

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 251, nays 157, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—251

Adams	Gohmert	Nugent
Aderholt	Goodlatte	Nunes
Akin	Gosar	Nunnelee
Alexander	Gowdy	Olson
Amash	Granger	Palazzo
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Paulsen
Austria	Graves (MO)	Pearce
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Pence
Bachus	Griffith (VA)	Petri
Barletta	Grimm	Pitts
Bartlett	Guinta	Poe (TX)
Barton (TX)	Guthrie	Pompeo
Bass (NH)	Hall	Posey
Benishek	Hanna	Price (GA)
Berg	Harper	Quayle
Berman	Harris	Reed
Biggert	Hartzler	Rehberg
Bilbray	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Bilirakis	Hayworth	Renacci
Bishop (UT)	Heck	Ribble
Black	Hensarling	Rigell
Blackburn	Herger	Rivera
Bonner	Herrera Beutler	Roby
Boren	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
Boustany	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (AL)
Brady (TX)	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Brooks	Hunter	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Hurt	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Issa	Rokita
Bucshon	Jenkins	Rooney
Buerkle	Johnson (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Ross (AR)
Camp	Jones	Ross (FL)
Campbell	Jordan	Royce
Canseco	Kelly	Runyan
Cantor	Kildee	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Kind	Scalise
Carney	King (IA)	Schilling
Carter	King (NY)	Schmidt
Cassidy	Kinzinger (IL)	Schock
Chabot	Kissell	Schrader
Chandler	Kline	Schweikert
Coble	Labrador	Scott (SC)
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Cole	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Landry	Sessions
Cravaack	Lankford	Shimkus
Crawford	Latham	Shuler
Crenshaw	LaTourette	Shuster
Culberson	Latta	Simpson
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
Denham	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Dent	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Long	Southerland
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Stearns
Dicks	Luetkemeyer	Stivers
Dold	Lummis	Stutzman
Donnelly (IN)	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Dreier	E.	Terry
Duffy	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Thornberry
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Tiberi
Ellmers	Matheson	Tipton
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Turner (NY)
Farenthold	McCaul	Turner (OH)
Fincher	McClintock	Upton
Fitzpatrick	McCotter	Walberg
Flake	McHenry	Walden
Fleischmann	McIntyre	Walsh (IL)
Fleming	McKeon	Webster
Flores	McKinley	Welch
Forbes	McMorris	West
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Westmoreland
Fox	Meehan	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Gallely	Miller (MI)	Wolf
Garamendi	Miller, Gary	Womack
Gardner	Mulvaney	Woodall
Garrett	Murphy (CT)	Yoder
Gerlach	Murphy (PA)	Young (FL)
Gibbs	Myrick	Young (IN)
Gibson	Neugebauer	
Gingrey (GA)	Noem	

NAYS—157

Ackerman	Andrews	Baldwin
Altmire	Baca	Barrow

Bass (CA)	Hanabusa	Pastor (AZ)
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Berkley	Heinrich	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Perlmutter
Bishop (NY)	Hinojosa	Peters
Blumenauer	Hirono	Peterson
Boswell	Hochul	Polis
Brady (PA)	Holden	Price (NC)
Braley (IA)	Holt	Quigley
Capps	Honda	Rahall
Capuano	Hoyer	Rangel
Cardoza	Israel	Reyes
Carnahan	Jackson (IL)	Richardson
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Castor (FL)	(TX)	Rothman (NJ)
Chu	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Cicilline	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Clarke (MI)	Keating	Ryan (OH)
Clarke (NY)	Kucinich	Sánchez, Linda
Clay	Langevin	T.
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Connolly (VA)	Levin	Schiff
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Schwartz
Cooper	Loeb sack	Scott (VA)
Costa	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott, David
Costello	Lowey	Serrano
Courtney	Lujan	Sewell
Critz	Lynch	Sherman
Crowley	Maloney	Sires
Cummings	Markey	Slaughter
Davis (CA)	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Davis (IL)	McCarthy (NY)	Speier
DeFazio	McCollum	Stark
DeGette	McDermott	Sutton
DeLauro	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Deutch	McNerney	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	Meeks	Tierney
Doggett	Michaud	Tonko
Doyle	Miller (NC)	Towns
Edwards	Miller, George	Tsongas
Ellison	Moore	Van Hollen
Eshoo	Moran	Velázquez
Farr	Nadler	Walz (MN)
Fattah	Napolitano	Waters
Fudge	Neal	Watt
Gonzalez	Olver	Waxman
Green, Al	Owens	Wilson (FL)
Green, Gene	Pallone	Woolsey
Hahn	Pascrell	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—24

Bono Mack	Grijalva	Pingree (ME)
Brown (FL)	Gutierrez	Platts
Burton (IN)	Higgins	Rush
Butterfield	Hinchev	Visclosky
Chaffetz	Inslee	Wasserman
Cuellar	Kaptur	Schultz
Engel	Kingston	Young (AK)
Filner	Mack	
Frank (MA)	Paul	

□ 1854

Messrs. RAHALL, KUCINICH, AL GREEN of Texas, and MORAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 12, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for a vote in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall vote No. 12.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3630, TEMPORARY PAYROLL TAX CUT CONTINUATION ACT OF 2011

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, under rule XXII, clause 7(c), I hereby an-

nounce my intention to offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 3630, the conference report to extend the payroll tax, unemployment insurance, and SGR payments for doctors.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Michaud moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3630 be instructed to recede from section 2123 of the House bill, relating to allowing a waiver of requirements under section 3304(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including a requirement that all money withdrawn from the unemployment fund of the State shall be used solely in the payment of unemployment compensation.

PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS THREATEN OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, the President's plans were revealed to cut almost 80,000 army troops and 20,000 marines. This action will weaken our military's ability to protect us from increasing global threats.

This decision is another prime example of how the President and his administration continue to put American families at risk. Throughout our history, we have learned the consequences of downsizing our military, leading to surprise attacks.

I look forward to working with House Armed Services Committee Chairman BUCK MCKEON to stop the execution of these drastic cuts which will decimate our military capabilities and threaten the security of America's servicemembers.

I would also like to offer my sympathy to the family of Aiken Public Safety Master Corporal Sandra Rogers, who sacrificed her life while on duty Saturday.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

TISSUE ENGINEERING AT TEXAS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, over the past 50 years, engineers, scientists, and clinicians have made amazing advances in the design and implementation of artificial organs. However, despite these advances, the gap between the number of patients waiting for an organ transplant and the number of available organs is widening.

The next great medical breakthrough will come from tissue engineering where organs are grown in a laboratory, in some cases with the patient's own cells, and then implanted.

My wife, Nancy, and I recently visited Texas Children's Hospital, one of the amazing institutions in the Texas Medical Center. By bringing scientists and engineers together who are developing tissue-engineered solutions with pediatric-focused clinicians, they spur more pediatric-focused research. Nancy and I are proud of the innovative work being done at Texas Children's Hospital. We saw firsthand that Texas Children's Hospital is leading the way on the most important component of this research—pediatric tissue engineering, new organs for kids.

Leaders lead, and Texas Children's is leading the way.

□ 1900

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend the Girl Scouts of the USA on its 52nd annual convention and its 100th anniversary. Since 1912, America's Girl Scouts have contributed significantly to the advancement of women in our society. For generations, Girl Scouts of America have actively promoted initiatives to help young women develop positive values, a sense of service, and other virtues that turn girls into productive contributors to their community, the country, and the world. Not only that, they've advanced the Nation by instilling courage, confidence, and character that young girls draw on to become leaders and make the world a better place.

Today, there are 3.2 million Girl Scouts—2.3 million girl members and 800,000 adult members working primarily as volunteers—all dedicated to inspiring generations of girls to reach for their goals and discover their full potential.

I want to commend each Girl Scout of each generation for their hard work and inspiring accomplishments, and I wish them well as the organization embarks on the next 100 years of service. Congratulations, Girl Scouts.

CELEBRATING AMERICAN HEART MONTH

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is February 1, and I want to recognize the month of February as being American Heart Month. Contrary to popular belief, heart disease does not

discriminate by gender. It is the number one killer of both men and women and accounts for nearly one-quarter of all deaths in the United States.

Every 34 seconds—every 34 seconds—someone in America is stricken by a heart attack, and every 60 seconds, someone in this country will die as a result of heart disease.

As cochair of the Congressional Wellness Caucus, this is an issue that is near and dear to my heart—pun intended, Mr. Speaker. Living a healthy lifestyle is one of the easiest ways to reduce your risk of heart disease. It's as simple as abstaining from tobacco, maintaining your body weight, eating healthy, and exercising every day, along with regular visits to your doctor. We should all do our part to raise awareness, staying healthy and staying heart healthy.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA: MANUFACTURING MATTERS

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues this evening to take up an extremely important subject. This is about the heart and soul and the opportunity of the middle class of America. This is about, once again, rebuilding the great American manufacturing machine. Through the last century, America came to prominence for many reasons. But one of the most important was that we knew how to make things. This was the manufacturing heart of the world.

Just 20 years ago, nearly 20 million American workers were employed in manufacturing, and that gave rise to the great middle class and the stability of this Nation, and the opportunity for an individual to get an education, go into the manufacturing sector as an engineer or as a line worker and earn enough money to buy a home, take care of their family, and pay for their education—lead and live that good middle class life.

But that was yesterday. Today, we have about 11 million people in manufacturing. We've seen the decline of manufacturing in the United States keeping pace with the decline of the middle class.

It doesn't have to be that way. Tonight, my colleagues and I are going to talk about policies that we can put in place here in Congress—policies that we must put in place—to rebuild the American manufacturing machine. Joining me is Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon, Ms. JAN SCHAKOWSKY from Illinois, and a couple other of my colleagues who are coming in a little later.

What this is all about is government policy. We already, on the Democratic side, have taken steps to begin the

process of reversing this very awesome and dangerous trend. For example, a year ago December, we introduced and passed a piece of legislation that took away from American corporations over \$12 billion of tax breaks that they received for off-shoring jobs. I know it's hard to believe, but they were actually getting a tax break for every job that they off-shored. Those days are significantly reduced. That's just but one example of what we have been working on.

I'd like now to just point out to you this logo. Those of us in the Democratic Party here in the caucus keep this on our desk, and we've got it on our coffee cups, to remind us that it is our mission in the Democratic Caucus to push for legislation to create American manufacturing jobs. And we're going to talk about some of these tonight.

Mr. BLUMENAUER from Oregon, I know that you're very interested in an important piece of this. I see you've got a bicycle on your lapel. Perhaps that has to do with transportation. And I will note that we do have a major transportation bill coming up here in the House later this week, or later, on the new transportation program for the next 6 years. I know you have some concerns about this, so please share those with us.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. I deeply appreciate your courtesy in permitting me to speak, and I appreciate your leadership in coming to the floor this evening and focusing on the importance of our being able to make goods and services in this country, particularly manufacturing. There is an element, as you referenced, that is the quickest way to jump-start the economy, that would be the largest source of family-wage jobs and which would tie into a whole host of contractors and subcontractors of people who make equipment operations in this country.

You're right. Our Republican colleagues have offered up a proposal to reauthorize the Surface Transportation Act. I'm pleased to at least see something come to the floor, because the act expired 850 days ago.

The notion of our transportation legislation used to be an area of bipartisan cooperation. It was something that people from both sides of the aisle worked on and came together to focus on how we strengthen our communities, how we put people to work and how we improve the environment, transportation, and mobility. Sadly, one of the casualties of the hyperpartisan environment was this notion that we worked together cooperatively in the legislation. My Democratic colleagues did not see the legislation. At first, I was concerned that they weren't brought in to be a part of this process that I always enjoyed as a minority party member back in the day. But now when we see the legislation, we understand perhaps why it wasn't as open and transparent.