton	Webster (FL)
Turner	Wenstrup
Upton	Westmoreland
Valadao	Whitfield
Wagner	Williams
Walberg	Wilson (SC)

Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—174

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

NOT VOTING—9

Davis (CA)	McCarthy (NY)	Rush
Higgins	Meeks	Schrader
Holt	Pelosi	Visclosky

□ 0010

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. DELANEY and GIBSON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the first portion of the divided question was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The second portion of the divided question is: Will the House concur in the Senate amendment with House amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 113-238?

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