

This Congress has done harm to NIH research through Sequestration: funding cuts occurred indiscriminately across all areas of research. Cell lines were lost that had been developed over generations to see how they change to learn more about what goes wrong within cells and what may be done to prevent cancers from developing.

Sequestration damaged NIH research that involved a study of rabbits that were carefully breed over years to learn about inherited disorders, but due to the Sequestration an entire line was destroyed because they could not be cared for nor were there funds to keep the copious and careful notes needed to document each generation's development.

It should chill us all to think about what may be lost in NIH research because of the last few days of government shutdown. Our tools are words, the work of NIH researchers are cells and specimens that cannot wait for the majority to figure out why the Federal government matters.

Every 36 minutes a child is diagnosed with cancer in the U.S. That's enough children to fill a classroom each day, which adds up to almost 15,000 new cases of childhood cancer each year.

Children under the age of 21 are diagnosed with cancer every year; approximately 1/4 of them will not survive the disease.

Each year in Texas, almost 1,200 children and adolescents younger than 20 years of age are diagnosed with cancer. Approximately 200 children and adolescents die of cancer each year, making cancer the most common cause of disease-related mortality for Texans 0–19 years of age.

TREATMENTS AND DEATH RATES

Approximately 2,300 children will die this year from cancer.

The five-year survival rates for childhood cancer have increased greatly over the past 30 years.

Prior to 1970, children diagnosed with cancer would survive less than 50 percent of the time.

Today, due to modern forms of treatment, the five-year survival rate is almost 80 percent.

Cure rates vary for specific cancers depending on the stage of diagnosis and the cancer type; some forms of cancer remain resistant to treatment.

For example, due to better treatments and research, children with leukemia can be cured almost 80 percent of the time. Neuro-blastoma is among the most difficult childhood cancers to cure.

More kids die from childhood cancers than any other disease.

In fact, cancer kills more children than asthma, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, and pediatric AIDS combined.

By the age of 20, one in every 330 Americans will develop cancer.

Approximately 10,400 children and teens ages 0–14 years will be diagnosed with cancer this year in the United States.

Treating childhood cancer differs greatly from treating adults with cancer.

Those children who do survive may have serious health challenges to long term survival—for example a treatment that saves a child's life may cause a severe heart problem that threatens the long term health of that child.

Today, more than 90% of 13,500 children and adolescents diagnosed with cancer each

year in the United States are cured because of the work of researchers like those working at NIH.

Research is needed to help these young cancer survivors' live full and productive lives.

I know that members of the majority now know that there is a government agency called the National Institutes of Health and that the work that this government agency does is important, but the work of all of our federal agencies are important.

For this reasons, we cannot wait for the majority to discover all of the reasons why we have a federal government or the importance and purpose of each agency.

We have to pass a clean CR now—we do not need to wait, just bring to the floor the bills sent to this body by the Senate.

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 joint resolution.

The joint resolution 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 joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes 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.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OPERATIONS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, AND UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 370, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 70) making continuing appropriations for National Park Service operations, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum 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:

H.J. RES. 70

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for National Park Service operations, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (division F of Public Law 113-6) and under the authority and conditions provided in such Act, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution, that were conducted in fiscal year 2013, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available by such Act under the following headings:

(1) "Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Operation of the National Park System".

(2) "United States Holocaust Memorial Museum—Holocaust Memorial Museum".

(3) "Smithsonian Institution".

(4) "National Gallery of Art".

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

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

(2) the Presidential sequestration order dated March 1, 2013, except as attributable to budget authority made available by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2).

SEC. 102. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 103. Unless otherwise provided for in this joint resolution or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs: (1) the enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution; (2) the enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014 without any provision for such project or activity; or (3) December 15, 2013.

SEC. 104. Expenditures made pursuant to this joint resolution shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 105. This joint resolution shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the joint resolution shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 106. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2013, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 107. It is the sense of Congress that this joint resolution may also be referred to as the "Open Our National Parks and Museums Act".

This joint resolution may be cited as the "National Park Service Operations, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution 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 Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.J. Res. 70, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

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

Well, here we are again, Mr. Speaker. We were here yesterday, with the Republicans trying to open the government back up and the Democrats opposing opening the government back up. But, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this important legislation to fund the operations of the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Holocaust Museum, and the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. Speaker, I spoke yesterday about some of the effects of the government shutdown, which began a couple of days ago. With each passing day, we hear of more and more impacts resulting from the shutdown across the country and in our Nation's Capital.

I want to remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that all 401 National Park Service units in the United States, 19 Smithsonian museums and galleries, including the National Zoo, the Holocaust Museum, and the National Gallery of Art, remain closed to the public. This legislation, if adopted, would reopen these national treasures to the American public.

Mr. Speaker, the government shutdown is having a real impact on real people and on the national economy. I remind my colleagues that it is estimated that the local economy is losing up to \$200 million a day, with the National Zoo, Smithsonian museums, Holocaust Museum, the National Gallery of Art, and other popular attractions closed to the public. This doesn't even begin to measure the national and international impacts of these closures.

Think of the families, the veterans groups, the groups of students who all have saved for months and, in some cases, years to travel to our Nation's Capital from across the country to visit the Air and Space Museum, the Lincoln Memorial, the World War II Memorial, the National Zoo, Ford's Theater, or the National Gallery of Art.

This government shutdown has a real impact on real people. Think of the families who made reservations to visit

Yosemite or Yellowstone or the Statue of Liberty and now find these national parks shuttered today. This government shutdown, again, has real impacts on real people.

Think of the impact the government shutdown is having on Ford's Theater, one of the most hallowed National Park Service historic sites in our country. Not only are tourists denied entrance to the historic theater, but the shutdown has forced evening performances of the theater to be moved to another location because of the budget impasse.

Think of the young people who have a National Park Service permit to get married at the Jefferson Memorial this Saturday. Their families are arriving from all over the country, over 130 people, for what should be the happiest day of this new couple's life. But because of the government shutdown, they are not able to get married at the Jefferson Memorial and are now scrambling to find an alternative location to get married.

Let's pass this bill so this couple and millions of Americans across this country can enjoy our national parks and this couple can get married at the Jefferson Memorial.

There's a photo on the front page of today's Washington Post showing National Park Service employees putting up barricades around the Martin Luther King Memorial on The National Mall. Remember, this is open air, accessible to the public 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, and we are putting barriers around it.

Just down the street, barricades were put up around the World War II Memorial—again, a memorial accessible to the public 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Fortunately, these temporary barriers didn't stop a large group of visiting World War II veterans, members of the Greatest Generation in their eighties and nineties, many of them in wheelchairs, from storming the barricades so that they could witness the memorial built in their honor of courage and sacrifice.

□ 1715

Tourists visiting Washington, and, indeed, many furloughed Federal employees are, today, finding actual physical barriers to prevent them from experiencing our open-air national monuments honoring Lincoln, Jefferson, King, and our World War II heroes.

At some point, Congress and the President will overcome their differences over Federal funding. But, isn't it ironic and even cynical that when the government shuts down, the President's administration actually builds physical barriers at sites that are otherwise open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year?

How cynical is that?

Now, some people say they put those barriers there to protect them from vandalism. So we use the Park Police to put up and protect the barriers, but not the monuments. That doesn't make a lot of sense to me.

To my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle and to the President, I say this: If you seek a solution to this government shutdown, if you seek a bipartisan solution, Mr. President, you can start by tearing down these barriers.

Let's open our national parks. Let's open the Smithsonian, the National Zoo, the Holocaust Museum and the National Gallery of Art.

Why are the House and Senate Democrats denying the American people the right to visit these treasured sites?

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I will close with this thought. By opposing this legislation, you are voting to keep our national parks closed, to keep Yellowstone closed, to keep Yosemite closed, to keep the Statue of Liberty closed, to keep Ford's Theater closed.

You are voting to keep the Smithsonian closed. You are voting to keep the National Zoo closed. You are voting to keep the Holocaust Museum closed. You are voting to keep the National Gallery of Art closed.

We should not be using our national parks, the Smithsonian, the National Zoo, the Holocaust Museum and the National Gallery of Art as hostages for the Democratic "my way or the highway" shutdown, and that's exactly what this is. This is the Democratic "you either agree with us, or we will shut the government down."

We just simply wanted to go to conference, but no, that's not good enough either. We can't go to conference to talk about these differences, so let's shut it down, and that's exactly what the Democratic Party has done.

Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense bill, and I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it. Let's reopen these national treasures.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Mr. Speaker, as Yogi Berra would say, it's *deja vu* all over again.

Yesterday, the majority rushed to the floor this very bill to partially open the National Park Service, the Smithsonian, the Holocaust Museum, and the National Gallery of Art. We had a spirited debate, and the House failed to pass this bill.

But now, here we are back again, debating the very same bill. It was a bad idea yesterday, and it certainly hasn't improved over the last 24 hours.

I'll explain why. Because, instead of reopening the entire Federal Government, or even the entire Interior Department, the majority has resorted to singling out publicly visible programs for action, while leaving thousands of important functions of government shut down and hundreds of thousands of Federal employees furloughed.

It's time to stop using Federal employees as pawns in this cynical game.

Mr. Speaker, this GOP act of desperation is evidence of how politically

bankrupt this position has become. It's degenerating down to picking winners and losers among Federal workers. The American public is getting burned, and some of the political heat is finally getting to the Republican majority.

So now they would allow workers at the Smithsonian, the Holocaust Museum, and the Gallery of Art, and a few of the employees directly involved in the operation of our National Park System, to return to work.

Do they really think that this is going to save them from the public's wrath?

Under this bill, thousands of National Park Service employees involved in historic preservation and national recreation programs and maintenance and construction still remain furloughed.

And what about the 10,200 furloughed employees of the Bureau of Land Management, the 7,751 furloughed employees at the Fish and Wildlife Service, the 18,800 furloughed employees of the Forest Service, the 16,000 furloughed employees of the Social Security Administration?

Doesn't the majority value their work or support the important programs that they carry out?

We should value all of our Federal employees. We should value the scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey and the health professionals at the Infectious Disease Control and Immunization Program at the Centers for Disease Control just as much as the park ranger and museum workers.

How do you explain to the Library of Congress workers that they are less important than their Smithsonian counterparts?

I want to see our national parks and museums reopened, as do all of the Democrats on this side of the aisle. We want to open the government, and we would vote today to do so if you'd let the bill come to the floor, because we want to see all 561 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System opened, 155 national forests, the 866 areas of the National Landscape Conservation System reopened. But you're keeping all those closed.

Does the majority really believe that those are not important, that they don't deserve to be opened, that the public doesn't deserve to be able to use those national assets?

This bill is a bandaid, and it won't stanch the open rage that the public is beginning to feel. This shutdown is disrupting the work of all Federal workers and the American public that depend on the work that they do. It's an attempt at a quick fix to deflect the political heat the majority is facing.

This idea that we'll pick and choose among Federal activities, which ones are allowed to operate and what has to remain shut down, is politically bankrupt, and it's morally bankrupt as well, Mr. Speaker.

I implore my Republican colleagues to abandon the junior Senator from Texas' plan to play politics with the

economy for a dead-on-arrival idea from an extremist ideologue.

The President has reaffirmed that he would veto these cherry-picked bills. We know that the Senate will reject them. So this is a waste of time. People are out of work, and we're wasting our time on this.

If we could just have 20 Republicans, less than that, vote on a clean CR, it would pass. The government would open today. And you won't do it because you're afraid of this ideological extremist faction within your party. You don't want to get them upset.

It's time to stop these games. The House GOP needs to let our hostages go and get on with the real business of governing.

Let's vote on a clean CR. Reopen the whole government.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it just stuns me that the gentleman from Virginia is unwilling to put his constituents back to work in opening and working in our national parks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS), the Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise, again today in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, while it's understandable that, during this shutdown, some services would be limited in some parks and visitor centers, I believe this administration is going out of its way to take unreasonable and unnecessary steps to block public access to parks and monuments.

There is absolutely no reason why open-air parks and monuments here in Washington, D.C., should be barricaded off. These are places without doors, gates or fences where people are allowed 24/7, 365-day access to these memorials. Why are they closed now?

Furthermore, memorials that weren't closed during the last government shutdown in 1996 have been barricaded today. This administration is choosing to do this. It wants the effect of this government shutdown to be as painful as possible.

And the worst example of this is how the Obama administration erected steel barricades to keep our World War II veterans out of the memorial. These men are national heroes who flew here from across the country. The Park Service knew that they were coming. The veterans didn't deserve to be greeted by armed National Park Police at the entrance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it doesn't cost the Federal Government a single penny to let these veterans walk around this outdoor, open-air structure. But ironically, the Federal Government is spending money to proactively keep them out. It may very well be costing more money to keep these visitors out than it would to simply let them in.

To add further insult to injury, the Obama administration isn't even ap-

plying this policy consistently. While highly visible monuments are barricaded off, others remain open. The Obama administration is selectively choosing which memorials to keep open and which to close, further proof, in my mind, that they're just playing politics.

So this bill today would end these type of political games.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I want to say that, as chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee that has jurisdiction on our national parks, we have started investigations into why this administration did these precise actions.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have on either side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida has 10 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Idaho has 6¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. MORAN. I yield 1½ minutes to the very distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Republican shutdown. Of course we support funding for our national parks. But the House has not had that opportunity because Republicans couldn't even advance their own Interior bill out of the committee.

Why is opening parks now more important than investments in job training centers that are dependent on their expected allotment of funds, or allowing all of our food inspectors to continue to protect the American food supply?

Today's bill doesn't even include funding for essential firefighting efforts for the Park Service. Funding one budget item at a time, while doing nothing about other critical services, is no way to fulfill our constitutional responsibility to keep the government running or to grow our economy.

The bill we are considering is nothing more than a Republican ploy. It would not be necessary if Republicans had not been so reckless throughout the budgetary process, forcing us into a shutdown.

We could end the Republican shutdown today if the majority will only allow a vote on the Senate-passed bill to keep the government running, which includes the funding levels Republicans support and would be signed by the President.

Pass the bill today, and the couple can get married at the Jefferson Memorial, and the 200 patients who would have been admitted to the NIH clinical trials each week will not be turned away.

The House majority apparently can't take the heat from the fire they lit, so now they have put forward this reckless political attempt to shift blame for the shutdown. End the shutdown now.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, it is now my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Riverside, California (Mr. CALVERT), a valuable member of the Interior Subcommittee.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today marks the second day of the government shutdown, a shutdown that I and my Republican colleagues absolutely oppose. The shutdown has been made necessary because our friends on the other side of the Capitol refused to negotiate or compromise. So, in an effort to find some common ground, House Republicans are introducing narrow funding bills for government services that are completely noncontroversial.

Americans who planned their vacations around a national park are severely disappointed this week. I was pleased that I was able to take constituents from my hometown on a tour of the Capitol this morning because all the other D.C. tours had been canceled.

Many Americans around the country have been simply forced to cancel their plans. Yesterday a group of World War II veterans that you heard about, American heroes, bypassed the barricades outside the World War II Memorial in order to see the memorial that was built in their honor.

Other World War II veterans scheduled to visit the memorial next week were told by the National Park Service that they would be arrested if they attempted to view their memorial. This is not right.

We have a chance to come together on a bipartisan basis, to alleviate some of the hardship of this shutdown.

The bill before us, H.J. Res. 70, would fund the operation of the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the Holocaust Museum, the National Gallery of Art.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill, reopen our parks, honor our veterans, show the American people we can work together.

Mr. President, tear down these barricades.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address all remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the very distinguished Democratic whip of the House.

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

My friends on this side say they want to keep the government open. We say we want to keep the government open.

My friends on this side sent a bill over to the Senate that had \$986 billion in funding. We agreed to \$986 billion in funding.

What's the problem?

We need to open all of the government, as the gentleman from Virginia said.

□ 1730

We have a responsibility to reopen all of our government, not just a little here and a little there. House Repub-

licans shut the government down, and now they're worried about having to answer for it.

These piecemeal bills are on this floor because Republicans are realizing, yes, there are real-world consequences to a shutdown. Now they're engaged in a gimmick to fund only those pieces of government that the media or their constituents notice immediately. But by picking winners and losers, Republicans are ignoring critical agencies and functions across our Nation.

We need a full reopening of government in order to provide Head Start for our children. Are Head Start children less important than somebody visiting our parks? Perhaps those are your priorities. Nutrition assistance to women and families, training for law enforcement agents who keep us safe. Seventy percent of the CIA are on furlough today—now—right now.

We need to put people back to work to ensure that our food is safe and small businesses can get the loans they need.

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

Mr. MORAN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, put the Senate's clean compromise bill that gets our government open—the government of the people of the United States—and then let's go to conference on the budget, as Democrats have long called for, to resolve our differences and achieve a long-term solution.

A shutdown is not a political strategy; it is a failure for our country. We need a government that is open and that works for all of our people. Let us have a vote on the Senate's bill to reopen our government—at the number you put in your bill and that you sent to the Senate, on which we will now agree.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2½ minutes to the gentlelady from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it seems that every time there's any sort of disagreement with Congress, President Obama does everything he can to make it hurt the American people as much as possible.

Earlier this year, when the sequester took effect, the White House immediately slammed the door on the American people and ended public tours at the White House. And yesterday, the Obama administration even tried to slam the door on the World War II Memorial to the heroes who stormed the beaches of Normandy and Iwo Jima; but just as the Japanese and Germans found out, these men would not be denied, and they pushed past those barriers. What great patriots they are.

It's interesting to note that the World War II Memorial is open 24 hours a day, but it's only staffed part of that time. So instead of actually leaving the memorial open, the Obama administra-

tion actually spent extra money to build the barricades to keep our heroes out, and then paid the Park Police to enforce that.

We are, Mr. Speaker, about to vote to fix that problem by passing legislation to open up our parks, to open up our memorials, and to open up the Smithsonian Institution.

Now, I know our Democratic friends are saying that they will vote against this bill because they want an entire clean CR or nothing at all, and yet they are accusing us of being the absolutists. I would just ask this, Mr. Speaker: Who are the absolutists? Really? Is it those of us who want to open the Grand Canyon or Yellowstone Park today, or those of us who want to keep those closed until they get everything they want?

Who are the absolutists? Is it those of us who want to have the Statue of Liberty's light shine bright or those that want to keep that light snuffed out until they get everything that they want?

I would hope that the Senate will join us in allowing those who drove through the barricades put up by the German Army at Normandy the opportunity to visit the World War II Memorial without having to drive through the barricades that have been put in place by the Obama administration.

I hope my friends on the other side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, put aside their absolutist demands and put the American people at the head of the line. Open up their parks and open up their memorials and let them celebrate this great, great Nation of ours.

Mr. MORAN. It is my great pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentlelady from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) on the Interior Appropriations Committee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, last night, this Congress rejected this Republican piecemeal approach. But here we go again.

It's clear that the GOP doesn't have a coherent solution to the shutdown crisis they've created. With this bill, they are proposing funding for our national parks and certain museums, but not the Bureau of Land Management or the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Invasive species efforts have been halted, including research to stop the spread of Asian carp. Families hoping to visit the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge this fall are being met with a "closed" sign. Nothing in this bill will change that.

I'm confident that every Member here wants our national parks open, and I applaud the Tea Party commitment for funding the National Gallery of Art.

But I have a better idea: the House should pass a clean CR to fund the entire Federal Government for all of America. We can do that today with the support of commonsense Republicans and Democrats to end this GOP—Grand Old Party—shutdown.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 1 minute to the

gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK), who represents what may be one of the most beautiful places in this country, Yosemite National Park.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Last night, Mr. Speaker, the House attempted to reopen our National Parks, and 22 Democrats defied their party leaders and joined with the majority to provide for this vital relief.

The little towns around Yosemite National Park depend on tourism for their economy. They're still reeling from the Yosemite Rim fire that brought tourism to a near standstill last month.

When tourists are needlessly barred from our national parks, all of the vendors, all of the concessionaires, the lodgekeepers and shopkeepers in all of the surrounding communities are devastated. They have to lay off employees and often have to close. And unlike government employees, these tax-paying, job-generating private sector working people never get paid back when it's all over.

Having already agreed to spare our military from the effect of this impasse, why would anybody object to funding other critical functions while we wait for the larger issues to be resolved?

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining on this side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 5½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Idaho has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. MORAN. At this point I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the ranking member of the National Resources Committee.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thank the gentleman.

So when the Republicans passed their shutdown bill, did they not know it was going to close down the national parks? No, they knew that. But in their little bizarre echo chamber they thought the American people would rise and applaud their move to shut down everything that relates to the government. Instead, they've gotten a big raspberry, if not an invitation to read between the lines. They're a little bit surprised and shocked.

Now, what did they leave out of this bill? Yeah, we'll reopen some national parks and other iconic places. They left out 155 national forests, 20 national Grasslands, seven national monuments, and 28 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers shut down. That's thousands of kids working hard to get an education, get skills, and not get thrown out in the street. Have you ever visited one? I've been there. I can't believe you guys would shut that down.

There's 440 Wilderness Areas, 560 National Wildlife Refuge units, including locking out hunters and fishermen. Come on, guys—all BLM-managed campgrounds.

There's only one reason this bill is on the floor, and it's because their con-

stituents love iconic national parks and monuments, as the Republicans just learned, much to their chagrin.

They can't take the heat from the government shutdown they're responsible for. What's next? This is whack-a-mole. What is tomorrow? CDC preparations for flu season. That's kind of important. Still shut down.

How about our Capitol Hill Police keeping us alive and guarding us every day, who are having their leave canceled and they're not getting paid, and they're still standing out there. Are you going to put them on the list? When are you going to take care of them?

Put the whole government back to work now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded that they are to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am now happy to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of reopening our national parks and museums.

This morning, I met with some of our great World War II veterans down at the World War II Memorial on our National Mall. One of these veterans, 97-year-old Eugene Morgan of West Memphis, Tennessee, came with his son, Jeff. When they arrived, they were met by "Obamacades"—a series of rented barricades intended to keep our veterans from visiting the memorial—their own memorial.

The closure of this memorial is hard to comprehend. It is an open-air memorial that is normally accessible to the public 24 hours a day, all year long, with little or no staff. It was built using private money. Veterans have been planning for months to visit this memorial. This may be the last time they come back east to see it.

Other Americans are trying to visit national parks all around the country, including in my home State of Colorado, but it's unacceptable that we are closing parks, some of which don't even need staff.

For many of our elderly veterans, this might be their last opportunity.

Mr. President, these parks belong to us. Take down your barricades and let the people in.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to open our national parks to the American people.

Mr. MORAN. It is my great pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member on the Education and Workforce Committee and former chair of the Natural Resources Committee.

(Mr. GEORGE E. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the chairman of the committee says

that we should think of the impact before we act; that we should think of the impact on the parks before we vote against this bill.

Did you think about the parks when you voted to shut down the government? Did you think about the impacts?

The gentleman from Montana yesterday came to the floor and said it's hurting the local economy. The gentleman from California came and said it's hurting the towns around Yosemite. Was he thinking about that when he voted originally to shut down the government? He was prepared to sacrifice the local economy. He was prepared to sacrifice the towns around Yosemite when he was on the jihad against American citizens getting access to health care. He was fully prepared to sacrifice the parks and the economy and fire recovery.

But you know what you found out in the last 24 hours? That millions of Americans went to find health care, to sign up for health care, to get access to health care. And millions of Americans decided that you're doing the wrong thing in shutting down their government.

So when you were on the jihad against Americans' access to health care, shutting down the parks wasn't a problem. Shutting down NIH wasn't a problem.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I was telling them, Mr. Speaker, that they thought it was okay to shut down—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired. The gentleman is out of order. The gentleman is out of order. The gentleman is not recognized.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
* * *

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am disgusted that the gentleman from California would actually use the word "jihad" on the floor of the House. We should all reject his comments and he should be censured, but I won't call for it.

I'm the last speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we've heard in the last hour or two people worried about lab rats at NIH, the zoos closing down. They're worried about cancer patients at NIH. Just a few. But if we want to provide health care to all children so that no family has to worry about it, we don't hear anything but a defunding proposition from the other side.

You want kids to go to the zoo, but if we want to provide them health care, you guys are MIA.

Now you've been infighting. You've been called lemmings. You've been called wacko birds by your own party.

So it seems to me that there is one zoo open in the Nation's Capital—and that's the House Republican Conference.

Mr. MORAN. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

□ 1745

Mr. MEEKS. You know, many Americans were born at night, but they weren't born last night. You can't fool them. There is an old saying: You can run, but you can't hide.

We're here for one reason. The members of the majority party don't like the Affordable Care Act, and that's the whole reason we're here. They want to stop the Affordable Care Act. It has nothing to do with anything else. So all of America is held hostage because they do not like the Affordable Care Act.

But you can run, but you can't hide. You can't hide from the fact that you closed down the government. You can't hide from the fact that by just now suggesting you put a few up, that all of the government is not shut down. We need to open up the entire government. You can run, but you can't hide.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I very much thank the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Now, why, the Republicans say, are we not eagerly endorsing their plan? Now suppose someone comes into your neighborhood, builds a barrier around your house, a fence, locks you and your family out, won't let you in. Two days later, they come to you magnanimously and say we've modified your house; we'll let you into one room. And they can't understand why we don't enthusiastically embrace that deal. That's what you're offering here.

Of course we should be funding the National Park Service. Of course we should be funding the CDC and food inspections. Bring up the clean CR and we will do it.

Mr. Speaker, today the Tea Party continues its reckless and damaging government shutdown. Yet in an effort to distract from their irresponsibility, they have offered what they claim is a compromise: to reopen only those agencies of government which they deem, for their own political reasons, to be necessary.

This notion—that the Tea Party can pick and choose which agencies of government to reopen—proceeds from a false premise. It is based on the idea that the Tea Party, which represents one faction of one party in one house of Congress, possesses the unilateral authority to choose which parts of government are worthy and which are unworthy.

This idea is wrong-headed, it is arrogant, and it is astonishingly irresponsible.

The members of the Tea Party are not dictators, nor are they inventing a new government from scratch. They are, rather, the latest in a centuries-long line of democratically elected representatives who have, with the people's mandate, established our entire government.

Yes, that government includes the functions that the Tea Party today has deemed worthwhile: the Department of Veterans Affairs, the National Institutes of Health, the National Parks Service, and so on.

But it also includes many other functions that the Tea Party has no right to unilaterally reject. Our government includes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It includes loans for small businesses seeking to expand and for students seeking to attend college. It includes food safety inspections and public health research and Head Start. It includes grants to help towns build roads, bridges, and schools. It includes public servants who process applications for Social Security and visas and passports.

If the Tea Party truly believes that the functions they seek to defund today are unnecessary, there is a clear, democratic process by which they can dismantle them. They could introduce a bill to abolish, say, Head Start. That bill could be considered by this House, by the Senate, and by the President—and if it were to pass and were to be signed, it would become the law of the land. That outcome would be, to my mind, catastrophic, but it would at least be constitutional and democratic.

The Tea Party is right about one thing: this government shutdown—which they demanded, incited, and celebrated—is causing great pain. I hope that they are, as they claim to be, dismayed by the suffering they have created. And I hope they will act upon their dismay by finally bringing to the floor a bill to put the entire government back to work, which the Senate already has passed and the President has promised to sign into law.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN).

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the House Republicans are not fooling anyone. Right now is hunting season in New Mexico. The Republican bill does nothing to keep open access to hunting on Federal lands, on the BLM or Forest Service. The Republicans are keeping hunters stranded and turning a blind eye to the small business owners and guides that depend on hunting season.

Hunters across America, call the House Republicans and tell them to let us vote on the clean Senate CR.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to share with the House the fact that the National Wildlife Federation, America's largest conservation organization, said it best. They just sent us a letter:

House Members from both sides of the aisle say the votes are there to pass a clean continuing resolution. Speaker BOEHNER should do the right thing and allow an up-or-down vote on that bill.

Now, the problem with these votes, Mr. Speaker, is that they shouldn't be necessary. If in fact we were going to open the government and not keep it shut for weeks on end, you wouldn't be doing this. This would all be moot. The reason you're doing this is to have some excuse to continue the shutdown. That's the problem with these votes.

The other problem is that you voted to shut down the national parks. You did it last week. You voted to shut

down the National Institutes of Health. You did it last weekend. You voted to shut down the Veterans Administration, and now you want to reopen just them.

We voted against shutting down those agencies. We voted against shutting down the government. That's what you should be doing. Give us a clean vote. Let's get on about our business. Stop this nonsense.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUSE PLAN TO REOPEN ONLY NATIONAL PARKS FALLS SHORT

WASHINGTON, DC.—The House of Representatives is considering several bills that would provide continuing resolution funding for select parts of the federal government, including one that would re-open National Parks.

Larry Schweiger, president and CEO of the National Wildlife Federation, said today:

"This bill fails to address the concerns of sportsmen. While re-opening the National Parks is an element of our displeasure over the government shutdown, there are a wide range of public lands that this bill would leave shuttered, including National Forests, National Monuments and National Wildlife Refuges.

"House members from both sides of the aisle say the votes are there to pass a clean continuing resolution. Speaker Boehner should do the right thing and allow an up or down vote on that bill."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address all remarks to the Chair.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Idaho has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, most people might not realize that Mr. MORAN from Virginia and I are pretty good friends and we share a lot relative to our Interior Subcommittee. But I will tell you, what it reminds me of, when I'm listening to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, is if you say something long enough and often enough, maybe you will get the American people to believe it.

Nobody over here voted to shut down the government. In fact, every time we passed a bill and sent it to the Senate, it was to keep the government operating. Did it include more than that? Yes, it did. And it was rejected by the Senate. So we sent them another one with another offer. They rejected it. We keep sending them things.

Finally, what we said to them is: Let's go to conference and work out our differences. But no, they won't even sit and talk to us. So the distinguished minority whip from Maryland says: Let's do this; pass our idea, do it my way, and then we'll negotiate.

Well, that's just backwards. We need to go to conference and settle our differences and get a bill out here that keeps the government operating. That's what everyone here wants to do.

It is not a Republican shutdown. It is a Democratic "my way or the highway." You agree with us or we will shut the government down. That's exactly what the minority party has done here.

I would encourage my Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the Continuing Resolutions to reopen our National Parks. Today, 368 national park sites were closed and we now see that the majority has noticed.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed a law that is a solemn promise to the public that our nation would “conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife,” for all of the people of this great nation for all generations to come.

The United States unlike many other nations does not allow our national monuments and natural wonders to be privatized—they belong to us all and should be treated with the utmost care and respect.

Over 22,000 Parks Service Personnel care for and manage the over 400 areas designated as under the management of the National Parks Service.

Here in our nation's capital we see the damage caused by the majority of the House with insisting on a Federal government shutdown when surviving veterans of World War II who came to see the memorial built in their name and were nearly prevented from doing so.

Our nation's parks range from unimaginably large and majestic manifestations of God's beauty on Earth to very small structures, but each is served by dedicated federal employees. The nation's laws regarding national parks do not treat some parks more special than others.

Around the nation people are not able to complete vacation plans because they will not be able to visit some of the nation's most beautiful areas, which include our nation's first national park Yellowstone National Park designated in 1872.

The National Parks Service's stewardship includes over 84 million acres of park lands, 4 million in land around oceans, lakes and reservoirs, 85,049 miles of rivers and streams, 68,561 miles of archeological sites, 43,162 miles of shoreline, 27,000 historic structures, which include presidential birthplaces, the preservation and protection of over 121 million objects in museum collections, 21,000 buildings, 12,250 miles of Trails and 8,500 miles of roads.

Mr. Speaker, Texas is graced with 20 Federal Parks that include Big Bend National Park, Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, Amistad National Recreation Area, Big Thicket National Preserve; Chamizal National Memorial; Fort Davis National Historic Site; Guadalupe Mountains National Park; Lake Meredith National Recreation Area; Lyndon B Johnson National Historical Park; Padre Island National Seashore; Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site; Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River; and San Antonio Missions National Historical Park are all closed during the shutdown.

Texas also has national Forests and grasslands: Angelina National Forest; Davy Crockett National Forest; Sabine National Forest; Sam Houston National Forest; Caddo and Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) National Grasslands; Black Kettle and McClellan Creek Grasslands; Kiowa and Rita Blanca National Grasslands.

All of them are closed today because of the reckless behavior of the majority in the House of Representatives.

Perhaps over the last few days members of the majority of the House of Representatives

received their first education directly from constituents about our nation's national parks and how much our parks and park lands are loved.

Federal parks also contribute to the local economies where they are found and create tens of thousands of tourist related jobs. Because they are closed today those jobs are at risk as well as the incomes of the Park Rangers who are stewards of our nation's most precious treasures.

It is not as simple as opening the gates and letting people enter—people while enjoying these treasures, can become lost, injured, or need assistance. The National Parks Service staff working at these sites are there to protect these them and to be a resource for visitors and more important to keep them safe while at Federal Parks.

The House should take up the clean Senate Continuing Resolution to fund the entire government. Today, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, the ATF, the Office of the Director of National Security, Military Reservists, Centers for Disease Control, Health and Human Services, National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration and hundreds of other small and large agencies are being impacted.

Mr. Speaker I have often heard members of the majority compare their state to the entire United States as if the comparison are equivalent. From what we have learned from the majority they will leave everyone else behind if they get their way. They do not see the nation as large, but as a small place with small minded people.

I represent a District in the State of Texas, one of our nation's largest states with diversity in land and people that is rivaled by only a few other states, but I would not say that everything done in Texas would be the right decision for the entire United States.

The United States is a very large place with large minded people with big hearts, who do not believe in leaving others behind.

Mr. Speaker, instead of exempting certain groups and persons from the harm caused by a government shutdown, we should instead be focused on reopening the government as soon as possible.

Texas is experiencing the impact of cutbacks in the \$64.7 billion in federal spending that it receives annually, including the threat that the State may lose: \$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.

For these reasons, we cannot wait for the majority to discover all of the reasons why we have a federal government or the importance and purpose of each agency.

We have to pass a clean CR now—we do not need to wait, just bring to the floor the bills sent to this body by the Senate.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, here we are day two of the hurtful Republican Government Shutdown.

We still don't have a viable solution to reopen the government.

The Republican refusal to back off their extreme, ideological demands has taken our country down a dangerous path with no solution in sight.

Mr. Speaker, while all of us believe it is important to keep the government functioning,

hostage taking is no way to run federal departments and agencies.

Members of Congress are elected to make sure our government functions.

Yet, instead of working on a serious option to reopen the government, Republicans latest strategy is to exploit our National Parks and the staff who work to keep them open by voting on piecemeal bills that will not end impacts of a shut down that extend across our country.

Mr. Speaker, of course we want to keep our National Parks open. But let's not pretend this is not part of a strategy to score political points and advance an ideological agenda.

The Senate passed continuing resolution would fund the government for an additional six weeks and all this House has to do is pass that bill to end this manufactured crisis.

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 joint resolution.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Yes, I am in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. VanHollen moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 70 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That upon passage of this joint resolution 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.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask that further reading of the motion be dispensed with.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

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

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

The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, if we really want to keep the National Institutes of Health open, if we really

want to make sure we keep the national parks open, if we really want to help our veterans, there's a very easy way to do it right now; and that's for the Speaker of this House to allow the Members of this House to have a vote, to have a vote on the very simple proposition: Are we going to keep the entire Federal Government operating now? Because that would pass if in the people's House we were given that opportunity.

So we have a very simple question, Mr. Speaker: Why is the majority afraid of democracy? Why are they afraid of allowing this House to work its will? Because if we had a vote, we could make sure the entire government was kept open.

I mentioned earlier that I have the privilege of representing the congressional district that's home to the National Institutes of Health. These are scientists doing important work. They're not Republican scientists or Democratic scientists, but they're all smart people. I've heard from them and they've said: Are you kidding? We're not going to be fooled by this piecemeal approach.

They understand if you want to help NIH, you vote to send the bill to make sure the government stays open. And, by the way, they all have kids. They want to keep the Department of Education open as well. And they want to keep not just the National Institutes of Health open, but the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Why is the Speaker not allowing a vote in this House? I think we all know the answer. Here's what *The Washington Post* said just the other day: "House Republicans Hope to Use Cruz's Plan B"—that's Senator CRUZ. Here's what it says:

Adopting a strategy first suggested by Senator Ted Cruz, House Republicans are pushing a new approach that would break up the Federal spending bills.

Once again, Senator CRUZ is in charge of this House, and you have a reckless minority blocking a vote of the majority, a majority of Republicans and Democrats.

Now, earlier today we learned that the Republicans in this House went so far as to change the standing rules of the House to force this through in an undemocratic way. The rules of the House, when you have a situation like this, would allow any one of our Members to get up and move and ask the House to vote on the bill that would keep the whole government open. That's the standing rules. But our Republican colleagues changed the rules. It says only a Republican Member—in fact, only the majority leader can bring that up and allow us to vote. That's not a democracy.

This is the same approach we're hearing from our colleagues when it comes to paying our bills on time. They want to fund a little piece of government at one time. They don't want to pay all our bills. They say let's pay China

first. Let's not pay Medicare doctors. Let's not pay our troops in the field. Let's not pay all our bills; let's just pay some of our bills. Let's pretend we're going to cherry-pick different pieces of government to keep open so the rest of it can shut down and die on the vine.

Well, my constituents are not fooled. My constituents who work at NIH are not fooled. They don't want to be used as pawns in this game. And they understand full well that we could get this done tonight, that we could keep the whole government open now, and all that needs to happen is the Speaker to let us vote.

If the Speaker and our Republican colleagues want to vote to keep the entire government shut down, go for it. Do it in the light of day. Let the American people see that that's what you want to do. But for goodness sakes, explain to the American people why you won't allow a vote to keep the government open right now. That's all we're asking for. That's all we're asking for, Republicans and Democrats to come together and have a vote.

The gentleman mentioned that, well, the House had voted on this, but they also indicated that they had added these attachments, like shutting down affordable care for all Americans. Let's have a clean, simple vote, just like we should also have a vote to pay our bills on time for goodness sakes.

We have stood by for months trying to have a negotiation on the budget. At every turn, we've been blocked. The Speaker didn't allow us to appoint budget conferees, budget negotiators. In the Senate, we were blocked. So what did we do? They ran out the clock, ran the country up against the wall and said: You know what? We want it our way or the highway. We want you to shut down the Affordable Care Act or we're going to shut down government. We want you to pay China first or not pay our troops, or guess what? We're going to collapse the economy.

Mr. Speaker, I just ask that we vote "yes" on this to keep the government funded now, and I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Idaho may state his point of order.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the motion to recommit. 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 a 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 any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to be heard on the point of order.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I'm trying to understand why a motion to keep the entire government open is not in order on this measure. Why would the rules have been written in a way that a simple motion to keep the entire government funded now would not be in order in the people's House? Why would it be written in a way that this House cannot work its will on keeping the government open?

This is the people's House. Why would a rule be written in a way that we cannot have a vote to keep the entire government open now, tonight?

So we apparently have a rule in this House that says we're shutting down democracy tonight. We can't have the opportunity to have a vote to keep the government open. That's what's happening here. Let's not play any games, my colleagues. That is what's happening here. You know if we had a vote tonight, it would pass.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I want to be heard, Mr. Speaker. I asked a question related to the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has heard argument and the Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be further heard because, as I understand what the ruling was, it was because this measure before the House is limited to one little tiny sliver of the government, that a motion to keep the entire government open is not in order. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is hearing argument on the point of order. There has been no ruling. Does the gentleman have an argument on the point of order?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Yes. My argument is that our government is a whole. And the question is: How can you say that it would be totally irrelevant to the purpose of funding government operations to offer a motion that would keep all the government operations open now? How can that be?

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I'm just trying to understand how it is that in this House there was a rule that was written that would deny the majority an opportunity to vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not entertain questions in advance of ruling.

The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized.

□ 1800

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, my understanding of the principle of germaneness is that the underlying subject matter of the bill has to be the subject matter of the motion to recommend.

We have heard repeatedly from the offerers of this bill that they believe it is necessary to fund what they view as vitally important services for the United States of America. We have a difference of opinion. We think everything in the budget in the Senate CR is vital for the United States of America. We think it all should be funded.

Now, our view, our concept of what is vital is different than theirs. But if the germane issue here is funding what is vital, then why isn't the motion to recommit germane?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Idaho makes a point of order that the instructions proposed in the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Maryland are not germane.

The joint resolution extends a certain class of funding within a portion of fiscal year 2014—namely, funds for the operations of the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 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.

Among the fundamental principles of germaneness is that an amendment must confine itself to matters that fall within the jurisdiction of the committees with jurisdiction over the pending measure.

The joint resolution addresses the appropriation of certain funds. That subject matter falls within the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, and accordingly, House Joint Resolution 70 was referred to that committee.

The instructions contained in the motion to recommit propose an order of business of the House. That subject matter falls within the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. For example, the Chair would note the referral of House Resolution 424 of the 106th Congress, a measure that contained a similar order of business, to the Committee on Rules.

By addressing a matter within the jurisdiction of a committee not represented in the joint resolution, the instructions propose an amendment that is not germane. The point of order is sustained. The motion is not in order.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. 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. SIMPSON. Mr. 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 yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. 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 motion to table will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the joint resolution, if arising without further proceedings in recommitment, and passage of House Joint Resolution 73.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 194, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 512]

YEAS—230

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

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

NAYS—194

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

NOT VOTING—7

Garcia	McCarthy (NY)	Sarbanes
Herrera Beutler	Pelosi	
Hinojosa	Rush	

□ 1828

Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. DEGETTE, Messrs. BRALEY of Iowa, COURTNEY, BARBER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CRAWFORD, LATTA, and Ms. FOXX 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 against:

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 512, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 252, noes 173, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 513]

AYES—252

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

Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers

Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)

Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—173

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

Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Matsui
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens

Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradner
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—6

Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa

McCarthy (NY)
McDermott

Pelosi
Rush

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1834

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 513 I was delayed in traffic and missed

the vote. I would have voted "no." Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 73) making continuing appropriations for the National Institutes of Health for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 254, nays 171, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 514]

YEAS—254

Aderholt	Flores	Long
Amash	Forbes	Lucas
Amodei	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Bachmann	Foster	Lummis
Bachus	Fox	Lynch
Barber	Franks (AZ)	Maloney, Sean
Barletta	Frelinghuysen	Marchant
Barr	Gallego	Marino
Barrow (GA)	Garamendi	Massie
Barton	Garcia	Matheson
Benish	Gardner	McCarthy (CA)
Bentivolio	Garrett	McCaul
Bera (CA)	Gerlach	McClintock
Bilirakis	Gibbs	McHenry
Bishop (UT)	Gibson	McIntyre
Black	Gingrey (GA)	McKeon
Blackburn	Gohmert	McKinley
Boustany	Goodlatte	McMorris
Brady (TX)	Gosar	Rodgers
Braley (IA)	Gowdy	Meadows
Bridenstine	Granger	Neugebauer
Brooks (AL)	Graves (GA)	Messer
Brooks (IN)	Graves (MO)	Mica
Broun (GA)	Griffin (AR)	Miller (FL)
Buchanan	Griffith (VA)	Miller (MI)
Bucshon	Grimm	Miller, Gary
Burgess	Guthrie	Mullin
Bustos	Hall	Mulvaney
Calvert	Hanna	Murphy (FL)
Camp	Harper	Murphy (PA)
Campbell	Harris	Neugebauer
Cantor	Hartzler	Noem
Capito	Hastings (WA)	Nugent
Carson (IN)	Heck (NV)	Nunes
Carter	Hensarling	Nunnelee
Cassidy	Holding	Olson
Chabot	Hudson	Palazzo
Chaffetz	Huelskamp	Paulsen
Coble	Huizenga (MI)	Pearce
Coffman	Hultgren	Perry
Cole	Hunter	Peters (CA)
Collins (GA)	Hurt	Petri
Collins (NY)	Issa	Pittenger
Conaway	Jenkins	Pitts
Cook	Johnson (OH)	Poe (TX)
Cotton	Johnson, Sam	Polis
Cramer	Jones	Pompeo
Crawford	Jordan	Posey
Crenshaw	Joyce	Price (GA)
Culberson	Keating	Radel
Daines	Kelly (PA)	Reed
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Reichert
DelBene	King (NY)	Renacci
Denham	Kingston	Ribble
Dent	Kinzing (IL)	Rice (SC)
DeSantis	Kline	Rigell
DesJarlais	Labrador	Roby
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Roe (TN)
Duffy	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)
Duncan (SC)	Lance	Rogers (KY)
Ellmers	Lankford	Rogers (MI)
Farenthold	Latham	Rohrabacher
Fincher	Latta	Rokita
Fitzpatrick	Lipinski	Rooney
Fleischmann	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Fleming	Loeb	Roskam