

in describing the sincerity of Bill Pascrell.

As we close out this memoriam to him tonight, my memories of him will always be with his Frank Sinatra coat on that sparkled. He loved the Sinatra song, "The Summer Wind," a glass of red wine, and a good cigar. Nobody could say *al dente* the way that he did with food.

If you were out with him in a restaurant, he would share with the waiter the quality of the food and sometimes go back into his favorite restaurant, La Perla, to give them advice on how the pasta should be made.

He was really proud of being Italian. He spoke parts of the language, and as noted here, poetry. He was well-read, he read everything. Sometimes you would not have thought of that as he eviscerated somebody he didn't like and then call them a friend 15 minutes later.

I call attention because I do think that during my time here in the Congress there are fewer people like Bill Pascrell, and I think we can lament that as a fact. I think that there was nothing about him that was performative, there was nothing about him that was theater, and he never thought that for 1 minute his job was to entertain the American people. He thought his job was to inform them and from time to time criticize them if they didn't see things the way that he saw them.

Again, to those who might be watching, thanks to MIKE KELLY for helping us to organize this event with the understanding that the public doesn't often see this part of Congress where we honor a cherished friend who every single day came to work to do what he thought was in the best interests of the American people.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, at this point, it is when you reach a certain age it is never a goodbye, it is just until we meet again, and that is truly the case here with Billy. This was truly a great night talking about a great man who was a great friend.

With that, that will end for tonight, but it will never ever end the memories we have of Bill Pascrell. God bless.

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

#### WILDFIRE FIREFIGHTER PAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to submit extraneous material into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I just want to say that I am really honored to be here today to talk about wildfires and our firefighters, how noble they are, how much support they need, and how grateful we are to them. That is why we are devoting this hour to the topic of wildfires.

Let me just start by thanking our brave firefighters and first responders for the work they do to keep us safe in all sorts of emergencies.

The last few years in Washington State and, frankly, the whole West of the United States have shown that as climate change accelerates making for hotter days and weakened trees in overcrowded forests, so does the risk of catastrophic wildfires.

All across the West, we are seeing wildfires that have grown in intensity and frequency, and our State has some of the highest risk of what we call firehedges in the entire country.

We have all felt the impact of wildfires through the damage they have caused in our communities, the smoke in the air that we all breathe and choke on every summer, and for some of us, our homes. This is especially true in places like Stehekin and Lake Chelan where the Pioneer fire just burnt for months in my district, threatening an entire community and causing evacuations. I am so grateful to the firefighters on the ground in Lake Chelan who worked tirelessly and put themselves at risk to stop the spread of that devastating fire wherever they could and to protect the residents who needed to be evacuated.

Because wildfires are an ever-increasing threat, I worked in Congress with Members of both parties to address this issue. I will talk about a couple of examples.

In Congress I am proud to have recently introduced the National Prescribed Fire Act. I introduced this bipartisan, bicameral bill along with Senator RON WYDEN from Oregon and DAVID VALADAO from California. This legislation would invest in hazardous fuels management, including prescribed fire, which is an effective, underutilized method of forest management that helps to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires and choking on smoke in the summer.

More specifically, this bill would authorize \$300 million in total for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to plan, prepare, and conduct prescribed burns on Federal, State, and private lands.

It would require the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to increase the number of acres treated each year with prescribed fire.

It would establish a \$10 million collaborative program based on the successful collaborative forest landscape restoration program to implement prescribed burns on county, State, and private land at high risk of burning in a wildfire.

This bill would also establish a workforce development program at the For-

est Service and the Department of the Interior to develop, train, and hire prescribed fire practitioners, because not all firefighters do this. It would establish employment programs for Tribes, for veterans, for women, and for those formerly incarcerated.

It would also require State air quality agencies to use current and often more relaxed, as in our State of Washington, Federal laws and regulations to allow larger prescribed burns and give States a bit more flexibility in the winter months when there is low risk of catastrophic fire to conduct these prescribed burns that reduce the risk of choking on smoke all summer.

It would also prescribe direction for setting clear standards for prescribed fire practitioner liability and studying the merits of a claims fund to aid with cross-jurisdictional wildfire efforts.

I have also worked on some other legislation that goes hand in hand with this.

One is the Forest Data Modernization Act.

This bill simply lets us know data about our forests and which ones are at the highest risk for catastrophic fire. I have also voted for landmark legislation like the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law which incorporated many elements of the previously discussed National Prescribed Fire Act, like historic investments to remove underbrush and use prescribed fire to reduce these risks of catastrophic wildfire.

As an achievement in my own district, just last year the Kittitas County Conservation District received \$10 million through these infrastructure funds.

Investments like this in firehedges like those in my district make tangible differences and allow communities throughout the Eighth District to be better prepared for wildfires.

However, I have to say that even with these steps, wildfires are a reality now and in the future that we are going to have to grapple with. I also want to note that in addition to doing prevention, we have a shortage of these first responders, both career and volunteer firefighters, right now. They are our heroes, and we need to take care of them the way that they take care of us.

That is why I voted for several bills to increase firefighter pay and benefits to make firefighting a year-round job and to get grants to local fire departments so that they can hire and retain new firefighters.

Wildfires aren't just an issue east of the Cascades in Washington State anymore, a notoriously wet State west of the Cascades, we are seeing these fires in the wet part of our State, including in Olympic National Forest which is a rain forest.

So I will continue to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to push forward meaningful legislation that will keep the Eighth District and the entire Western United States safe.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr.

CARBAJAL). He is from one of our Western States. Santa Barbara has suffered some dramatic wildfires, as well.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand with our Nation's firefighters, including our Federal and wildland firefighters and to thank them for the tireless and dangerous work they are doing in California at this very moment.

In the past week alone, there have been more than a dozen new wildfires in California totaling nearly 50,000 acres across our State.

In San Bernardino, the Line fire has burned and has forced thousands to evacuate. The Bridge fire, the Davis fire, the Boyles fire, the Airport fire, and the Chimineas fire in my region near the Carrizo Plain is, thankfully, nearly contained.

However, consider this: as Californians have been baking this week in an extreme heat wave, our brave Federal firefighters choose to put on heavy gear and head into that heat.

They spend these scorching months cutting down trees, digging lines, and sleeping yards away from these deadly wildfires to keep us safe. If we don't act soon, Congress is going to thank these brave firefighters for their service with a pay cut.

We took a great step in 2021 with our Bipartisan Infrastructure Law which provided a 50 percent pay raise to these heroes, but we cannot let that vital provision expire now.

The Forest Service predicts that this pay cut and loss of benefits could lead to one-half of our Federal and wildland firefighters leaving their jobs, leaving the entire American West at risk.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Assistant Leader NEGUSE, for hosting this critical session tonight. Our firefighters have an exceptional champion in the gentleman. Let's get this done for our heroes who put their lives on the line every single day.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. STANSBURY) to speak about the Southwest of our country where they also have suffered devastating fires.

Ms. STANSBURY. Madam Speaker, wildfires are devastating our communities across the country. In fact, just 3 months ago, one of the largest and most destructive fires in New Mexico's history tore through Lincoln and Otero Counties, over 24,000 acres were burned, 1,400 structures were lost, over 900 homes were burnt to the ground, and hundreds more were lost in devastating floods that have torn through Ruidoso and Mescalero Apache in the months since.

These fires will change forever the fabric of our communities. Homes and businesses were lost costing millions in damages and there will be years of recovery to come.

There is no question that climate change is here, and climate change is intensifying these fires. They are

linked. Their intensity, their frequency, and the events are coming in the aftermath. We must support our communities. We must support them as they recover from these devastating fires, and we must support them as they chart a future to a more resilient future.

That is why I have been working with State leadership to help secure \$100 million to recover from the Salt and South Fork fires, why we are fighting to make sure that our communities do not get left behind in the disaster relief funds that we must pass this session here on this House floor this month with the CR.

It is why I am leading and cosponsoring legislation for wildfire recovery and resilience, why I am leading and cosponsoring legislation to protect and restore our watersheds, and, of course, to support our firefighters and first responders.

It is why we are working to ensure that FEMA, the Forest Service, and other Federal agencies are held to account and have the tools and resources they need to support our communities. It is why my staff and all the people in our communities who are leading are on the ground serving our communities and helping the families who have been impacted by these fires every day because our communities and their future literally depend on it.

The time to act is now, so let's do this.

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Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I am so glad that my colleague, Representative STANSBURY, mentioned the aftereffects of these wildfires. We all think about smoke and about forests, but we don't think about what happens when the rain comes and the mudslides that follow that cause so much destruction, as well.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I thank Dr. SCHRIER for her leadership on this critically important issue to her State, my State of Arizona, and the entire United States of America. I also thank Assistant Leader NEGUSE for hosting this special hour.

Prolonged drought and extreme heat are causing wildfires across the West. In my home State of Arizona, things are only getting worse. Last year, more than 150,000 acres burned in Arizona. This year, it is more than 250,000 acres, and the fire season is not yet over.

This isn't and shouldn't become the new normal, but wildfires are now breaking records every year, becoming more frequent and more destructive. We need a bold approach to protect lives and livelihoods.

That is why I am proud to support the bipartisan Modernizing Wildfire Safety and Prevention Act, legislation to combat firefighter shortages, including retaining expert wildland firefighters and improving fire response times with updated technology. It also

takes steps to address the public health crisis caused by wildfire smoke by establishing a nationwide, real-time air quality monitoring and alert system.

Containing wildfires is priority number one, but post-fire risks are incredibly dangerous, as well. Burn scars after a blaze can lead to life-threatening mudslides and flooding, particularly in rural communities and on Tribal lands.

One Northern Arizona University study predicted devastating economic losses from post-fire flooding. Even a small fire, when coupled with a typical summer thunderstorm, could cost local governments and the Federal Government more than \$500 million and, under severe weather events, up to \$3 billion in evacuation costs and lost property values.

That is why I worked with Congressman DOUG LAMALFA from northern California to introduce the bipartisan Wildfire Response Improvement Act. This bill would update FEMA's fire management assistance grant and help communities responding to and recovering from wildfires.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), another Western State. We have a theme here.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Dr. SCHRIER, and also Assistant Leader JOE NEGUSE for holding this wildfire Special Order tonight.

I rise to speak on the devastating impact that wildfires have in my district, in the Inland Empire, southern California.

Right now, there are two devastating wildfires surrounding my entire district: the Bridge fire that has burned over 4,000 acres so far, and the Line fire that has burned over 27,000 acres to date. My heart goes out to the families and all the communities affected.

I thank our firefighters and first responders for their selfless sacrifice, putting themselves in harm's way to save lives. I also thank the city of Fontana and all of their employees helping to evacuate as they host families at the Jessie Turner Health & Fitness Community Center.

As our region continues to experience record-breaking heat waves, extremely dry conditions, and other unprecedented weather, it is so important to ensure the public has the resources necessary to prepare for these disasters.

In 2005, I lost my own home to a fire. I had to live in a hotel in temporary housing for 14 months with my husband, my three sons, and my pets, all while running to be the mayor of my home city of Pomona. I know all too well the great financial, physical, and emotional impacts of losing your home in a fire.

It is my goal that by raising awareness and providing the appropriate tools and resources to prepare for and recover from fires, we can help people adequately prepare and avoid similar devastation.

That is why I have introduced multiple wildfire and mudslide bills, including my annual Wildfire Preparedness Week resolution to protect and evacuate our communities and to educate our communities on the impacts of wildfires.

Our Federal firefighters do increasingly dangerous work to save lives and protect property, and many of them sleep in cars, tents, and man-made holes when they are responding to wildfires. These shelters fail to adequately protect them or provide the necessary rest and nourishment needed when responding to wildfires.

We need to do more to support these local heroes, and I urge my colleagues to provide more resources to support these Americans. Since January, there have been over 6,000 wildfires in California with our firefighters on the front lines. We cannot over-prepare or be overly cautious when it comes to wildfires.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. I am so sorry to hear that she lost her own home in a wildfire, and I thank her for pointing out firewise and things that people can do to at least mitigate their own risk, although these fires are out of control.

Madam Speaker, I yield to my colleague from Nevada (Ms. TITUS), another State with record hot temperatures.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, you are so right that, since Saturday, multiple agencies from several States have been coordinating just south of Reno to fight the Davis fire.

Among those on the front line is the Silver State Interagency Hotshot Crew. Just as it sounds, the hotshot crew is a group of brave wildland firefighters who, day in and day out, put their lives on the line to fight and suppress wildfires.

Certainly, we know that climate change, including increased heat, extended drought, and a thirsty atmosphere, is what has been the key driver in increasing the risk and intensity of wildfires in the West, at least over the last two decades when fires have gotten more frequent, more intense, more expensive, and more difficult to put out.

That is true in Nevada, where we have been experiencing record extreme heat. We hit 120 degrees just last month. That is a record for Nevada, which is always hot but certainly not 120 degrees, and we have ongoing drought.

Now, these conditions have a significant impact on the surrounding environment, and as hotter temperatures increase, they dry out moisture from leaves and branches, and they provide kindling to fuel these more intense wildfires.

When many of these wildfires occur, we rely on a response from the Federal wildland firefighters, but they are paid, as you have heard, significantly less than their counterparts at State and local agencies.

It is obvious that we need to do more to remedy this situation so we cannot

only retain the firefighters who are in the force but can also recruit more to their ranks.

That is why I am proud to join my colleague, Representative NEGUSE, on legislation to increase the base pay and retirement benefits for wildland firefighters, as well as provide greater access to mental health and wellness services as they put themselves on the line for us.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to these heroes, and the reforms that are in this legislation are the least that we can do in response and in return for their service and sacrifice.

I thank our Nevada hotshot crew, all the firefighting agencies at the Federal level who are working together to try to keep our community safe, and Representative NEGUSE for his leadership on this important issue.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for sharing her experiences, and I hope those fires are extinguished soon.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), one of my colleagues who has been an incredible partner when it comes to managing our forests, protecting them from catastrophic wildfire, to really thinking forward about how we use prescribed fire. I believe that is because Colorado and Washington State face very similar risks.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague and classmate from the great State of Washington. Dr. SCHRIER has been a tireless advocate for our wildland firefighters, effective forest management, and ensuring that we make the necessary investments that we know must be made for wildfire resiliency and mitigation.

Of course, all of those issues are incredibly important to the people of her great State and, as she mentioned, certainly incredibly important to the people of Colorado, the State that I am privileged to represent in the United States Congress.

In particular, I thank Representative SCHRIER for hosting and facilitating this opportunity on the House floor. Madam Speaker, you heard from so many of our colleagues, each of whom are leaders in their own right, particularly from the Rocky Mountain West and the Western United States, from Nevada, California, Arizona, of course, and many other States in the Intermountain West, all of which are grappling with these challenges that have become so prevalent and pernicious in our part of the country.

I am grateful that House Democrats are working really hard across party lines because, of course, none of these issues are partisan in nature. Wildfires don't respect political boundaries or jurisdictional limitations. They impact every citizen of the West and every citizen of our country. It is critical for us to marshal the necessary resources to ultimately address those challenges.

The particular challenge that I want to call attention to tonight, Madam

Speaker, is one, of course, that you are familiar with and one that you have heard from many other of my colleagues this evening: The way in which Federal wildland firefighters are treated, in my view, by the Federal Government is patently unfair and unconscionable.

For years, we have relied on these first responders, these brave public servants, these courageous individuals, to protect our homes, our small businesses, our communities, and our States. They risk life and limb to protect us.

I say that having had multiple historic wildfires in my district back home in Colorado. The largest wildfire in the history of our State, the second largest wildfire in history of our State, the most destructive wildfire in the history of our State all happened within the last 4 years in the congressional district that I call home.

I have seen firsthand the sacrifices made by these wildland firefighters, and it is unconscionable that we don't pay them a living wage.

Now, we made a lot of progress because of Dr. SCHRIER's work leading the way with others, myself included, to ensure that, in the bipartisan infrastructure law, we finally provided a holistic pay structure that compensates our wildland firefighters. Not a panacea, didn't solve the problem, but it made progress, progress that we could build on.

Instead, unfortunately, right now we are poised to potentially go backward because, as you know, Madam Speaker, those core provisions of the bipartisan infrastructure law that largely codify the executive order that President Biden had issued previously to increase wildland firefighter pay, those provisions which were enhanced by a variety of other statutory provisions that we were able to enact through the NDAA last year to provide, as I said, more comprehensive pay scales for our wildland firefighters, are set to expire at the end of the month.

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The clock is ticking, Madam Speaker, and it is incumbent upon every Member of this august body to come together, to work together, to find common ground, and do what is right by these wildland firefighters. They deserve it. They have earned it. The time for excuses, in my view, is long past gone.

I am committed, Madam Speaker, to working in good faith with anyone of either party to address this challenge and to ensure that our wildland firefighters are paid what they are owed. I am going to keep at it, working with Dr. SCHRIER and my many colleagues, and hope springs eternal that we will get this done because, of course, the stakes are too high for us not to get it done.

Madam Speaker, I give my gratitude to Representative SCHRIER for her leadership.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NEGUSE. I cannot overstate what an excellent partner the gentleman has been to work with and to fight for managing our forests and for our firefighters.

Madam Speaker, we feel that appreciation for our first responders in our hearts, but that is just not enough. We need to find that in our appropriations as well. As my colleague, Mr. NEGUSE, just pointed out, the pay isn't high enough. These are high-risk jobs.

We have turned them into year-round jobs for forest management. That is helpful. We have gotten pensions and Federal benefits. That is helpful. Yet think about what they do. Think about what their families go through. Think about housing. How are they supposed to find housing when they don't know where the next fire is going to be and when they don't have a salary to support themselves.

There is a way to combine all of these efforts of higher pay, more recognition, and better benefits. Frankly, we should have a path to allow firefighters to buy into Medicare early, and I have cosponsored this. We can't expect people to fight fires until they are 65 years old. It just doesn't make sense. Just like we did for veterans, we also need to have some presumption that illnesses later in life likely came from inhalation of smoke.

I also mention that there is a real need to sort of complete the cycle. It is one thing to pull underbrush out, to bring small-diameter trees out of our forests in order to protect the forests, but then there are all kinds of uses for those. We need more small-diameter mills. We need guarantees from the Forest Service that those small-diameter, 8 inches or less, trees will go and be processed.

We can create cross-laminated timber that is strong enough that we could build housing and build it more affordably with materials grown right here at home. There is a cycle there.

We can use it for biochar. All of these Western States, they are dry, too. Biochar will hold moisture in the ground and can help complete this cycle. I have a business in my district that creates something called wood straw. It works better than regular hay or straw in stabilizing a hillside because it kind of sticks into that mud and allows seeds to germinate more quickly. We can use these products and complete that cycle and make it pencil out financially.

I also give a nod to a community in my district, the community of Roslyn. Roslyn, a small town, absolutely adorable, sits surrounded by forest. It is one road in, one road out. That is it.

This community is really just waiting for a disaster to happen, but they didn't just sit back and wait. They put in for community project funding and got a good chunk of Federal dollars so that they could manage the forests surrounding their town. That means that there could be a catastrophic wildfire,

but it would slow or, hopefully, stop by the time it got near the town.

The community got so involved and excited about this, the forest management, that they each took it upon themselves to firewise their homes, and this has become part of the culture, and it is what we need to do throughout the West to protect our forests and to protect our communities.

I don't believe I have any speakers left, and so I just emphasize that gratitude to our firefighters and my commitment to continuing to work for healthier forests, for the wood products industry, for good environmental stewardship, and for protecting the West and the entire planet from escalating and accelerating climate change.

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

#### SHOULD WE HOLD PEOPLE TO WHAT THEY SAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I am going to try to do something a little backward tonight from what I have typically done.

One of my great frustrations here is sitting on Ways and Means, having the Joint Economic Committee economists as part of my team, and the number of times this place makes promises that the experts around us say: You know, they are complete fraud.

Then, somehow magically, we never sort of come back a couple years later and say: Hey, here is what you were promised when the Democrats did their Inflation Reduction Act. Here are the actual outcomes. Should we hold people to their own language?

There are a couple of things I wanted to do here. I am going to walk through a few boards and try to give some examples of how this place engages in theater that is mathematically void, and what is the term? Oh, yeah, we lie to you.

So how many remember a couple of years ago: We are going to put \$80 billion into the IRS. Yay. And we are going to collect money on those people making \$400,000 and up, and there were Members of this body, of the White House, and others saying crazy things.

The press—excuse me—the scribes who basically, in many ways, should have to file with the Federal Elections Commission because many of the press around here act more like a PR department for the Democratic Party, says: Better tax enforcement could raise \$700 billion over the decade. The White House in 2021.

Some of the others: Some Members of Congress think you can get \$1 trillion from finding and taxing delinquent rich people.

Okay. Wouldn't that be neat? Wouldn't that make our job so much easier in a Congress that is borrowing

close to \$80,000 every second? Remember, this was what you were told.

How come no one ever comes by on these microphones 2 years later and says: Okay, do we hold you to your language? You built budget documents. You built things on these numbers. Even when I go back to the CBO—and these are the updated numbers. Remember, CBO, the one we keep relying on, says: Hey, high of \$851 billion over the 10 years, and additional collections on those \$400,000-and-up rich people, and the low: \$390 billion.

This was one of the excuses the Democrats had for the trillion-plus—depending on how you look at some of the other CBO numbers, so you can see how accurate it is—almost \$1.9 trillion in the Inflation Reduction Act, basically how much of it was giveaways to big businesses, environmental groups, other things.

Okay. You told us this. Well, it turns out we are 2 years in now. We are 2 years in, so let's hold them to, okay, you are going to get their average sort of number that became refined as late as this February. We are going to get \$400 billion.

So, for the fun of it, because I am a pack rat, I saved some of the articles. Here is a fine scribe—I mean, excuse me, reporter: IRS says its hiring surge and funding boost could generate \$560 billion more than it thought, \$560 billion over the 10 years from their Inflation Reduction Act.

Then, 30 days later, the same reporter—that first one is February. This one is March—applications for revenue-generating IRS jobs are far below agency goals. Then, if anyone actually reads this stuff, oh, it turns out they had fewer revenue agents, tax collectors at the IRS than they did before because apparently, if you have a good accounting background and you are a tax lawyer and those things, IRS is really where you want to work.

The fact of the matter is that the beauty here is actually, in the very article, they actually went down—let's see if I could find the percentage. They had several or 8 percent fewer. This is after billions and billions of additional money was being given to the IRS.

Now, it started with 80. Remember, we used parts of the IRS money as pay-fors last year, so I think they are still sitting on about \$57 billion additional on top of their baseline budget for customer service and tax collections.

I saved these articles. Well, what would happen if, annually, the Treasury has to update: What are the real numbers? How are they doing?

Well, Madam Speaker, you might get a kick out of this. It turns out, over the 2 years, they have brought in an extra \$1.3 billion. That is a lot of money. Now, we are still trying to figure out how much of that money would have just organically, eventually come in. It might have come in slower, so they moved some of it forward.

If I take \$1.3 billion over 2 years and then divide that in half, multiply it by