

PROTEIN SCIENCES

(Ms. ESTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, this shutdown is hurting families and businesses in my district and across the country. It must end.

Protein Sciences in Meriden is a prime example of the many cutting-edge businesses driving economic development in central Connecticut. Their mission is of critical importance to the entire Nation. For the last 30 years, they have been developing and producing lifesaving vaccines to treat and prevent a variety of diseases.

The FDA previously approved Protein Sciences' Flublok vaccine for 18- to 49-year-olds, calling it a "landmark in influenza vaccine history." But with FDA officials and employees now on furlough, Protein Sciences can't get approval for their revolutionary flu vaccine for Americans 50 years and older, increasing the chance that the vaccine won't be available for next year's flu season. The FDA and Protein Sciences can't fulfill their mission of saving lives because of the irresponsible shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, let's come together to end this shutdown today to give businesses in all of our districts certainty and to ensure that businesses like Protein Sciences can get back to their work of keeping our families healthy and of saving lives.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member on the Joint Economic Committee, I would like to call your attention to this recent report. It is subtitled, "Ten Ways the Shutdown is Hurting the Economy."

Its findings are rather sobering.

The report makes it clear that the shutdown acts as a serious drag on our economy. Economists have testified before the committee that 3 or 4 weeks of a shutdown would reduce the country's gross domestic product by 1.4 percentage points. We are now entering the third week.

The shutdown harms not only Federal workers, but also the private sector. If it persists, it will reduce tourism revenue, cause contractors to lay off employees; the housing market will suffer, and public health services will feel its effects. The shutdown hurts everyone, from vulnerable mothers and children to ranchers, farmers, and agricultural exporters.

We are close to ending this crisis, and as the JEC points out in this report, it could not end faster. It is hurting our economy.

TIME FOR SOLUTIONS

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, \$17 trillion is our national debt. \$800 billion is how much we spend more than we take in. We pay \$280 billion a year just on interest payments on the money that we borrow. Those are the real numbers, and that is why House Republicans have spent much of these past 2 weeks talking about debt, deficits, and Federal spending.

House Republicans know what is driving America's debt. It is our reckless spending by legislators here in Washington. The American people know this, too. A recent Bloomberg poll found that 61 percent of Americans think it is right to include spending cuts with a debt limit increase.

This is not just a Republican problem. Vice President JOE BIDEN, while serving in the Senate, protested against adding to America's debt without "taking positive steps to slow its growth."

Mr. Speaker, that is what this debate has been about, and we will continue to work hard to make that happen.

□ 1230

WE MUST STAY OUR COURSE

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, Day 16 of the shutdown; 1 day to the debt limit deadline. The question is: Are we close to a resolution?

We have to stay the course. On October 5, by a unanimous vote of 407-0 in this House, we passed retroactive pay for all Federal workers. On October 8, by a unanimous vote of 420-0 in this House, we passed pay for the essential workers. The Federal workers will be paid, so the people cannot be forced to suffer anymore. That is just common sense.

Mr. Speaker, we must keep our course on the resolution, on the default. An example in Hawaii: 217,678 seniors and disabled workers rely on Medicare. What would happen to them if a default were to occur?

We must stay our course, Mr. Speaker. We must have a resolution. We must vote for the people of this great Nation.

DAY 16 OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, day 16 of the Republican government shutdown: children across the country are being turned away from Head Start educational services; our small businesses are seeing a loss in demand for their services; and local economies are

suffering. Americans are finding it harder to finance the purchase of a new home, placing a damper on the housing market, a cornerstone of our national economy. In New York, alone, 50,000 workers are furloughed, holding back on purchases that will help stimulate our local economy.

Now we approach another deadline and the possible default of the Federal debt. Allowing this to happen will be the height of Republican irresponsibility, causing havoc in our capital markets and costing American jobs.

All of this could end today if our colleagues would simply allow a vote. Stop playing political games. We need to reopen the government and pay the bills Congress previously authorized.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have seen enough. The time for talk is over. Let's vote to end this today.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PATE, one of his secretaries.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-66)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond October 21, 2013.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause an extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive

Order 12978 with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2013.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2120

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 16, 2013 at 8:59 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 2775.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 3080, WATER RESOURCES REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2013

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure have until 5 p.m. on Monday, October 21, 2013, to file a report to accompany H.R. 3080.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2775, NO SUBSIDIES WITHOUT VERIFICATION ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to take from the Speaker's table H.R. 2775, with the Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a single motion offered by the chair of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendments; that the Senate amendments and the motion be considered as read; that the motion be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Reserving the right to object, Madam Speaker, I wanted to advise my colleagues that we support this request on this side of the aisle.

With that, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

NO SUBSIDIES WITHOUT VERIFICATION ACT

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the bill, (H.R. 2775) to condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendments.

The Clerk designated the Senate amendments.

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, namely:

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

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

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113-6), except section 735.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for: (1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2013 or prior years; (2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2013 funds; or (3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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