

Nunes	Rothfus	Terry
Nunnelee	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
O'Rourke	Royce	Thompson (PA)
Olson	Ruiz	Thornberry
Owens	Ruppersberger	Tiberi
Palazzo	Ryan (OH)	Tierney
Pallone	Ryan (WI)	Tipton
Pascarell	Salmon	Titus
Paulsen	Sanchez, Loretta	Tonko
Pearce	Sanford	Tsongas
Pelosi	Sarbanes	Turner
Perlmutter	Scalise	Upton
Perry	Schakowsky	Valadao
Peters (CA)	Schiff	Van Hollen
Peters (MI)	Schneider	Vargas
Peterson	Schrader	Veasey
Petri	Schweikert	Velázquez
Pingree (ME)	Scott, Austin	Visclosky
Pittenger	Scott, David	Wagner
Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Walberg
Pocan	Serrano	Walden
Poe (TX)	Sessions	Walz
Polis	Shea-Porter	Wasserman
Pompeo	Sherman	Schultz
Posey	Shimkus	Weber (TX)
Price (GA)	Shuster	Webster (FL)
Price (NC)	Simpson	Welch
Quigley	Sinema	Wenstrup
Rahall	Sires	Westmoreland
Renacci	Slaughter	Whitfield
Ribble	Smith (MO)	Williams
Rice (SC)	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Roby	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Roe (TN)	Smith (TX)	Wittman
Rogers (AL)	Southerland	Wolf
Rogers (MI)	Speier	Womack
Rohrabacher	Stewart	Woodall
Rokita	Stivers	Yarmuth
Rooney	Stockman	Yoder
Ros-Lehtinen	Stutzman	Yoho
Roskam	Swalwell (CA)	Young (AK)
Ross	Takano	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—78

Amodei	Grijalva	Neal
Bass	Guthrie	Nugent
Beatty	Harris	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (GA)	Hartzler	Payne
Black	Hastings (WA)	Radel
Blumenauer	Herrera Beutler	Rangel
Brady (TX)	Hinojosa	Reed
Butterfield	Hunter	Reichert
Calvert	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Camp	Johnson, Sam	Rigell
Campbell	Kaptur	Rogers (KY)
Carson (IN)	King (NY)	Runyan
Castro (TX)	Labrador	Rush
Clarke	Langevin	Sánchez, Linda
Coble	Larsen (WA)	T.
Conaway	Lee (CA)	Schock
Conyers	Lewis	Schwartz
Cramer	Lipinski	Scott (VA)
Crawford	Marino	Sewell (AL)
Crenshaw	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Culberson	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	McMorris	Vela
Doyle	Rodgers	Walorski
Fudge	Meeks	Waters
Gowdy	Miller, Gary	Watt
Grayson	Moore	Waxman
Green, Al	Mulvaney	

□ 1633

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain expiring provisions of law, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 630 on H.R. 3521, on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, "the Department of Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Lease Authorization Act of 2013, as amended", I am not recorded because I was absent due to the birth of my daughter. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 631 on H.R. 1402, on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, "VA Expiring Authorities Extension Act of 2013, as amended", I am not recorded because I was absent due to the birth of my daughter. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

POLICIES FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION

(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, in October, natural gas production in the Marcellus shale region reached 12 billion cubic feet a day. That is six times the production rate in 2009.

To put this in perspective, the Marcellus would rank eighth in the world in gas production if it was classified as its own country.

This month, the number will be exceeded yet again. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration report released today, production in the Marcellus shale region is projected to exceed 13 billion feet per day this month. This means the Marcellus shale is expected to provide 18 percent of the total U.S. natural gas production this month.

This type of energy production creates American jobs, spurs economic growth, lowers energy prices, brings much-needed tax revenue to local and State governments, and begins us on a path to greater economic competitiveness.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation must continue to pursue policies that lower energy costs for American families and improve our energy security. If we follow the model built by States like Pennsylvania, and keep the Federal Government from over-regulating these industries, we can achieve these goals.

HONORING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my newly introduced resolution, which honors today as the 65th anniversary of Human Rights Day and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

My resolution will shed much-needed light on the importance and protection of human rights in our global society so we can prevent acts of suppression against people like Nguyen Tien Trung of Vietnam, who has been unfairly jailed for democratic activism.

The Congress and the world must recognize that those that are denied basic human rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, or political expression

are, therefore, denied an opportunity to be treated with respect and with dignity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of my resolution, and I urge all Americans to observe the 65th anniversary of Human Rights Day.

HONORING THE LIVES OF STEVE BURGESS AND JAMES R. BURGESS, JR.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Steve Burgess from Urbana, Illinois, who passed away on Friday, November 22 of this year. He was committed to seeing the postal facility at 302 East Green Street in Champaign, Illinois, renamed after his father, James R. Burgess, Jr.

James Burgess was the first African American elected to a countywide office in Champaign County and was appointed the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois.

Most importantly, though, Steve Burgess wanted to honor his father as a leader of the 761st Tank Battalion, the first African American armored unit to enter battle in World War II.

In April, I introduced H.R. 1707 to rename this post office after James Burgess. It is devastating to me that Steve Burgess was not able to fulfill his life's effort. I want to see a post office naming bill through completion, not only in James Burgess' honor, but in Steve Burgess' and his family's.

I want to offer my heartfelt thanks to Steve Burgess and his father for their lifetime of commitment to the Champaign-Urbana community.

RESERVOIRS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the weather outside is frightful; and if you listen to certain conservative media networks, you hear something not so delightful. You hear that, because it is snowing, there must not be climate change. This is unscientific, it is reductive; but that is what climate deniers say this time of year.

Well, Mr. Speaker, winter happens every year, and the fact that it is snowing simply means that it is snowing.

Instead of looking at December snowflakes, we should be looking at the science. Since 1970, not that long ago, winter temperatures have increased an average of .55 degrees per decade, reducing snowpacks and creating water shortages across the country.

If you want to look at something immediate, look at California, where we

are experiencing the driest year on record, and that is why we need to start getting serious about our response to climate change.

We need to adopt new policies and adapt to the changes that are happening. And one place to start is how we operate our reservoirs. Instead of relying on old-school water manuals that are decades out of date, we should be using modern science and modern weather forecasting.

Our water supply, our food supply and our future will be impacted by climate change, so let's lead.

MEMORIALIZING HILTON "HANK" REYNOLDS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, during the month of December, we oftentimes take time to memorialize what happened on December 7, 1941. Unfortunately, the survivors of Pearl Harbor, we are losing them more and more each year.

Today I would like to memorialize a friend from the Shasta County area of Northern California, Hank Reynolds, who we lost just recently. He was a gentleman who faithfully turned out each year to memorialize Pearl Harbor on the courthouse steps in Redding, California.

He was, at one time, the chairman of the California Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and always was there with a sharp salute. Even though these gentlemen are in their late eighties and early nineties now, they always would turn out and encourage us, encourage the youth that day to memorialize and remember that.

Hank served on the USS *Detroit* and was right in the middle of it there, ships on either side of him being attacked. They were about to go out on leave that Sunday morning, and he returned back to his post and helped fight that battle that day.

So I will miss Hank. I really enjoyed his company and seeing him at those events. I know our country is greater for having had them serve for us at that time, and we memorialize them here today.

□ 1645

GENERAL MOTORS' COMEBACK

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, critics said it couldn't be done. They said the Federal Government "refinancing" of the American automobile industry couldn't work. Thankfully, for the economy of our country, they were wrong, wrong to denounce President Obama for his courageous decision to save America's auto sector. Yesterday, Treasury announced it was selling its

last stake in General Motors, the same General Motors that critics derisively called "Government Motors."

Now the verdict is in: the automotive rescue was a huge success. Led by House Democrats, 237 out of 435 Members of this House voted to save America's auto industry. The President and Democrats made a bet on the auto communities, and it paid off with dividends.

Today, the auto sector supports one in 17 private sector jobs in this country and one in eight jobs in Ohio. The workers at the Toledo Transmission Plant and the Parma Metal Center thank President Obama and the Members of Congress who were willing to take the heat and do the right thing. The U.S. auto industry is back thanks to the President's leadership and those 237 Members of this House.

Onward, USA.

JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENTIVOLIO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, we come here about every week to talk about jobs in America. This last Friday, we held a jobs fair in my district in Fairfield, California, and it was a remarkable event. I have been around a long time. I have seen many, many things. As remarkable as it was, it was also one of the saddest events I have been to. I have been to a lot of funerals and a lot of tragedies over the years, but this one ranks very high.

I put this picture up here because this is a picture of the second hour after that job fair had begun. The line outside the building, where we had some 40 employers that were offering to hire people, stretched over 200 yards. The temperature was about 37, 38 degrees. It was one of those cold mornings, and these people were determined to get a job. They were willing to stand in that line for up to an hour and a half, some of them perhaps even 2 hours, just to have a shot, just to be able to talk to an employer, to have the opportunity to look face-to-face at an employer and say, "I want to work." The stories were incredible. I spent about an hour, maybe an hour and 20 minutes, talking to the men and women that were in this line.

I remember one gentleman who had served several tours in Afghanistan and Iraq. He said he was with the Army Rangers, said he had four Purple Hearts. He left the military and is now unemployed. In fact, in this line were 141 veterans, unemployed, looking for work. They have skills, know when to get up in the morning, know what it takes to go to work, to put in a full day or more—unemployed.

A young woman, fresh out of school, a child at home, she wanted to go to

work. She had an associate's degree in social welfare programs, human relations, anything in that area. She said: I will take any job. I just want to go to work. I want to take care of my child.

Another woman, 50, 55, divorced, had an 18-year-old child. Her alimony is over: I have got to go to work. I have got to support myself.

The stories of life, the stories of America, the stories of 971 people that stood in line just to have a shot at a job.

There are 435 of us in this room on a full day. We have a job. We are employed, and we have a good wage. We have a very good wage, and we have health care. And we are not doing our job. We are not doing the job that America sent us here for. America sent us here to put America back to work. That is our job. We are not living up to that.

Two years ago, the President of the United States put forth in his State of the Union message an American jobs plan, an American jobs plan to put people in this Nation back to work. It was complete: education, retraining, a research component for the next sector of this economy for the future, a transportation infrastructure sector, a way to finance it—2 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, 971 people were standing in the cold in Fairfield, California, just wanting a shot at a job; and here we are, 2 years after the President of the United States put forward a jobs plan for America, and it has not been done. The majority in this House has refused to bring up even one of those programs.

I am going to talk about those things tonight, those things that we can do here in America, that we can do so that when 971 of my constituents are willing to line up to get a job, they will have one. They will have that opportunity. They will have a shot at the future.

It is a disgrace that after 2 years with a complete plan that would put people back to work, the majority has refused to bring forward any part of that legislation. It is a disgrace. It is time for this country to go back to work. It is time for this House to go back to work to put Americans back on the job.

You want to deal with the deficit? Put people to work. They will become taxpayers. You want to deal with food stamps? You want to cut food stamps? Put people to work. Build the infrastructure. Put the teachers back in the classroom. But no, you are going to slash the benefits.

These people, searching for a job, know that unless this Congress—and I see our esteemed leadership and the Republicans leaving this House, this floor. These people want to go to work. They are losing, in the next 2 weeks, their unemployment benefits. What will become of them? What will become of those 971 people, including 141 veterans who have fought, who have been wounded? What is going to become of them?