

ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 0, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 817]

YEAS—406

Ackerman	Davis (IL)	Huizenga (MI)
Adams	Davis (KY)	Hultgren
Aderholt	DeFazio	Hunter
Alexander	DeGette	Hurt
Altmire	Denham	Inslee
Amash	Dent	Israel
Amodei	DesJarlais	Issa
Andrews	Deutch	Jackson (IL)
Austria	Dicks	Jackson Lee
Baca	Dingell	(TX)
Bachus	Doggett	Jenkins
Baldwin	Dold	Johnson (GA)
Barletta	Donnelly (IN)	Johnson (IL)
Barrow	Doyle	Johnson (OH)
Bartlett	Dreier	Johnson, E. B.
Barton (TX)	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Bass (CA)	Duncan (SC)	Jones
Bass (NH)	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Becerra	Edwards	Kaptur
Benishek	Ellison	Keating
Berg	Ellmers	Kelly
Berkley	Emerson	Kildee
Berman	Engel	Kind
Biggert	Eshoo	King (IA)
Bilbray	Farenthold	King (NY)
Bilirakis	Fincher	Kingston
Bishop (NY)	Flitzpatrick	Kinzinger (IL)
Bishop (UT)	Flake	Kissell
Black	Fleischmann	Kline
Blackburn	Fleming	Kucinich
Bonner	Flores	Labrador
Bono Mack	Forbes	Lamborn
Boren	Fortenberry	Lance
Boswell	Fox	Landry
Boustany	Frank (MA)	Langevin
Brady (PA)	Franks (AZ)	Lankford
Brady (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Braley (IA)	Fudge	Larson (CT)
Brooks	Galleghy	Latham
Broun (GA)	Garamendi	LaTourette
Brown (FL)	Garner	Lee (CA)
Buchanan	Garrett	Levin
Bucshon	Gerlach	Lewis (CA)
Buerkle	Gibbs	Lewis (GA)
Burgess	Gibson	Lipinski
Burton (IN)	Gingrey (GA)	LoBiondo
Butterfield	Gohmert	Loeb
Calvert	Gonzalez	Lofgren, Zoe
Camp	Goodlatte	Long
Campbell	Gosar	Lowe
Canseco	Gowdy	Lucas
Cantor	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Capito	Graves (GA)	Lujan
Capps	Graves (MO)	Lummis
Capuano	Green, Al	Lungren, Daniel
Cardoza	Green, Gene	E.
Carnahan	Griffin (AR)	Mack
Carney	Griffith (VA)	Maloney
Carter	Grijalva	Manzullo
Cassidy	Grimm	Marchant
Castor (FL)	Guinta	Marino
Chabot	Guthrie	Markey
Chaffetz	Hahn	Matheson
Chandler	Hall	Matsui
Chu	Hanabusa	McCarthy (CA)
Cicilline	Hanna	McCarthy (NY)
Clarke (MI)	Harper	McCauley
Clarke (NY)	Harris	McClintock
Clay	Hartzler	McCollum
Cleaver	Hastings (FL)	McCotter
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	McDermott
Coble	Hayworth	McGovern
Coffman (CO)	Heck	McHenry
Cohen	Heinrich	McIntyre
Cole	Hensarling	McKeon
Conaway	Herger	McKinley
Connolly (VA)	Herrera Beutler	McMorris
Conyers	Higgins	Rodgers
Cooper	Himes	McNerney
Costa	Hinchey	Meehan
Cravack	Hinojosa	Meeks
Crawford	Hirono	Mica
Crenshaw	Hochul	Michaud
Critz	Holden	Miller (FL)
Crowley	Holt	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Honda	Miller (NC)
Culberson	Hoyer	Miller, Gary
Davis (CA)	Huelskamp	Miller, George

Moore	Rivera	Smith (TX)
Moran	Roby	Smith (WA)
Mulvaney	Roe (TN)	Southerland
Murphy (PA)	Rogers (AL)	Stark
Myrick	Rogers (KY)	Stearns
Nadler	Rogers (MI)	Stivers
Napolitano	Rohrabacher	Stutzman
Neal	Rokita	Sullivan
Neugebauer	Ros-Lehtinen	Sutton
Noem	Roskam	Terry
Nugent	Ross (AR)	Thompson (CA)
Nunes	Ross (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Nunnelee	Rothman (NJ)	Thornberry
Olson	Roybal-Allard	Tiberi
Oliver	Royce	Tierney
Owens	Runyan	Tipton
Palazzo	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Towns
Pascarella	Ryan (WI)	Turner (NY)
Pastor (AZ)	Sánchez, Linda	Turner (OH)
Paulsen	T.	Upton
Payne	Sánchez, Loretta	Van Hollen
Pearce	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Pelosi	Scalise	Visclosky
Pence	Schakowsky	Walberg
Perlmutter	Schiff	Walden
Peters	Schilling	Walsh (IL)
Peterson	Schmidt	Walz (MN)
Petri	Schock	Wasserman
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Schultz
Pitts	Schwartz	Watt
Platts	Schweikert	Waxman
Poe (TX)	Scott (SC)	Webster
Polis	Scott (VA)	Welch
Pompeo	Scott, Austin	West
Posey	Scott, David	Westmoreland
Price (GA)	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Price (NC)	Serrano	Wilson (FL)
Quayle	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Quigley	Sewell	Wittman
Rahall	Sherman	Wolf
Rangel	Shimkus	Womack
Reed	Shuler	Woodall
Rehberg	Shuster	Woolsey
Reichert	Simpson	Yarmuth
Reyes	Sires	Yoder
Ribble	Slaughter	Young (AK)
Richardson	Smith (NE)	Young (FL)
Rigell	Smith (NJ)	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—27

Akin	Diaz-Balart	Paul
Bachmann	Farr	Renacci
Bishop (GA)	Fattah	Richmond
Blumenauer	Filner	Rooney
Carson (IN)	Giffords	Rush
Costello	Gutierrez	Speier
Courtney	Latta	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Lynch	Tsongas
DeLauro	Murphy (CT)	Waters

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1902

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 817 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 817, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, 2011, I missed rollcall votes 816 and 817 because of a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 816 and "yea" on rollcall 817.

#### TURN THIS ECONOMY AROUND

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, since early 2009, there have consistently been at least 13.5 million Americans unemployed. Every month for more than 2½ years, millions of people have been looking for full-time jobs, and they have been waiting. They waited through months of debate over a health care bill that will cost jobs. They waited through a financial services bill that will cost jobs. They waited through bailouts and stimulus bills and debates over raising taxes, all of which will cost jobs. They waited while the House passed 15 big job-creating bills. Now the President says, We can't wait; I must go it alone.

Mr. Speaker, that's why Republicans have passed the many bills to help this country's job creators, bills to lessen the regulatory burden on businesses, to encourage domestic energy production, and to halt the spending spree in Washington that robs money from the job creators. Now the President and the Democrat-controlled Senate need to finally act on many of those bills that we have already passed and that will turn this economy around. We ask that you act immediately.

#### COME HOME, GOVERNOR PERRY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we've been waiting for a jobs agenda now for as long as this Congress has been in session, and I can convey to my colleagues that an easy way of attending to creating jobs is by passing the jobs bill.

Moving on, Mr. Speaker, let me thank Governor Perry for making a personal and public statement of his opposition to the State-issued Confederate license plate. Yet I would advise Governor Perry that his Department of Motor Vehicles board—nine appointed by him—have now scheduled that vote for November 10. All good-willed persons, all good-willed Texans who would oppose a State-issued oppressive license plate reflecting upon the oppression of slavery need to show up on November 10 in Austin, Texas, to indicate their opposition to such a draconian and devastating blow to the people of Texas.

I would also remind Governor Perry that the North Forest Independent School District that is now leading and educating 7,500 students, a majority minority district, has now been given a denial on its appeal, meaning an attempt by the Texas Education Agency to kill a majority minority school district in the State of Texas.

Governor Perry, come home. We need you.

□ 1910

NATIONAL TEEN DRIVER SAFETY  
WEEK

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, we just recently concluded National Teen Driver Safety Week, which is the third week of every October. It's a week to help create awareness and focus attention on solutions for unnecessary teen driving deaths.

Each year motor vehicle accidents stand out as the leading cause of death among American teenagers—with over 68,000 American teens dying in car crashes in the last decade alone. As the father of four young daughters, I can assure you that keeping those loved ones behind the wheel safe is an important issue for myself.

There are organizations that are meeting the challenge and are working to help address the issue of teen driving. For example, the UPS Foundation has teamed up with the Boys & Girls Clubs to introduce the UPS Road Code. It's a 10-city program to educate young and aspiring drivers about safe driving methods. Programs like these will help our communities protect our young drivers and ensure a safer commute for us all.

I thank the UPS Foundation and the Boys & Girls Clubs for their hard work and dedication to this important issue.

REPUBLICAN FRESHMEN ON JOB  
CREATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. GRIFFIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I have joined some of my colleagues here tonight to talk about the most pressing issue in this country, which is job creation, private sector job creation and what we need to do to get our country back on the path to prosperity and job growth.

I had a jobs conference in the Second Congressional District, my district, down in Arkansas in Little Rock a couple of weeks ago. We held it at the Clinton Library. It really was an extension of the 25 or so town halls that I've had this year in that we talked a lot about jobs. And I thought that a jobs conference would be a good idea because who better to ask about job creation than job creators. So we had five panels, over 60 panelists, and I wanted to hear from the job creators in the Second Congressional District. I asked them two main questions: What are the obstacles that you face in creating jobs, and what opportunities do you see?

As I indicated earlier, this was really an extension of what I've been talking to constituents about for the 9 months I've been in office, and even before

that. I expected I would hear answers to those questions consistent with what I have heard in town halls, in meetings in my office, and throughout the year, and I wasn't surprised.

What I heard from the over 60 panelists that gathered at the Clinton Library in Little Rock a couple of weeks ago, what I heard was uncertainty is the number one obstacle to job creation in this country—uncertainty. Now, I've heard that word used a lot since I've been here. I heard it a lot last year when I was traveling around my district before I ever came to Congress. And it was pretty clear, has been pretty clear to me, and still is, that uncertainty is the biggest problem we face.

The job creators that gathered in Little Rock at the jobs conference were from the manufacturing industry, energy industry, health care, retail, financial services, aerospace, infrastructure, construction, real estate, you name it, agriculture. We had folks from all across the spectrum, and they all indicated that uncertainty is the biggest obstacle to job creation.

What kind of uncertainty were they talking about? Well, the number one type of uncertainty cited by job creators was regulatory uncertainty. They indicated at the conference, this jobs conference, that, number one, in many instances they know new regulations are coming, but they have no idea what they're going to be. So they have no idea whether they're going to be able to comply with those by spending a little extra money, no extra money, or a whole lot.

They're also concerned about regulations that are floated. They're floated out by the agencies as a potential regulation that may or may not be implemented. And those sorts of regulations give these job creators great pause because they don't know whether they're going to have to comply with them. And it's not just one agency and it's not just one industry.

I will say that the EPA's name came up more than any other. The job creators made it very clear that there are a number of regulations coming out of the Federal agencies that they are concerned about, and the EPA has issued a number of regulations and some that are yet to be enacted that these job creators were very concerned about.

I heard from the panelists the common theme that they're not against regulations. We've always had regulations, at least since I've been around, and we're going to continue to have regulations. And we need reasonable regulations to keep our water and air clean. I have a 4-year-old and a 19-month-old, and I want them to have a clean and safe environment. But we're not talking about just regulations, reasonable regulations; we're talking about excessive, overly burdensome regulations that in some cases require such drastic steps to comply that they just run people out of business. We've dealt with a lot of those here in the

House trying to reverse some of the stuff coming out of the administration.

I heard from our energy industry, the energy corporations and the electric cooperatives—some of the panelists represented those companies—and they indicated if some of the EPA rules are implemented as they have been proposed, they could result in the shutting down of several power plants in Arkansas, with a potential impact of raising energy costs 25 percent. Now, these same panelists said, Look, we're not necessarily against this sort of regulation, the sort of regulation they're referring to, but the time frame for compliance is so short that there's no way, it's almost humanly impossible for them to comply with some of the EPA's mandates. So we heard a lot about the EPA, but not just the EPA. HHS, the Department of Labor, many other agencies here in Washington put out regulations often with no or little regard to the impact those regulations are going to have on the folks back in my district and around the country.

So regulatory uncertainty was specifically identified as an obstacle to job creation in this country. In addition to regulatory uncertainty, there's uncertainty over the health care law. Is the health care law even going to be implemented or not? Certainly I voted to repeal the health care law that passed in the last Congress. I think we need health care reform, but not the health care reform we got. Now the courts are looking at the health care law and there's a good chance in some folks' opinion and my opinion that the Supreme Court might strike the individual mandate portion of the President's health care law, the health care law that we have now. So there's a lot of uncertainty surrounding that.

There's also uncertainty over our fiscal situation. The President had a perfect opportunity to lead after his bipartisan debt commission came out with some recommendations. I don't agree with all of them, but it was a good place to start.

□ 1920

But instead, right after they came out with their recommendations late last year, early this year the President came out with his budget—no reform of Medicare to save it, no reform of Social Security to save it, no reform of Medicaid, just keep on spending. So we missed an opportunity there.

But the debt is a part of that uncertainty. The debt impacts our currency valuation, and it impacts our markets. You don't have to look far. Just look at what's going on in Europe. It's sort of like you're looking in a crystal ball, and what's going on in Europe is potentially—not identical—but potentially, in some regards, our future. That's where we're headed—more uncertainty.

So, it was very clear, after listening to all of these job creators, that the problem is not that the Federal Government hasn't spent enough money. We've spent \$1 trillion on the last stimulus at a cost of about \$300,000 per job.