

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.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2014 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this joint resolution that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. 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. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2013, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2013, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2013 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. 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. 113. Funds appropriated by this joint resolution may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this joint resolution that was previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b) Of the amounts made available by section 101 for "Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses" for the cost associated with continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, \$273,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and

\$469,639,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act.

(c) Section 5 of Public Law 113-6 shall apply to amounts designated in subsection (a) for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

SEC. 115. (a) Employees furloughed as a result of any lapse in appropriations which begins on or about October 1, 2013, shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation, for the period of such lapse in appropriations, as soon as practicable after such lapse in appropriations ends.

(b) For purposes of this section, "employee" means:

- (1) a federal employee;
- (2) an employee of the District of Columbia Courts;
- (3) an employee of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; or
- (4) a District of Columbia Government employee.

(c) All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by this joint resolution for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government functions, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of this joint resolution.

SEC. 116. (a) If a State (or another Federal grantee) used State funds (or the grantee's non-Federal funds) to continue carrying out a Federal program or furloughed State employees (or the grantee's employees) whose compensation is advanced or reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—

(1) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;

(2) the State (or such other grantee) shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of compensating such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and

(3) the State (or such other grantee) may use funds available to the State (or the grantee) under such Federal program to reimburse such State (or the grantee), together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "State" and the term "grantee" shall have the meaning as such term is defined under the applicable Federal program under subsection (a). In addition, "to continue carrying out a Federal program" means the continued performance by a State or other Federal grantee, during the period of a lapse in appropriations, of a Federal program that the State or such other grantee had been carrying out prior to the period of the lapse in appropriations.

(c) The authority under this section applies with respect to any period in fiscal year 2014 (not limited to periods beginning or ending after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution) during which there occurs a lapse in appropriations with respect to any department or agency of the Federal Government which, but for such lapse in appropriations, would have paid, or made reimbursement relating to, any of the expenses referred to in this section with respect to the program involved. Payments and reimbursements under this authority shall be made only to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 117. Expenditures made pursuant to the Pay Our Military Act (Public Law 113-39) shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization provided in this joint resolution.

SEC. 118. For the purposes of this joint resolution, the time covered by this joint resolution

shall be considered to have begun on October 1, 2013.

SEC. 119. Section 3003 of division G of Public Law 113-6 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this joint resolution by substituting "fiscal year 2014" for "fiscal year 2013" each place it appears.

SEC. 120. Section 408 of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736b) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for "December 31, 2012".

SEC. 121. Amounts made available under section 101 for "Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Procurement, Acquisition and Construction" may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the planned launch schedules for the Joint Polar Satellite System and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite system.

SEC. 122. The authority provided by sections 1205 and 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81) shall continue in effect, notwithstanding subsection (h) of section 1206, through the earlier of the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 123. Section 3(a)(6) of Public Law 100-676 is amended by striking both occurrences of "\$775,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$2,918,000,000".

SEC. 124. Section 14704 of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied to amounts made available by this joint resolution by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for "October 1, 2012".

SEC. 125. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for "The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Salaries and Expenses" at a rate of operations of \$4,820,181,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 302 of Division C, of Public Law 112-74 as continued by Public Law 113-6, not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be available for transfer between accounts to maintain minimum operating levels.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for "The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Defender Services" at a rate for operations of \$1,012,000,000.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, the District of Columbia may expend local funds under the heading "District of Columbia Funds" for such programs and activities under title IV of H.R. 2786 (113th Congress), as reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, at the rate set forth under "District of Columbia Funds—Summary of Expenses" as included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013 (D.C. Act 20-127), as modified as of the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

SEC. 128. Section 302 of the Universal Service Anti-deficiency Temporary Suspension Act is amended by striking "December 31, 2013", each place it appears and inserting "January 15, 2014".

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for the "Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board" at a rate for operations of \$3,100,000.

SEC. 130. For the period covered by this joint resolution, section 550(b) of Public Law 109-295 (6 U.S.C. 121 note) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for "October 4, 2013".

SEC. 131. The authority provided by section 532 of Public Law 109-295 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 132. The authority provided by section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 133. (a) Any amounts made available pursuant to section 101 for “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses”, “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology”, “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Air and Marine Operations”, and “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses” shall be obligated at a rate for operations as necessary to respectively—

(1) sustain the staffing levels of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers, equivalent to the staffing levels achieved on September 30, 2013, and comply with the last proviso under the heading “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses” in division D of Public Law 113–6;

(2) sustain border security operations, including sustaining the operation of Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems;

(3) sustain necessary Air and Marine operations; and

(4) sustain the staffing levels of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, equivalent to the staffing levels achieved on September 30, 2013, and comply with the sixth proviso under the heading “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses” in division D of Public Law 113–6.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on each use of the authority provided in this section.

SEC. 134. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting “11 years” for “10 years”.

SEC. 135. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for “Department of the Interior—Department-wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management”, there is appropriated \$36,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$15,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of the Interior notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: Provided further, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

SEC. 136. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management”, there is appropriated \$600,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: Provided, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of Agriculture notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: Provided further, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

SEC. 137. The authority provided by section 347 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in section 101(e) of division A of Public Law 105–277; 16 U.S.C. 2104 note) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 138. (a) The authority provided by subsection (m)(3) of section 8162 of the Department

of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 106–79), as amended, shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

(b) For the period covered by this joint resolution, the authority provided by the provisos under the heading “Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission—Capital Construction” in division E of Public Law 112–74 shall not be in effect.

SEC. 139. Activities authorized under part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (except for activities authorized in section 403(b)) shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2013, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 140. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter under the heading “Department of Labor—Mine Safety and Health Administration—Salaries and Expenses” in division F of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this joint resolution by substituting “is authorized to collect and retain up to \$2,499,000” for “may retain up to \$1,499,000”.

SEC. 141. The first proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance” in division F of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to amounts made available by this joint resolution by substituting “2014” for “2012”.

SEC. 142. Amounts provided by section 101 for “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” may be obligated up to a rate for operations necessary to maintain program operations at the level provided in fiscal year 2013, as necessary to accommodate increased demand.

SEC. 143. During the period covered by this joint resolution, amounts provided under section 101 for “Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” may be obligated at a rate necessary to assure timely execution of planned advanced research and development contracts pursuant to section 319L of the Public Health Service Act, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7e) and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

SEC. 144. Subsection (b) of section 163 of Public Law 111–242, as amended, is further amended by striking “2013–2014” and inserting “2015–2016”.

SEC. 145. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, there is appropriated for payment to Bonnie Englehardt Lautenberg, widow of Frank R. Lautenberg, late a Senator from New Jersey, \$174,000.

SEC. 146. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 610(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 31) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 147. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration” at a rate for operations of \$2,455,490,000.

SEC. 148. The authority provided by the penultimate proviso under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Rental Assistance Demonstration” in division C of Public Law 112–55 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 149. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of

Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Operations”, at a rate for operations of \$9,248,418,000.

SEC. 150. Section 601(e)(1)(B) of division B of Public Law 110–432 shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) for “4 years after such date”.

SEC. 151. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Maritime Administration—Maritime Security Program”, at a rate for operations of \$186,000,000.

SEC. 152. Section 44302 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (f) by deleting “September 30, 2013, and may extend through December 31, 2013” and inserting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 153. Section 44303 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (b) by deleting “December 31, 2013” and inserting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 154. Section 44310 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by deleting “December 31, 2013” and inserting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 155. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation may obligate not more than \$450,000,000 of the amounts made available to carry out section 125 of title 23, United States Code, under chapter 9 of title X of division A of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–2; 127 Stat. 34) under the heading “EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM” under the heading “FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS” under the heading “FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION” for emergency relief projects in the State of Colorado arising from damage caused by flooding events in that State in calendar year 2013: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 156. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, any reference in this division to “this joint resolution” shall be deemed a reference to “this Act”.

SEC. 157. Fourteen days after the Department of Homeland Security submits a report or expenditure plan required under this division to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary shall submit a copy of that report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

#### **DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS**

##### **VERIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF ACA PREMIUM AND COST-SHARING SUBSIDIES**

SEC. 1001. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall ensure that American Health Benefit Exchanges verify that individuals applying for premium tax credits under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and reductions in cost-sharing under section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071) are eligible for such credits and cost sharing reductions consistent with the requirements of section 1411 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18081), and, prior to making such credits and reductions available, the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that the Exchanges verify such eligibility consistent with the requirements of such Act.

(b) REPORT BY SECRETARY.—Not later than January 1, 2014, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress that details the procedures employed by American Health Benefit Exchanges to verify eligibility for credits and cost-sharing reductions described in subsection (a).

(c) REPORT BY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Not later than July 1, 2014, the Inspector General of the

Department of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress a report regarding the effectiveness of the procedures and safeguards provided under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act for preventing the submission of inaccurate or fraudulent information by applicants for enrollment in a qualified health plan offered through an American Health Benefit Exchange.

#### DEFAULT PREVENTION

SEC. 1002. (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Default Prevention Act of 2013”.

(b) **CERTIFICATION.**—Not later than 3 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President may submit to Congress a written certification that absent a suspension of the limit under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Treasury would be unable to issue debt to meet existing commitments.

(c) **SUSPENSION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date on which the President submits to Congress a certification under subsection (b) and ending on February 7, 2014.

(2) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING SUSPENSION PERIOD.**—Effective February 8, 2014, the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, as increased by section 3101A of such title and section 2 of the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013 (31 U.S.C. 3101 note), is increased to the extent that—

(A) the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on February 8, 2014, exceeds

(B) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of enactment of this Act. An obligation shall not be taken into account under subparagraph (A) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred by the Federal Government that required payment before February 8, 2014.

(d) **DISAPPROVAL.**—If there is enacted into law within 22 calendar days after Congress receives a written certification by the President under subsection (b) a joint resolution disapproving the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt ceiling under subsection (e), effective on the date of enactment of the joint resolution, subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) **SUSPENSION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date on which the President submits to Congress a certification under subsection (b) and ending on the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.

“(2) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING SUSPENSION PERIOD.**—Effective on the day after the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, as increased by section 3101A of such title and section 2 of the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013 (31 U.S.C. 3101 note), is increased to the extent that—

“(A) the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on the day after the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, exceeds

“(B) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of enactment of this Act.

An obligation shall not be taken into account under subparagraph (A) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred by the Federal Government that required payment before the day after the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.”.

(e) **DISAPPROVAL PROCESS.**—

(1) **CONTENTS OF JOINT RESOLUTION.**—For the purpose of this subsection, the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution—

(A) disapproving the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt limit that is introduced within 14 calendar days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the certification under subsection (b);

(B) which does not have a preamble;

(C) the title of which is only as follows: “Joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt limit, as submitted under section 1002(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 on \_\_\_\_\_” (with the blank containing the date of such submission); and

(D) the matter after the resolving clause of which is only as follows: “That Congress disapproves of the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt limit, as exercised pursuant to the certification under section 1002(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.”.

(2) **EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(A) **REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.**—Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution is referred shall report it to the House of Representatives without amendment not later than 5 calendar days after the date of introduction of a joint resolution described in paragraph (1). If a committee fails to report the joint resolution within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

(B) **PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.**—After each committee authorized to consider a joint resolution reports it to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order, not later than the sixth day after introduction of a joint resolution under paragraph (1), to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House of Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) **CONSIDERATION.**—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(3) **EXPEDITED PROCEDURE IN SENATE.**—

(A) **RECONVENING.**—Upon receipt of a certification under subsection (b), if the Senate would otherwise be adjourned, the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate that, pursuant to this subsection, the Senate shall convene not later than the thirteenth calendar day after receipt of such certification.

(B) **PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.**—Upon introduction in the Senate, the joint resolution shall be immediately placed on the calendar.

(C) **FLOOR CONSIDERATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in

order at any time during the period beginning on the day after the date on which Congress receives a certification under subsection (b) and ending on the 6th day after the date of introduction of a joint resolution under paragraph (1) (even if a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(ii) **CONSIDERATION.**—Consideration of the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

(iii) **VOTE ON PASSAGE.**—If the Senate has voted to proceed to a joint resolution, the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall occur immediately following the conclusion of consideration of the joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(iv) **RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.**—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(4) **AMENDMENT NOT IN ORDER.**—A joint resolution of disapproval considered pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to amendment in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

(5) **COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If, before passing the joint resolution, one House receives from the other a joint resolution—

(i) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

(ii) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House, except that the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(B) **TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.**—If the Senate fails to introduce or consider a joint resolution under this subsection, the joint resolution of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this subsection.

(C) **TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.**—If, following passage of the joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate then receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

(D) **CONSIDERATION AFTER PASSAGE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If Congress passes a joint resolution, the period beginning on the date the President is presented with the joint resolution and ending on the date the President signs, allows to become law without his signature, or vetoes and returns the joint resolution (but excluding days when either House is not in session) shall be disregarded in computing the calendar day period described in subsection (d).

(ii) **DEBATE ON A VETO MESSAGE.**—Debate on a veto message in the Senate under this subsection shall be 1 hour equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

(6) **RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—This subsection is enacted by Congress—



(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

This Act may be cited as the "Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky moves that the House concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 2775.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 2775.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today to present H.R. 2775. This legislation will raise the Nation's debt ceiling to avoid default, reopen the doors of the Federal Government, and end this unfortunate shutdown.

The legislation before us is Senate amendments to H.R. 2775. The Senate has just passed this bill, and now it is up to the House to send it to the President for his signature. It is the product of a final agreement between Republicans and Democrats to help put us back on stable ground with an open government and without the threat of default as we look to find a long-term comprehensive solution to our multitude of fiscal problems.

First and foremost, it provides critical funding for operating the Federal Government at the current annual rate of \$986 billion through January 15 of next year to end the government shutdown.

The resolution includes a limited number of noncontroversial or technical changes called "anomalies." Many have already been passed by the House and the Senate. A few are new, such as provisions to ensure the smooth reopening of the government, to provide due compensation for Federal employees and other funding for shutdown costs, to provide funding for the FAA to continue current operations without interruption, and so on. These have been included to prevent irrevocable harm to vital government programs, to continue critical services, and to ensure good governance.

To be clear, Madam Speaker, the CR portion of this resolution is virtually clean and is essentially identical to the legislation I introduced in the House in early September.

Secondly, this legislation will increase the debt limit until February 7 of next year. By extending our borrowing ability, these amendments will avoid the damage a default would cause to our recovering economy, to businesses large and small, and to our people who desperately need a stable economy and continued job growth.

Lastly, the resolution before us will help protect against fraud and abuse by requiring income verifications for individuals seeking subsidies under the ObamaCare act.

Essentially, this bill before us tonight allows us to move on. It deals with the Nation's immediate short-term problem and allows time for Congress to address the broader picture: what the real drivers of our debt are, how we can keep from reaching the debt limit in the future, and how we avoid staggering from fiscal crisis to fiscal crisis.

□ 2130

After 2 long weeks, it is time to end the government shutdown. It is time to take the threat of default off the table. It is time to restore some sanity to this place. To do this, we have all got to give a little.

Clearly no one on either side has received everything they wanted, but I believe that now we all should act for the greater needs of our Nation. If we want to get anywhere, we must be willing to negotiate, and we should be willing to put partisanship aside and govern for the greater good.

The House must realize it is just one-half of one-third of this government and that no laws can be made without the consent of the Senate and the President, just as they can't enact laws without us. We must also acknowledge the profligate spending and borrowing that is driving us into unsustainable debt and hurting this Nation and the people who call it home.

I am optimistic that once this resolution is passed, the House and the Senate will come together in a budget conference to work out our broad fiscal and budgetary challenges.

It is my hope that a common, topline discretionary number for fiscal year

2014 will be established that will allow Congress to enact full-year appropriations bills and avoid shutdowns like this in the future; and it is also my hope that Congress can address head-on the problem of unsustainable growth in our mandatory and entitlement programs and work to reform our overly complicated growth-stifling Tax Code.

The resolution before us will buy us some time to accomplish this must-do list, and it will ensure that our people have access to the critical government services they rely on in the meantime. We must take actions that will help restore the people's confidence in their elected officials and in the economic future of this Nation. We must.

The sooner we pass this resolution, the sooner we can move on to the many tasks before us that the people have sent us here to work on.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, 15 days after the shutdown began, the House is finally considering a bill to reopen the government and avoid the economic calamity that could have ensued if the United States defaulted on its debt. Frankly, it is disappointing that Republicans have dangerously put our economy and American families at such great risk. 800,000 Federal workers have been furloughed. Families that depend on critical services—from disaster aid to nutrition assistance—have been left in the cold. Billions in economic activity have been lost. Fitch Ratings placed the United States, the United States of America, on "rating watch negative" due to political brinkmanship.

Despite clear opposition from the American people, many Republicans, it is hard to believe, are still poised to oppose this short-term bill tonight to reopen government, pay America's bills, and negotiate a reasonable budget agreement for 2014.

Congress, let's remember, has already enacted \$2.5 trillion in deficit reduction measures since 2010. Looming across-the-board sequester cuts threaten all our priorities, from job creation to Head Start to military readiness and everything in between. For example, if we do not act before January 15, defense spending will be cut by approximately \$20 billion below 2013 levels, and we could jeopardize up to 1.6 million American jobs over the next year.

Madam Speaker, we cannot meet these serious challenges without a spirit of bipartisanship and a commitment to working together in good faith.

I urge the majority to learn the lesson of this irresponsible shutdown: do not allow the fringe in your party, those disconnected from reality whose sole goal is obstruction, to continue to dictate the agenda of this House.

No Member of this esteemed body should ever again threaten the full

faith and credit of the United States of America or shut down the government to advance a reckless ideological agenda. I strongly support this bill tonight with hope that my colleagues in the majority will work in a bipartisan way to avoid a repeat of this tragic episode when the funding and debt ceiling and deadlines in this bill are reached in the new year.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), a very hardworking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight in support of the Senate compromise legislation being considered to end this unnecessary government shutdown and futile exercise in brinkmanship. This legislation reopens the government and prevents a catastrophic default and credit downgrade that would spur another recession.

I am genuinely pleased that the cooler heads have finally prevailed. However, it is very disappointing that we are in this situation, that after more than 2 weeks of a government shutdown and on the eve of a default on our government's obligations, we have finally reached an agreement.

This legislation must be supported, but it should not be celebrated, no high-fives or spiking the football. It is a temporary government funding bill and a short-term debt limit increase. It is not a win for anyone, particularly the institution of Congress or the Presidency, for that matter.

The bill represents the conclusion of a difficult period, from which I hope that many can draw important lessons. I hope that this sad episode will result in a newfound commitment and intensity for the governing majority in Congress to make the difficult decisions that must be made to keep the government functioning while addressing the many problems facing our country, including the budget deficit, the Nation's out-of-control debt, and the many challenges presented by the health care law, or ObamaCare.

For many months and particularly throughout the last 2 weeks, I have worked tirelessly with colleagues from both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers to find an agreement to break the impasse.

I particularly want to thank Representative RON KIND, Senators SUSAN COLLINS and JOE MANCHIN, and the many other Members who participated in the many discussions. I believe these conversations have laid a strong foundation that we can build on to arrive at agreements on many of the major issues that need to be addressed in this country.

I urge my colleagues not only to vote in favor of this legislation tonight but to join with those of us who share an affirmative obligation to govern and who seek bipartisan solutions to the challenges facing our great Nation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the

distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge expedited passage of this legislation. I join with the chairman and the ranking member of my committee, and I agree with every word that has been stated by the majority chairman and the ranking member.

This is critically important. This Monday, I was in a foreign country. I was in the State of Israel. I met with the President and with a whole group of brain researchers from around the world. They had difficulty understanding, given our Nation's leadership on so many critical issues, that we could be in a paralyzed situation.

So I am happy that the Senate has acted in such an overwhelming way on this matter, with some 81 bipartisan votes. And I would urge the House to act—and I know we will—to restore our government, to pay our bills, and to get on with our responsibilities as the most powerful Nation in the world, the wealthiest country in the world. We can pay our bills, and we can conduct the affairs of government in a way that gains us respect around the world rather than befuddlement.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California, Ms. BARBARA LEE, a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in support of this bipartisan budget deal. By voting in favor of this bill tonight, we will finally shut down this awful government shutdown.

While I am pleased that common sense and cooler heads have finally prevailed, make no mistake, this unnecessary shutdown has caused real pain for millions of innocent families. Never again should the American people be taken hostage to a political agenda. This is wholly unacceptable, and these tactics must be rejected once and for all.

Now, I hope that tomorrow people can begin to put their lives back together, go back to work, and provide the government services that our veterans and our seniors and our children so deserve.

While I am pleased that this deal will reopen the government and pay our bills, much more work needs to be done. The temporary spending level of \$986 billion keeps sequester level cuts in place that are hurting our economy, children, seniors, workers, and communities across this Nation. So I hope that as we move forward, we will understand that we need to protect vital programs that make for a functioning government so everyone can have the opportunity to climb, strive, and reap the rewards and security of the American Dream.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gen-

tleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), the former chairman of the Financial Services Committee of the House.

Mr. BACHUS. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, for one night, let us talk about what is good for this country and not about the other party because it is going to take both parties to solve our problems.

As chairman emeritus of the Financial Services Committee, I am very aware of the direct connection between a strong dollar and a vibrant economy so necessary to create jobs, and that is what we need for America—jobs.

The U.S. dollar is the reserve currency of the world. Globally, the dollar and U.S. Treasuries are two of the most preferred safe haven investments. Their reserve status has been a benefit and blessing to all of us economically. It has traditionally brought this country good jobs and a higher standard of living.

However, the dollar is under attack today. Out-of-control spending, unless addressed, will become more and more of a threat to a strong dollar and our currency. It will continue to erode our economy and cost jobs.

However, two wrongs don't make a right. A default would further weaken the dollar, destroy jobs, and be a self-inflicted wound I am not willing to deliver. Therefore, I will be voting "yes" on this bipartisan agreement, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank Ranking Member LOWEY for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate's bipartisan compromise to end the government shutdown, reopen the government, avert a debt default, and pay our bills to spur economic growth and job creation in this country.

This compromise today is what the American people expect of us. They are tired of the partisan bickering and the economic uncertainty that the deadlock has created. The biggest challenge facing our country is creating growth to help to balance the budget. We can start by coming together on a budget agreement.

So let's restore regular order. Let the Budget Committee go back to work. Let the Ways and Means Committee go back to work. Let the Appropriations Committee go back to work under regular order, not just continuing resolutions. And let us move our bills in regular order and not govern from manufactured crisis to manufactured crisis.

I will vote for this this evening. It is the best we could get under the circumstances, but it is far less than we are capable of.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO),

a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. SERRANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentlewoman.

Madam Speaker, I will strongly support this bill tonight because it not only opens our government but it enables us to meet our obligations in a proper way.

But if we walk away from this tonight without having learned a lesson, this would have all been a futile exercise. The lesson that we have to learn is that we can become obsessed with one issue and close down a government over one issue.

□ 2145

When a bill becomes a law and gets signed by a President, gets judged on and approved by the Supreme Court, that is the law of the land. We have to abide by that. We should in no way continue to act as if things really didn't happen—only what is happening now happened.

Secondly, we need to understand that there are no winners or losers tonight. The real losers are only the American people, who had to put up with this situation for these past weeks. If we go away tonight not learning that lesson—that we cannot allow that to happen again—it would have been a waste of time.

So I hope that we move ahead on the budget commission, that we move ahead on that conference, and that we move ahead in a joint way, in a two-party system, to work on behalf of the American people.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL. I thank the gentlelady.

Madam Speaker, this vote has been portrayed as an opportunity for new spending. The difficulty with that argument is that this is really an argument about paying our bills and for debts incurred.

This vote tonight is a vote about paying for the war in Iraq, which I opposed, but still believe it has to be paid for.

The former majority leader of this House said at a critical moment that having a tax cut in a time of war was patriotic. You know what is patriotic? Paying for those veterans hospitals, whether you were for the war or against the war.

Those wars were put on the credit card. It is our responsibility to pay for them. That is what this debate is about tonight—not the opportunity for new expenditure and not a debate over social program spending in the future. It is simply a vote to pay for bills that have been currently incurred.

To have shut this government down was not only wrongful, but that decent people across this country were hurt by this irresponsible manner of conduct in this House remains reprehensible.

Tonight, we are going to have a chance to vote to reopen this government and repay our bills.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT).

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to support this very needed legislation.

Let me make a point here. There is a very important part of this legislation which sets up the budget commission. I would just like to make an appeal to that commission to not only get to us a good budget by December 15, but take some time to see how we can get some mechanisms in place to prevent us from ever again shutting down the Federal Government.

We take a solemn oath here to defend the Federal Government, to support the Federal Government, to uphold the Federal Government. We must honor that. Maybe we can do mandatory arbitration in its place. But we have got some smart people in this place. We hurt too many people when we shut down the Federal Government.

Hopefully, we can put the MITCH MCCONNELL rule in place. God bless that Senator from Kentucky, and the courage that he had to step forward in a bipartisan way so that we can put that mechanism in place so that we will never again put our good faith and credit at risk in this country.

Finally, let us, Democrats and Republicans, work together, beginning tonight, and pass this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

The fact that we are here today to debate raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure.

It is a sign that the U.S. Government cannot pay its own bills. It is a sign that we depend on financial assistance from foreign countries to finance our Government's reckless fiscal policy. Money that we have borrowed from the Social Security trust fund, borrowed from China, borrowed from Japan, borrowed from American taxpayers.

The rising debt is a hidden domestic enemy. Robbing our cities and States of critical investments in infrastructure like bridges, ports, and levees; robbing our families and our children of critical investments in education and health care reform; robbing our seniors of retirement and health security they have counted on.

Every dollar we pay in interest is a dollar that is not going to investment in America's priorities.

Increasing America's debt weakens us domestically and internationally. Washington is shifting the burden of bad choices onto the backs of our children and our grandchildren. Americans deserve better.

Driving up our national debt is irresponsible. It's unpatriotic.

These are the words of Senator Barack Obama in 2006 and in 2008.

Madam Speaker, what was irresponsible and unpatriotic is all of a sudden responsible conduct? I think not.

We should be talking about cutting spending before we start raising America's debt ceiling.

And that's just the way it is.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am delighted to yield 1 minute to the distinguished leader from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and for her great leadership as our ranking member on the Appropriations Committee. I also thank her for bringing us together this evening.

Madam Speaker, we have been, all along, 200 House Democratic Members strong, in support of the Republican number that we are voting on today.

Tonight, the unnecessary shutdown America has been enduring for 16 days comes to an end. Thank you, Speaker BOEHNER, for finally allowing a majority of House Members to reopen government and avoid a default that would have clearly wreaked havoc on our economic credibility and the stability of our country.

It is equally clear that the shutdown has already shaken some pillars of our economic security and growth. It has jeopardized our credit rating and slowed our GDP growth by 0.6 percent. It has eroded consumer and investor confidence in our economy, while taking \$24 billion out of our economy.

My colleagues, do you think that your recklessness was worth \$24 billion to our economy? This recklessness is a luxury the American people cannot afford.

Tomorrow, we can finally begin what Democrats have been waiting for 7 months to do. Tomorrow, we can go to the negotiating table to debate a budget to create jobs, jobs, jobs—that four-letter word—expand the economy, strengthen the middle class, and reduce the deficit in a meaningful way.

Tomorrow, we must stop governing from manufactured crisis to manufactured crisis and start working to find solutions so that we never again see a day when the government has been shut down and the full faith and credit of the United States of America has been called into question.

For that reason, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and not just on its merits, because as we know, this number is too low. Even the chairman of the committee has said it is an unrealistic and ill-conceived number and must be brought to an end. This number, if left in effect, would cost us hundreds of thousands of jobs in the months ahead, in the next year. Hundreds of thousands of jobs. Again, a number that is a luxury this country cannot afford.

So if the Republican number is key to reopening the doors of government and restoring confidence in our economy, Democrats are willing to accept this resolution tonight. As I said, not because of its merits. We do so because a vote "yes" on this bill will take us, hopefully, down a path to grow the economy, promote the prosperity of every American who is willing to work hard, play by the rules, and to achieve the American Dream.

So with those qualifications as to what we are voting for tonight, the

number doesn't meet the needs of the American people. The length of time that the debt ceiling is extended is not long enough. Apparently, that is the best we can do. I commend Senator REID for working in a bipartisan way to send us this bill tonight so we can bring this sadness to an end, and how it has affected so many people.

I do not come here to pin a rose on this legislation. It does not have that respect. But it does have my support as a means to an end.

With that, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, might I inquire of my colleague if she has further speakers and is prepared to yield back?

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, after two weeks of anguish, the American people can finally breathe a sigh of relief. Thanks to bipartisan efforts in the Senate, my Democratic colleagues and I stand ready to support the responsible legislation before us and bring this self-inflicted crisis to an end.

From the efforts of the Minority Leader PELOSI to the work of the minority on the Rules Committee, House Democrats have been committed to finding a responsible resolution to the GOP's crisis.

When it was apparent that Democrats would not be able to stop the House Majority from shutting down the government, the Minority Leader and House Democrats began making extraordinary efforts to achieve a swift and responsible end to the Majority's shameful example of legislative malfeasance.

For example, during Rules Debates on both October 2nd and October 4th, I came to the floor and proposed a way to bring an immediate end to the government shutdown. Each time not a single member of the Majority voted for the proposal. In addition, House Democrats launched a discharge petition to force a vote on the clean Senate Continuing Resolution—an effort that the Majority also refused to support.

Fortunately, House Democrats were not alone in seeking a responsible and bipartisan solution to the crisis. With the proposal being offered today, the leadership in the Senate—both the Majority and the Minority leaders—have demonstrated how to legislate for the American People.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to the talented and intelligent women from both sides of the aisle who have shown us that when the going gets tough, you can always count on women to come together and get to work.

Madam Speaker, we have a lot to do in the days and months ahead. As we speak, there is an outbreak of antibiotic-resistant *Salmonella* that is threatening public health. Unfortunately, this outbreak of antibiotic-resistant bacteria surely won't be the last. There is a bill, H.R. 1150, that deserves an immediate vote in Congress so that we can stop the overuse of antibiotics in agriculture and address the growing threat of antibiotic-resistant disease.

Furthermore, there is an urgent need in our country to rebuild our infrastructure, create millions of jobs and fix our schools so that our

nation remains a global superpower in the century to come.

We must not fool ourselves. The self-inflicted wound that the GOP inflicted upon this nation has done real damage to millions of Americans and to our role in the world.

Just last night, the Chinese government declared that it was time for the world to "de-Americanise," and governments around the world have taken note of the shameful display that has occurred in this chamber over the last two weeks.

It is my sincere hope that this has been the last time our economy and our democracy will be subjected to such reckless and irresponsible governing. It is imperative that in the days to come the Majority finally allows bipartisanship and responsible governance to take hold in the House of Representatives. It is time to sit down together and start solving the most urgent issues of our time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, throughout my political career, I have always tried to work with my colleagues—no matter the party—to get things done for my constituents in San Diego.

This week, however, it is hard to point to anything we did to help the American people.

As we move past this episode, commentators will inevitably try to decide who looked strong, and who looked weak, who is up in the polls and who is down, who blinked and who stood firm. But Mr. Speaker we need to move past such talk.

Because make no mistake, there were no winners this week. Only losers.

Thousands of hard working American families who rely on government aid programs, federal employees who were furloughed, and kids just hoping to visit a national park all were hurt this week for no real reason at all.

In fact, in my city of San Diego alone, it is estimated we lost \$7 million a week during the shutdown. \$7 million. Imagine the investments in our schools, roads, and small businesses that we could have made with that money.

Madam Speaker we can't keep hurting ourselves. We have many important things to do to put Americans back to work and strengthen the middle class to be playing these sorts of games.

The American economy is on the road to recovery, but we keep getting in its way, as we barely avert one manmade disaster after another. For once, let's bring stability to the markets, rather than continually manufacturing uncertainty.

In the next few weeks we will have an opportunity to come together and once and for all, put these battles behind us. We understand that agreeing on a budget will not be easy. But that doesn't mean we should stop talking and wait until the last minute to figure out what to do.

Instead, let's start working today on finding a balanced approach to solving our budget problems. We can do this, but only if we stop playing games and get to work as soon as possible.

Madam Speaker, Americans are sick and tired of watching the show we put on this week, and I am sick and tired of being a part of it. Most of all, I am sick and tired that people here in the Majority think they can routinely use my friends and neighbors back home in San Diego as pawns in some larger political game.

Let's agree to never again embrace such a reckless approach to governing that does

nothing but cause needless pain to the American people. Let's agree to never again make up problems, when we have actual ones to solve. Let's agree to discuss our differences rather than resent each other for them.

That's what American democracy is all about, that's what it has always been about.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, today, the House is finally, at the 11th hour, voting to reopen the government and avert a financial disaster by avoiding a default on our debt. The bill keeps the government open until January 15, 2014, and raises the debt ceiling until February 7, 2014. This is a stopgap measure, and my fear is that we will face another manufactured crisis again a few months. We should have never gotten to this point, the majority should have never caved to the vocal minority in the House.

This bill ends an unnecessary, self-induced crisis. It fails to end sequestration's painful cuts in government services. It fails to invest in creating new jobs. It follows costly weeks of government shutdown and unnerving the financial world. It sets up the alarming prospect of new confrontations over the budget and the debt ceiling early next year.

Ever since this phony crisis began, a majority of the Congress—Democrats and Republicans alike—have sought to reopen the government. Yet Republican leaders, out of misguided deference to the reckless ideologues in their ranks, refused to allow a vote on clean legislation to reopen the government.

Today that finally changed. The Speaker allowed the majority of House members to work their will, and as a result, our government has reopened and the U.S. can resume paying her debts, as we have for centuries. My hope is that, in the months ahead, Speaker BOEHNER will follow today's precedent and allow votes on other pressing issues, such as job creation and immigration reform, that Democrats and Republicans can agree on.

The alternative would be to continue to follow the extreme minority who shut down the government for no apparent reason, with no clear idea of what they hoped to win.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, many of us have fond memories of the classic 1950s James Dean movie "Rebel Without a Cause." Who can forget Dean's tragic Jim Stark—who, in rebelling against his parents, the police, and other like-minded "conformists", spends the film putting his friends in harm's way as he tries proving his worth to the town tough guys. Jim gets in a switchblade fight. He nearly drives off a cliff during a game of chicken. In the end, his friend Plato is killed after Jim leads his friends to an abandoned house where they live in their own fantasy world where they don't have to justify themselves to anyone.

As we finally bring to end this reckless government shutdown, I must say that this plot feels eerily familiar. It would seem many in the House of Representatives, in their inchoate rebellion, would have rather driven our Nation and the economy off a cliff than sit down and talk like grown-ups. Even former Republican governor Tim Pawlenty recognized this troubling behavior and said that the actions of his fellow Republicans in dealing with the debt ceiling reminded him of a group of rebellious teenagers—out for a night on the town—pulling quote, a "dine-and-dash."

These rebels without a cause paralyzed our government and wreaked havoc on Virginia's



economy. It is estimated that the shutdown has cost Virginia's economy more than \$200 million a day. That's \$1 billion a week. I heard from community bankers that could not process loan applications because the IRS was shuttered. The SBA could not issue new loans, choking off small businesses ability to grow and create jobs.

The last time political brinksmanship from the House Majority brought us to the verge of default in August 2011, it resulted in a historic downgrading of the nation's credit and a loss of \$2.4 trillion in household wealth. Many of our region's business leaders and every Chamber of Commerce in Northern Virginia warned of the risks of default and demanded Congress pass a clean CR.

In case anyone still believed these rebels might actually have a cause, one only need review the constantly changing demands they made over the past two weeks. First, they demanded we defund the Affordable Care Act, then delay the Affordable Care Act, then repeal the medical-device tax. Then as a precondition for the Nation paying its bills on time they demanded we build the Keystone Pipeline, expand offshore drilling, repeal Dodd-Frank, enact tort-reform, and repeal the Public Health trust fund.

I am not sure even the House Majority knows why they have spent the past few weeks driving us toward the cliff. I think many of my colleagues have convinced themselves they are Jim Stark—rebels, lashing out, ready to prove the world wrong, and more comfortable holed up in a house living a fantasy where they don't have to play by the rules. There is no doubt that Virginians have grown tired of these reckless antics and these repeated games of chicken. It's a relief that the adults in the room finally stepped in to reopen the government, raise the debt ceiling, and restore sanity. I was pleased to work in a bipartisan fashion with some in the Virginia delegation and other pragmatic Members to get this done.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank you and Ranking Member SLAUGHTER for the opportunity to speak in support of the Senate Amendments to H.R. 2775 which:

Reopens the government;

Averts a catastrophic default that would risk the full faith and credit of the United States; and

Clears the way for the House and Senate to appoint conferees to start the budget negotiations that Democrats have called for since April.

The government shutdown has lasted 16 days making the beginning of fiscal year 2014 an extremely difficult time for Federal employees and the people they serve. It has also imposed tremendous hardship on the dedicated employees of the House of Representatives as well as for each Member of the House of Representatives.

The bipartisan Senate compromise would:

Extend the continuing resolution through January 15;

Suspend the debt limit through February 7, with congressional disapproval process;

Require certification by HHS that there is income verification for those applying for premium tax credits under the Affordable Care Act, a provision supported by the administration;

Allow for the appointment of budget conferees, who will report to Congress by December 13.

Madam Speaker, this should not have taken 16 days to accomplish.

Federal workers are our Nation's greatest resource because they provide the know-how and expertise to meet the needs of this great Nation.

Madam Speaker, I consider all of our Federal workers as essential, not just the 1.3 million who are designated as such.

A healthy Federal government does not function as dismembered parts but as a single unit. The plot by the Republican majority to pass funding for only those agencies the public might miss immediately following the self imposed shutdown while leaving others to languish was wrong.

The Congress has learned a very costly lesson for the American Taxpayer. The 16 day shutdown has cost taxpayers \$24 billion dollars.

The 14th Amendment provides that "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payments of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned."

Some scholars have suggested that this provision empowers a President to take appropriate action to prevent default. I agree with President Obama that this is a question that requires much thought and reflection. The important thing is that we must never ever risk defaulting on the public debt and injury to the full faith and credit of the United States.

There are also the events over the last 16 days that made it clear that we need the Nation's Federal agency workforce:

Foodborne illness outbreak that sickened hundreds in several States not being addressed;

An unexpected blizzard was reported to have killed 5 percent of the cattle in the State of South Dakota;

The nearly dozen transportation accidents that were not investigated.

I urge all members of the Rules Committee to vote in support of this bipartisan effort before us.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the Senate Amendments to H.R. 2775 which:

Reopens the government;

Averts a catastrophic default that would risk the full faith and credit of the United States; and

Clears the way for the House and Senate to appoint conferees to start the budget negotiations that Democrats have called for since April.

I would like to thank the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate for their stewardship in crafting a resolution to this crisis.

The Government shutdown has lasted 16 days, making the beginning of fiscal year 2014 an extremely difficult time for Federal employees and the people they serve. It has also imposed tremendous hardship on the dedicated employees of the House of Representatives as well as for each Member of the House of Representatives.

Because of the circumstances that led to the budget impasse, I introduced H. Res. 375, a bill expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should refrain from conditioning the resolution of fiscal and budgetary disputes on the taking of action relating to non-germane legislative matters.

I invite members from both sides of the aisle to become a sponsor of H. Res. 375 as a way

to make amends to the American people and assuring through its passage that Congress will not place the Nation in the situation we found ourselves in ever again for the reasons that this budget impasse occurred.

Madam Speaker, this is an extraordinary time to be in America.

We have seen the Legislative and Executive Branches of our government and the constitutional balance that the framers of the Constitution intended regarding matters related to public purse tested.

It is extraordinary when a matter that should be dealt with in the regular order of the business of the House and Senate becomes a matter so grave that a broad and diverse coalition call on Members of this body to do what we were elected to do—manage the business of the people through cooperation and compromise.

I have heard from the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the NAACP, United States Conference of Mayors, the National Education Association and the Coalition on Human Needs, each calling for the passage of the Senate bipartisan budget compromise.

The bipartisan Senate compromise would:

Extend the continuing resolution through January 15;

Suspend the debt limit through February 7, with congressional disapproval process;

Require certification by HHS that there is income verification for those applying for premium tax credits under the Affordable Care Act, a provision supported by the Administration;

The appointment of budget conferees, who will report to Congress by December 13.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request unanimous consent to place into the RECORD an editorial that was published in "The Hill."

Federal workers are our Nation's greatest resource because they provide the know-how and expertise to meet the needs of this great Nation.

The Federal government for many may have been a faceless nameless entity, but these last two weeks have taught us that they are people who have specific skill sets that cannot be replaced or ignored.

Madam Speaker, I consider all of our Federal workers as essential, not just the 1.3 million who are designated as such.

This fact was made apparent by what the American people experienced over the last 16 days the:

National Park Service,

Veterans Affairs,

Department of Defense,

Men and women of the armed services,

CDC,

HHS,

NASA, and

FDA, are only 10 of the hundreds of essential agencies, not including the thousands of essential offices that comprise the Federal government.

A healthy Federal government does not function as dismembered parts but as a single unit. The plot by the Republican majority to pass funding for only those agencies the public might miss immediately following the self-imposed shutdown while leaving others to languish was wrong.

The Congress has learned a very costly lesson for the American taxpayer. The 16 day shutdown has cost taxpayers \$24 billion.

I want the American people to know that I do understand what the cost of that education has been to them both in hard earned dollars that were withheld or forgone due to the cascading economic impact of the shutdown on small and mid-sized businesses as well as the personal costs in worry and frustration at watching the events of the last three weeks unfold.

These costs should not be forgotten, such as the:

Additional pain caused to the grieving families of our Nation's fallen heroes;  
 Delay in Veterans' benefits and services;  
 Trips of a lifetime that did not happen;  
 Wedding plans interrupted or cancelled;  
 U.S. astronauts on the International Space Station without Houston Mission Control at full staff capacity; and

Hundreds of thousands of Federal workers and their families put out of work, and over a million more working without pay.

There are also the events over the last 16 days that made it clear that we need the Nation's Federal agency workforce:

Foodborne illness outbreak that sickened hundreds in several states not being addressed;

An unexpected blizzard was reported to have killed 5 percent of the cattle in the state of South Dakota;

The nearly dozen transportation accidents that were not investigated.

I urge all Members of the House of Representatives to join me in voting in support of this bipartisan effort before us.

[From The Hill, Sept. 16, 2013]

LET'S UNIFY AROUND COMMONSENSE SOLUTIONS TO REOPEN THE GOVERNMENT AND AVOID DEFAULT

(By Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee)

The objective of the misguided and irresponsible strategy of the Republicans in the House to shut down the government was to kill Obamacare. That strategy failed miserably. But it succeeded spectacularly in inflicting injury on the American people. And the collateral damage of this irresponsible and callous decision mounts every day.

Having shut down the government for more than two weeks, House Republicans, dominated by their extremist Tea Party faction, now seem determined to shut down the American economy by continuing their reckless strategy of proposing at the 11th hour irresponsible and unacceptable conditions for raising the debt ceiling and preserving America's hard won and well-earned reputation as the most credit worthy nation in the history of the world.

The credit-worthiness of the United States is the engine pulling the train of the American economy. Inspired by their Tea Party element, House Republicans have hijacked the train and are hurtling it toward the cliff. They are willing to take it over the fiscal cliff and destroy the lives of everyone on board unless the president and the Senate agree to their ransom demand to throw Obamacare from the train.

The behavior of House Republicans is worse than reckless and irresponsible; it is unpatriotic. No one who really loves America would risk the catastrophe that will befall Americans if the United States defaults on its debt. And to risk such a calamity just to prevent 22 million Americans from receiving affordable health care and the peace of mind it brings to them and their families is unconscionable.

House Republicans claim that they only want negotiations with the president and Senate. This is disingenuous. The Senate re-

quested a conference with the House to resolve their budgetary difference six months ago and has renewed that request 19 times. Those repeated requests were repeatedly rejected by the House Republicans, who refused even to appoint conferees to negotiate with the Senate.

The Republican leadership of the House has proven time and again that it is incapable of governing in a responsible manner. Instead of passing legislation to create jobs and completing its work on the appropriations bills needed to fund the government, House Republicans have neglected their duties and wasted time on their futile obsession with defunding, delaying, and impeding the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

Every landmark social insurance program in our history has experienced growing pains and the Affordable Care Act is no exception. Seniors initially were reluctant to enroll in Medicare when it was rolled out in 1965. The same was true ten short years ago with respect to the prescription drug benefit of Medicare Part D.

The proper way to address any problems with the Affordable Care Act is to work together to fix them—to mend the law, not end the law. And it certainly makes no sense to shut down the government and take the economy over the cliff if the unreasonable demand of a minority to repeal the Affordable Care Act is not met.

Not for the first time Democrats and Republicans in the Senate have worked together and reached a compromise agreement to avoid default. Under the terms of this bipartisan agreement, funds will be provided to reopen and operate the federal government until January 15, 2014 and the debt ceiling would be raised to enable the Treasury to pay its bills through February 7, 2014.

Additionally, the agreement provides for the creation of a bicameral select budget committee that is required to meet and report its recommendations by December 13, 2013. Finally, the agreement reaffirms existing legislation strengthening the income verification requirements of the Affordable Care Act and delays the imposition of the reinsurance fee provision.

This is not a perfect agreement but no compromise ever is. Democratic members of Congress prefer a permanent reopening of the government, a much longer extension of the debt ceiling, and have little enthusiasm for another "super-committee" like the one that failed in 2011 and ushered in the disastrous period of sequestration. Senate Republicans have different preferences. But the important thing is that the parties took a responsible view of the matter and were able to bridge their differences to reach an agreement that reopens and funds the government and avoid an unprecedented calamitous default on the national debt.

The responsible course for House Republicans to take is to follow the lead of their Senate counterparts and bring the proposal to the floor for a vote without delay. But instead of taking that action and bringing this crisis to an end, House Republicans, egged on by their Tea Party faction and its darling, Senator Ted Cruz, seem intent on sabotaging the carefully crafted Senate plan by attaching to it provisions which eliminate health insurance for lawmakers and government officials and delays for two years the imposition of the medical device tax that offsets the cost of the Affordable Care Act.

These poison pills have previously been considered and rejected by the Senate and the President and have no chance of becoming law. Their only purpose is to needlessly and recklessly bring our nation closer to the brink of default. And to compound the damage resulting from their reckless act, House

Republicans also are seeking to add a provision that will prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from taking any "extraordinary measures" necessary to stave off default after the February 7, 2014 extension date. The only plausible inference to be drawn from the insistence on this provision is that its proponents wish to see the worse come to pass. The provision is akin to prohibiting a person whose house is on fire from borrowing her neighbor's water hose to put it out.

In 1789, Alexander Hamilton, the nation's first and greatest Treasury Secretary, understood that the path to American prosperity and greatness lay in its creditworthiness which provided the affordable access to capital needed to fund internal improvements and economic growth. The nation's creditworthiness was one of its most important national assets and according to Hamilton, "the proper funding of the present debt, will render it a national blessing." But to maintain this blessing, or to "render public credit immortal," it is necessary that "the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment."

In other words, to retain and enjoy the prosperity that flows from good credit, it is necessary for a nation to pay its bills.

That is why the Republican leadership of the House should bring to the floor immediately for a vote the responsible and bipartisan agreement reached by Senate Democrats and Republicans to reopen the government and raise the debt limit.

Nothing else would do more to send the message to the American people that their elected representatives in Congress care more about addressing issues of importance to them than advancing the narrow partisan agenda of Tea Party extremists whose supporters disrespect the nation's Commander in Chief and proudly display Confederate flags in front of the White House.

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

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam 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, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the motion will be followed by a 5-minute vote on approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 285, nays 144, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 550]

YEAS—285

Andrews	Braley (IA)	Castro (TX)
Bachus	Brooks (IN)	Chu
Barber	Brown (FL)	Ciulline
Barletta	Brownley (CA)	Clarke
Barrow (GA)	Buchanan	Clay
Bass	Bustos	Cleaver
Beatty	Butterfield	Clyburn
Becerra	Calvert	Coble
Benishek	Camp	Coffman
Bera (CA)	Cantor	Cohen
Bilirakis	Capito	Cole
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Connolly
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Conyers
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Cook
Boehner	Carney	Cooper
Bonamici	Carson (IN)	Costa
Boustany	Cartwright	Cotton
Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)	Courtney

Cramer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Daines  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
Davis, Rodney  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Enyart  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fitzpatrick  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia  
Gardner  
Gerlach  
Gibson  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Grijalva  
Grimm  
Guthrie  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heck (NV)  
Heck (WA)  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Holt  
Honda  
Horsford  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Joyce  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)

Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kirkpatrick  
Kline  
Kuster  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loebach  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan Grisham (NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney, Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Meng  
Michaud  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (PA)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Negrete McLeod  
Nolan  
Nunes  
O'Rourke  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters (CA)  
Peters (MI)  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Pittenger  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)

Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reichert  
Ribble  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stivers  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tonko  
Tsongas  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

Hensarling  
Holding  
Hudson  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Labrador  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lankford  
Latta  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Marchant  
Marino  
Massie  
McCauley  
McClintock  
Meadows  
Messer  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Mullin  
Mulvaney  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pearce  
Perry  
Petri  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Radel  
Reed  
Renacci  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ross

Rothfus  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (TX)  
Southerland  
Stewart  
Stockman  
Stutzman  
Thornberry  
Turner  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup  
Westmoreland  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho

## NOT VOTING—3

McCarthy (NY) Rush Young (FL)

□ 2218

Mrs. ROBY and Messrs. DesJARLAIS and YOHO changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. NAPOLITANO changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

□ 2230

## APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. CON. RES. 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023, adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of House Concurrent Resolution 25, as adopted by the House; adopted such concurrent resolution, as amended; insisted on its amendment; and requested a conference with the

Senate thereon; and during the remainder of the 113th Congress, it shall not be in order to offer a motion under clause 7(c) of rule XXII with respect to Senate Concurrent Resolution 8.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 8

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

## SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 and 2015 through 2023.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

## TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the Senate.

## TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to replace sequestration.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve funds to promote employment and job growth.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve funds to assist working families and children.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve funds for early childhood education.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax relief.

Sec. 306. Reserve fund for tax reform.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy and preserve the environment.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's servicemembers and veterans.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve funds for health care.

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in our Nation's counties and schools.

Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a farm bill.

Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in water infrastructure and resources.

Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for pension reform.

Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for housing finance reform.

Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for national security.

Sec. 318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for overseas contingency operations.

Sec. 319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for terrorism risk insurance.

Sec. 320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for postal reform.

Sec. 321. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency.

## NAYS—144

Aderholt  
Amash  
Amodei  
Bachmann  
Barr  
Barton  
Bentivolio  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Brady (TX)  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Broun (GA)  
Buchson  
Burgess  
Campbell  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Conaway  
Culberson  
Denham  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffith (VA)  
Hall  
Harris  
Hartzler