

Dingell	Larson (CT)	Richmond
Doggett	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Doyle	Levin	Ruppersberger
Duckworth	Lewis	Ryan (OH)
Edwards	Lofgren	Sánchez, Linda
Ellison	Lowenthal	T.
Engel	Lowe	Sanchez, Loretta
Enyart	Lujan Grisham	Sarbanes
Eshoo	(NM)	Schakowsky
Esty	Luján, Ben Ray	Schiff
Farr	(NM)	Schrader
Fattah	Lynch	Schwartz
Frankel (FL)	Maffei	Scott (VA)
Fudge	Maloney,	Scott, David
Gabbard	Carolyn	Serrano
Garamendi	Matsui	Sewell (AL)
Grayson	McCollum	Shea-Porter
Green, Al	McDermott	Sherman
Green, Gene	McGovern	Sires
Grijalva	McNerney	Slaughter
Gutiérrez	Meeks	Smith (WA)
Hahn	Meng	Speier
Hanabusa	Michaud	Swalwell (CA)
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Takano
Heck (WA)	Moore	Thompson (CA)
Higgins	Moran	Thompson (MS)
Himes	Nadler	Titus
Holt	Napolitano	Tonko
Honda	Neal	Tsongas
Horsford	Negrete McLeod	Van Hollen
Hoyer	Nolan	Vargas
Huffman	O'Rourke	Veasey
Israel	Owens	Vela
Jackson Lee	Pallone	Velázquez
Jeffries	Pascrell	Visclosky
Johnson (GA)	Pastor (AZ)	Walz
Johnson, E. B.	Payne	Wasserman
Kaptur	Pelosi	Schultz
Keating	Perlmutter	Waters
Kelly (IL)	Peters (MI)	Watt
Kennedy	Peterson	Waxman
Kildee	Pingree (ME)	Welch
Kind	Pocan	Wilson (FL)
Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)	Yarmuth
Kuster	Quigley	Young (AK)
Langevin	Rahall	
Larsen (WA)	Rangel	

## NOT VOTING—

Herrera Beutler	McCarthy (NY)
Hinojosa	Rush

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 2001

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COTTON). The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

## FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2642) "An Act to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes.", Senate insists upon its amendment and requests a

conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mrs. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HOEVEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## HOUSE WILL CONTINUE AS BIPARTISAN LEADER

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, this is a first for me. This is a first for a lot of us.

Because of a partisan refusal even to talk with House Republicans about a plan to keep our government open and ensure fair treatment for all Americans under ObamaCare, the Federal Government is shut down.

Yes, the consequences of Presidential partisanship are real and are being felt throughout the country—in furloughed offices and in faulty health care exchanges.

Over the past 2 weeks, the House has offered four bipartisan proposals to fund government services fully and put ObamaCare uncertainty on hold.

Each effort was rebuffed. Each good-faith step we took to the middle was rejected—even the simplest request to sit down and work through our policy differences. Really.

Call us names, belittle our values, refuse to negotiate with us—fine. In this moment where leadership is required, be small.

But House Republicans still recognize that it is going to take bipartisanship to reopen government. We will continue to lead as the only body that has provided bipartisan solutions for the country.

## GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this government, the government of the greatest Nation on Earth, will reopen only when the public decides that one party is being uncompromising and unreasonable.

The continuing resolution that the Senate sent us sets the spending level, and it sets the level right there at the Republican Ryan budget level—\$250 billion below the President's request, \$72 billion below the Senate Democratic budget. When it comes to spending levels, we have compromised. It is manifestly unreasonable to shut down the government to achieve a legislative objective.

Today, we are told that they will keep the government open for 45 or 60 days if only we allow them to dismantle ObamaCare. In December, they will say we will keep the government

open a little longer if only we will strip-mine Yellowstone.

What if Democrats took the same tactic? What if we said we are going to shut down government until we get immigration reform, campaign finance reform, or gun control? We are as dedicated to those issues as they are to their ceaseless quest to repeal ObamaCare. But we will not shut down the government, we will not destroy the economy, we will not take hostages, we will not hurt this country just to get our own way.

## OBAMACARE

(Mrs. LUMMIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, my State of Wyoming is projected to have the highest average premiums under ObamaCare of any State in the Nation that is subject to the Federal exchange; by far, the highest rate of any State in the Nation.

Is it any wonder that because my State has the smallest population in the Nation that I would fight for not one-size-fits-all, top-down, Big Government solutions, but State-based solutions, health care that is negotiated between the patient and the doctor.

Yet ObamaCare has taken place today; it has taken effect. It is the law of the land, and I will abide by it; but Congress should not have an illegal subsidy under ObamaCare. House Republicans want to get rid of the illegal subsidy for Congress under ObamaCare. That is what we demand.

## GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, GOP irresponsibility that led to the government shutdown is already having an impact across our country. I spent part of my day down at the World War II Memorial here in Washington. As the author of the bill that created the memorial—and we worked for 16 years from point of introduction to point of dedication in 2004—I witnessed an irony that Senators and Representatives who voted for the shutdown showed up today to remove the fence that was placed around the site because honor flights were coming in here.

Around our country, veterans are still coming with those who sponsor them. I thought how ironic to see this, that they would have the gall to show up at a site that they voted to shutter last night.

Knowing that honor flights are coming in from Ohio next week, I wondered where we would be. For the first time since the memorial was dedicated in 2004, do you know what, it was absent people, absent the American people. Last Sunday, we saw how crowded it was as the largest honor flight came in from the east coast.

I just say to my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle: Did you really want to do this? Don't the American people deserve better than that, a vacant site, a fenced site?

It is time for our colleagues to wake up and not think about their party or themselves, but think about the American people.

#### GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, one would think after all of the hours and hours of discussions that have taken place on this floor that perhaps enough has been said. That may be true, but so much of what was said seems not to be clarifying and providing a clear understanding of what has actually happened here.

We want to take a few minutes here, probably maybe as much as an hour, possibly less than that, and try to gain some clarity as to how we got to this point with a government shutdown, how we can get out of it, and what the impact is on Americans. There are good days and there are bad days and then there are really, really bad days.

About 12:30 last night, as we were finishing the votes here on the floor, it became very apparent that the government had, indeed, shut down and that there wasn't any hope of resurrecting it in the final hours of last night. So today, all across America, government offices are shut down. You just heard a description of the World War II Memorial. And that is but an example.

Now, how did we get here? How did this happen? We have been over the last 3 years now dealing with one manufactured crisis after another. They came to be known as "cliffs": "fiscal cliff," "debt limit cliff," on and on. Each time we would come up to some deadline, and it was made into a crisis. Our Republican friends were usually the—well, they were always the instigators of this, at least since the 2010 election.

What has happened is they have used these deadlines, which come and go every year, as an opportunity to leverage in one or another policy changes. That has been going on. I think one of the most noteworthy of these deadlines was the fiscal cliff that occurred in the summer of 2011 in which the United States came up against its debt limit and it was just a moment away from that default.

□ 2015

Fortunately, there were negotiations underway, and it did lead to a settlement. The settlement, of course, was the infamous sequester. It wasn't supposed to happen. Nobody liked it. It was in the bill. It did happen, and now we are living with it. As time went on,

we have had even more of these moments of crisis, and yesterday was yet one more. It occurs on a regular basis. Every October 1, we start a new fiscal year, and that's an opportunity for us to look at all of the expenditures of the Federal Government and to make decisions about what should be or should not be funded and at what level it should be funded.

So we had a crisis last night, and the result is the Federal Government is largely unfunded, and monuments across the Nation—national parks, Veterans Administration offices, Social Security offices, and the rest—are in the process of being shut down, and some are shut down. This is not a good thing. It's a very bad thing. It is bad for this Nation. I was there in 1995 as Deputy Secretary at the Department of the Interior when the Department of the Interior was shut down—national parks, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey. Studies underway about the nature of everything from earthquakes to hurricanes and the like were just put aside for 26 days. We are back in that today. It could have been avoided—it should have been avoided—and had we followed through on the normal process of establishing a budget for the United States, it would have been, or most likely would have been, avoided.

Why didn't that happen?

The House of Representatives passed a budget in March. The Senate passed a budget at about the same time, and the Senate requested a conference committee. From April to this moment, no conference committee on the Budget has been established.

Now, the budget gives the framework in which the appropriations for all of the Federal offices—the Department of Defense, parks and so forth—are funded. It is within that framework of the budget. So, without a framework, we were literally wandering in the dark, and some very, very bad things happened. What happened was we came up against a deadline. The continuing resolution, which continues to fund the government—the first issue was for 2 months, until December 15, and then it eventually came down to November 15. That continuing resolution—sometimes called a "CR"—actually provided less money than did the Senate's version of the budget. It was \$986 billion, which is the sequestration amount that would continue forward.

While virtually every person in this entire House—435 of us—said sequestration was bad and that we will never vote for sequestration again, we were, in fact, presented with a sequestration appropriation, a continuing resolution, that would go for 2 months. The sequestration was, in fact, built into that. Now, the Democrats, in looking at this, said, We don't want a shutdown. We will compromise for 2 months and accept the lower funding level.

So, when people go back and forth here and say there was no effort to compromise, that's not true. The fact

of the matter is the Democrats said, to avoid the shutdown of government, we will accept the sequestration level of government, which was, I think, over \$50 billion less than what we would have liked to have spent to keep the programs going.

Along the way, our Republican colleagues decided that they would use this moment to terminate the Affordable Health Care Act. We are going to spend some time on that this evening. The termination of the Affordable Health Care Act would affect every American in many, many ways, and we will spend some time talking about all of those ways.

So, by combining the CR, which the Democrats accepted—and had it passed the House and the Senate, there would be no government shutdown—and by joining to that the desire, particularly of the Tea Party Republican caucus members, we wound up with a stalemate. We need to understand exactly what was in the CR and exactly what was the impact of the—what shall we say? There were three different versions of this. One version was to repeal, in other words, just wipe out the entire law—the Affordable Health Care Act, or ObamaCare. Another was to delay all of it. Then yet a third was to delay just a piece of it. So there have been different iterations, but each one would dramatically affect the people of America.

I would like to now turn to my colleague from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who will pick up with this issue.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would clarify that the gentleman was recognized for half the time remaining before 10 p.m., or approximately 54 minutes.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Talk fast, SHEILA.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the distinguished gentleman from California for his leadership.

If I might inquire of the Speaker again, you said the time was—how much time? I'm sorry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time is 54 total minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Out of 60 minutes? Is that what you're saying?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Rather than 60 minutes, it is 54 total minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you so very much. I wanted to make sure it wasn't 5 minutes.

Let me thank the gentleman again from California. I want to thank him overall for a litany of causes and legislative efforts that I've joined him on—Make It In America and a number of others. I am so glad that he has come to the floor today to be able to recount for the American people just what we have gone through.

I want to start where he started because I've heard a number of my colleagues who are here on the floor—Congressman HONDA, Congresswoman KAPTUR—speak eloquently about their work on the Appropriations Committee