

Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schiff
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows

Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt

Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—51

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Baird
Borski
Brady (PA)
Costello
Crane
Doggett
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Ferguson
Filner
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hilleary
Hilliard

Hobson
Hulshof
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (MN)
Kucinich
Larsen (WA)
LoBiondo
McDermott
Menendez
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (KS)
Ney
Pallone
Pastor
Peterson (MN)

Platts
Pryce (OH)
Sabo
Sanchez
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Slaughter
Stupak
Sweeney
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Udall (CO)
Visclosky
Weller
Wicker

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tancredo

NOT VOTING—41

Barton
Berman
Boucher
Brady (TX)
Clay
Combest
Conyers
Cox
Coyne
Cubin
DeLay
Ehrlich
Ford
Gephardt

Goode
Gordon
Hall (OH)
Herger
Hinojosa
Hyde
Kelly
Meek (FL)
Murtha
Myrick
Neal
Oberstar
Oxley
Payne

Pombo
Riley
Roukema
Ryun (KS)
Sessions
Smith (NJ)
Stark
Trafigant
Udall (NM)
Waters
Weldon (PA)
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 1027

Mr. HEFLEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ISSA changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 35, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following vote. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall vote No. 35, on approving the Journal, I would have voted "yea."

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Will the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCHIFF led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 325. Concurrent Resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

S. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent Resolution commending President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan for his leadership and friendship and welcoming him to the United States.

S. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent Resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that 1-minute speeches will be postponed until the end of the day.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 622, HOPE FOR CHILDREN ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 347 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 347

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a single motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means or his designee that the House concur in each of the Senate amendments with the respective amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. The Senate amendments and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

□ 1030

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time is yielded for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 347 provides for a single motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means or his designee that the House concur in each of the Senate amendments with the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution.

The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the motion to concur in the Senate amendments with an amendment. It provides 1 hour of debate in the House, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Finally, the resolution provides that the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment to be included in the motion provided for in this resolution would amend the Internal Revenue Code to: One, provide for supplemental stimulus payments; and, two, accelerate the 25 percent individual income tax rate. It also sets forth provisions specifically applicable to business, including: One, a special depreciation allowance for certain property acquired after September 10, 2001, and before September 11, 2004; two, a temporary increase in section 179 expensing; and, three, an increased carryback period for certain losses.

The amendment extends various expiring provisions including: One, the credits for qualified electrical vehicles, work opportunity credit, and the welfare-to-work credit; and, two, provisions concerning a taxable income limit on percentage depletion for oil and natural gas produced from marginal properties, parity in the application of certain limits to mental health benefits, and the availability of medical savings accounts. The amendment also reauthorizes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families supplemental grants for population increases for fiscal year 2002, and provides special allowances for a designated "New York Liberty Zone" for the area damaged in the 9-11-2001 terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment further provides a program of temporary extended unemployment compensation, establishes a displaced worker insurance credit, and amends the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, with respect to national emergency grants, to authorize grants for employment and training assistance and temporary health care coverage assistance to workers affected

by major economic dislocations. Finally, the amendment provides for temporary State health care assistance.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, this is our third effort to pass a much-needed stimulus package. Regrettably, the other body has failed thus far to act with equal dispatch on this important legislation. Today we will attempt once again to move forward with a carefully crafted, balanced package of measures designed to stimulate economic recovery and to provide assistance to those affected by the recent economic downturn. It is our hope that the other body will respond in an affirmative fashion to this initiative and that we can quickly move this important legislation to the President's desk as soon as possible.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both this resolution and the motion to be offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly oppose this rule because Republican leaders are using this rule to block immediate assistance for the millions of Americans who cannot find work in this recession.

Those are the facts, Mr. Speaker, plain and simple. They are not hard to understand, and, unfortunately, they are not surprising, because Republican leaders have consistently used their power to block bipartisan compromise on economic security.

Mr. Speaker, we want a simple straight up or down vote on a 13-week extension of unemployment benefits. The Republicans, on the other hand, want a 13-week extension, plus a junked-up stimulus package, a package they know has no chance of being passed by the United States Senate. So their cynical action has the effect of denying people the 13 weeks of unemployment benefits. This is not very complicated.

Last Sunday morning I was sitting around at home and I was watching one of my favorite Sunday interview shows, Fox News Sunday, and the Republican leader of the other body was on that show. He was asked a question. He was asked, "Well, Senator, what about the fact that we are going to have a budget deficit again, that we are going to have a budget deficit of \$70 billion, \$80 billion or \$90 billion this year?"

His response was, "Don't worry about that budget deficit. We are never going to pass a stimulus package, so we won't have a budget deficit."

Now, the package that the other side has brought forward, again, has a \$70 billion cost, contribution to the deficit, in fiscal year 2002, a \$70 billion cost in fiscal 2003, a \$175 billion cost over the next 5 years. They know it is not going anywhere.

What we are asking is a straight up or down vote on something that has al-

ready passed the Senate, a 13-week extension of unemployment benefits. They have refused to give us that straight up or down vote, and we will resist the rule because of that.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has asked for the opportunity to offer the measure that passed the Senate. They denied that in the Committee on Rules. We will present that on the floor again this morning. Today, unfortunately, we have done everything we can.

We can stop politics as usual, we as a body, if we want to. We can pass a non-controversial bipartisan bill to help the millions of Americans who are suffering through this recession. Make no mistake, these hard-working people need help now.

Remember, this recession started last March, nearly 1 full year ago, and a bad economy only got worse after September 11. Since that day, more than 1 million Americans have seen their unemployment assistance expire, and another 2 million workers will exhaust their benefits over the next 6 months. Today, almost 8 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work.

These are people who work hard and play by the rules. But now, through no fault of their own, they are out of work. They have got bills to pay and children to feed. They need a helping hand just to get through until they can find another job to support their families.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the Committee on Rules last night, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), testified that Republican leaders in the House are trying to help laid-off workers. They have tried before, he said, and they will keep on trying.

Well, as much as one might admire such persistence, Mr. Speaker, Americans who lose their jobs need more than "trying." "Trying" will not pay their rent. It will not buy you groceries. And it will not pay for your health care or prescription drugs. The truth is, what Republican leaders call "trying" is nothing more than partisan gamesmanship and politics as usual.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans can stop trying today, and instead can act to help laid-off workers. That is what the United States Senate did last week when it acted unanimously to provide 13 additional weeks of unemployment benefits to Americans who have lost their jobs in this recession, and that is what the Congress has done during the past five recessions.

Mr. Speaker, of course House Democrats would like to do much, much more than the simple measure passed by the Senate. We have tried repeatedly to expand eligibility for unemployment insurance and to ensure that you do not lose your health care when you lose your job. We have proposed fiscally responsible tax relief to stimulate the economy and give a boost to small business.

Democrats have reached out to find bipartisan consensus on these ideas. In fact, the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLEY) came to the Committee on Rules last night with a substitute motion that would have combined business depreciation relief with the extension of unemployment benefits, but Republican leaders refused to budge. They would rather play election-year politics than work together to restore the economy.

Mr. Speaker, we can stop that today. We can fill the most pressing need created by the recession. We can pass extended unemployment assistance so the President can sign it into law tomorrow, but for that to happen, Republicans will have to put politics aside for just a few hours this morning. They will have to stop using out-of-work Americans as pawns for their partisan games. They will have to stop holding laid-off workers hostage to the amendment the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) is offering today, a warmed-over version of the same old Republican plan that has failed twice before in the United States Senate.

Mr. Speaker, that Republican plan is not bipartisan. It will not do much to help the laid-off workers or provide economic stimulus. And because it will put Americans further in debt, it threatens Social Security and Medicare and is just plain dangerous to the economy over the long term.

But Republicans have the majority in the House. They can bring it up any time they want. Today, however, by attaching it to the bill passed by the Senate, Republican leaders are blocking immediate help for those Americans hardest hit by the recession.

Mr. Speaker, the choice we face this morning could not be more simple: Out-of-work Americans have been waiting months for assistance. If you defeat this rule, we can act today to give them the helping hand they need. But if you pass this rule and block the non-controversial bipartisan Senate bill, you will force laid-off workers to keep on waiting.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to show a little heart on this Valentine's Day. Do not hold laid-off workers hostage. Defeat the rule and provide them with the help they need now.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind all Members to avoid improper references to Senators, such as quoting remarks of Senators in the media.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN).

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that my friend from Texas thinks we should not try, that we should not try, to help those who are currently unemployed because of the events of September 11,

because of the recession, and we should not try to help people get a job.

People want a paycheck. Yes, we got to help those who are currently displaced by the horrible events of September 11 and the worsening economy that resulted, but ultimately we are going to get these people back to work. That is what they want, that is what they deserve, that is where they are going to get the dignity they want and the financial security they want.

On September 11 our economy got a whole lot worse. It was already struggling. Americans are now looking at this body for help. Not politics. They are looking for help, and we are going to try, and we are going to try and try and try.

This is the third time that we have brought to the floor a balanced package that helps those who are displaced. In fact, it helps those who are displaced who have lost their jobs a lot more than the clean unemployment insurance legislation that the gentleman just proposed. It does more than extend for 13 weeks. It does more to take care of their health care.

We are going to hear more about this later, but what we are proposing is something much more generous for those who have been unemployed, but also, very importantly, to get those folks back to work. A million people have lost their jobs.

So we are going to try. We are going to try and try again. Maybe the third time is a charm. Maybe Valentine's Day will bring something special. Maybe we can show a little heart today and help people, not just with their unemployment, but for them to get back to work.

It does two things. First it helps get the consumer back in the business. It helps give people some more money back in their own pockets to get this economy going. The economists we have talked to, and we have talked to dozens of them, all agree. We need to get the consumer back into the business of buying and getting this economy going from the bottom up. It does that.

It helps those who did not get tax relief last year because they do not pay Federal income taxes. Who can use it more than those people? They are going to get out there and spend that money. We want to help them to do it. It also helps those who are middle-income American families by accelerating the tax relief we passed last spring.

Second, it incentivizes businesses to go out and create jobs. Now, when I am home talking to my small-business people, they are very excited about what is in this package. They want to see an immediate expensing of 30 percent of anything that they buy. That is going to help create jobs. Small businesses are going to benefit directly by this.

This is not about politics; this is about jobs. This is a balanced package. I urge my colleagues to help every-

body, those who are unemployed, but also help those people who are currently employed whose jobs are at risk, to ensure that we can get people back to work and to do so quickly.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas, the ranking member, for yielding time.

Two hundred billion dollars and 10 years later, I predict for you that this measure that we are going to vote on in this bad rule will not have given one child hope. I cannot imagine how much cynicism it took to name this the "Hope for Children Act."

Last night House Members diligently studied, debated and approved new campaign finance laws for America, and the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) and I and others, met at 11:30 at night and reported out a rule that the majority of Members did not see then and have not seen now. It is a bill that Members are being asked to vote on this morning before they or their staffs have even had a chance to read the text of the bill.

□ 1045

Yesterday afternoon, the talk was that the House was going to vote on an extension of unemployment benefits. That is what the Senate did. This is a plan that is both bipartisan and bicameral that we could pass. In addition, economists and labor experts alike have pointed out that the extension of unemployment benefits is a true economic stimulus.

However, the bill that Members are being asked to vote on today is not just an extension of unemployment benefits; that is something, as I said, that the Senate passed. Instead, the majority has taken an issue as important as the extension of unemployment benefits and wrapped it up in a blanket of tax cuts to those who need them least. This bill is a third example of how the majority insists on playing politics with American lives. It is Lent season that began on yesterday. Maybe you all ought to give up the stimulus package for Lent, because it is not going to pass the Senate, and everybody over there and over here knows that.

At a time when our country's unemployment level is the highest it has been in more than a decade and workers who lost their job in the wake of September 11 will exhaust their 26 weeks of unemployment and insurance benefits beginning mid-March, it is shameful that Congress has not acted. The fact of the matter is, if this bill is approved, it will never go to President Bush's desk. Unemployment benefits will not be extended. On the contrary, the bill will return to the other body where it will meet its death and all of us know that.

My grandmother used to let me listen to a program on the radio called

"Let's Pretend" and that is exactly what we are doing here. I do not know when it is that we stopped pretending. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART) on that side and myself introduced H.R. 2946 that provides for human needs, dealing with education for health care coverage and providing a quality education for these children that this bill is supposed to give some hope to. Our bill extends unemployment and health care benefits, while also providing job training.

Mr. Speaker, we talk about jobs. Evidently that \$500 tax cut did not get to K-Mart and Toys-R-Us to be spent by us, because they seem not to be doing business so well.

We have opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to help Americans fulfill their human needs. Defeat this rule.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Had we had an opportunity to try to amend this bill that this rule provides for, I would have offered an amendment to lift the income tax on the unemployment compensation that many people have been receiving and, nevertheless, have to pay tax on it. Because of a quirk in the law of 1986, those unemployment benefits, the ones which we are discussing here today, are taxable.

My amendment to this rule would have provided for repealing the tax and make it retroactive through the year 2001. Why? Because in 2001, we began to see a creep-up of unemployment compensation claims as a result of the layoffs that were occurring. And that became exacerbated on September 11 and, what followed, because even more people, by the exigencies of what happened there, applied for unemployment compensation.

So what I plan to do is to entice all of my colleagues to get on a bill that we have introduced to reduce and to eliminate the taxes on unemployment compensation. This has an additional double benefit. If we remove the income taxes from the unemployment compensation benefits back to 2001, it constitutes a tax cut. That is an absolute tax cut in the image of what the President needs to stimulate the economy, because it will be cash remaining in people's pockets, especially those who are unemployed and are on unemployment compensation. Secondly, it is the fair and right thing to do. Why should we see a situation in which a person receives an unemployment compensation check and then has to pay tax on it?

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have been in this august body with great

pride for over 3 decades. I have seen some pretty political things happen on this floor on both sides of the aisle, but this has to be one of the most mean things that I have seen since I have been here.

The reason for that is that we are holding hostage millions of Americans that we promised early on that we were going to help. How many of my colleagues remember when we voted to give \$15 billion to bail out the airline industry? How dramatically the minority leader and the Speaker got on the floor and promised that we would provide health benefits and unemployment compensation to those people who, through no fault of their own, have lost their jobs and lost their health benefits. All of a sudden, this was folded into a stimulus package. We did not say that we had to pass obscene tax cuts to help these people. We said that standing alone, these were hard-working Americans that deserved help from their country during time of war and time of recession.

So each time we address this question, we have to find out how many billions of dollars of tax cuts we are prepared to absorb. What are we willing to do in order to bring these people along?

The chairman of the committee says he is going to keep doing it this way until they finally get it. Well, what is it that the other body has to get? Whether they are right, whether they are wrong, whether they are incompetent, the fact is, they have said that they have thrown up their hands in complete surrender as it relates to a stimulus package and sent over here with a unanimous vote the mere benefit of extending unemployment compensation for 13 weeks. Should they be proud of that? I think not. Should we be proud to accept that? I think not.

But worse than just going home and saying, that is all we could do is extend this, there are two things that are worse than that. One would be to do nothing. To say, because it was not enough, we in the Congress felt that we should do nothing. Because we did not provide for health benefits, we should do nothing. That would be worse.

But the second worse thing, the second painful thing is to be hypocritical enough to allow these wretched souls to believe that we are doing something to help them, knowing that this bill has been stacked to leave the House to face defeat because the Senate cannot and will not even take it up. Who knows this? Mr. Speaker, 435 Members of this House of Representatives know today that the Senate will not, and they would claim politically and parliamentarily, cannot take it up.

To give false hopes to these people is one of the meanest things that I have ever seen happen. And who are these people? Are they illegal aliens? Are they people who are not citizens? Are they threats to our national security? Are they terrorists? Are they people that get our vital patriotic juices up so that we are against them? Oh, no.

These are people that work every day, that have families, rent to pay, electricity to pay, mortgage payments, tuition. These are families that are breaking up all over America because of the burden of not being able to have the dignity of having a job.

Are we doing enough for them to give them unemployment benefits? Of course not. These people do not want handouts. They want a hand up. They want a job. But just because genius minds on the Republican side decide that the best way to give them a job is to give them refunds of tax benefits that they have paid; the best way to give them jobs is to make permanent the tax system sometime in 2011; the best way to give them jobs is to come up with a new health delivery system that destroys the employer-employee relationship.

Wonderful ideas, but what about the guy and the lady that has a family, that has lost their home, that has lost their hope, that has lost their reason for being and they are waiting for us just to help out a little bit. Are we going to give them sophisticated and complex reasons why we cannot help? What a rough day to be a Member of this House.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I always enjoy my colleague's description of legislation. It is difficult to recognize it when he finishes. I find interesting the fact that we are now reduced to simply saying that 13 weeks of unemployment insurance is the proper response to a Nation in need, not just those who are currently finding themselves, through no fault of their own, unemployed, but a business sector that does create jobs looking for help.

What the gentleman from New York did not tell us was that there are provisions in this bill to provide \$13.7 billion to people who do not pay income taxes and perhaps not even payroll taxes. This was a help as a stimulus to individuals who will clearly consume every dollar that they have been provided. The President supported this; we support it. It seems now our friends on the other side of the aisle have decided that is not necessarily a good idea. Oh, it may be a good idea, but it is not worth fighting for. The Senate has defined what it is that we can do. Unemployment insurance is all that we can do.

Well, I will tell my colleagues, on this side of the aisle we find that unacceptable. We provide unemployment insurance in this package in a way in which where, when States have more than 4 percent of unemployment, they do not just get the 13 weeks that the gentleman from New York is pleading for; they get 13 weeks after 13 weeks after 13 weeks, that is, a continued re-

newed 13 weeks if the State continues to have high unemployment. In other words, it takes unemployment insurance out of the political football category. We sent unemployment payments to the Senate in October of last year. We are now receiving their response in February. Who is at fault? We are. We can devise a system that takes unemployment insurance out of the political football business. If this is to become law, then a State in need for the rest of calendar year 2002 will automatically trigger the ability to receive 100 percent-funded Federal unemployment benefits.

But it seems to me also that the gentleman from New York failed to mention that we have what is called the "liberty zone package" here. The people from New York took a hit for all Americans. In this is a provision to help rebuild Lower Manhattan. I guess because the Senate said they did not want to do it, we should set that aside.

What we are really hearing from the other side is that what we ought to do is the lowest common denominator. That is not acceptable. Business needs some help, low-income individuals need some help. Those who are unemployed need some help. This package does it. Why do we not, instead of talking about how little we can do, look at this package as the appropriate response and tell the Senate what the Senate did was not good enough.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I have listened very patiently to my colleague and friend from California. What my colleague from California is urging is the old-fashioned game of chicken. Let us all play chicken with the Senate while people who are out of work do not get the 13 weeks of extended benefits. It is time for those kinds of games to stop.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

□ 1100

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill has two problems. The first problem is that the majority has written a brand-new stimulus bill costing at least \$150 billion over 10 years and brought it to the floor on the day that we are recessing for the President's Day holiday or work week. The Senate is, if they have not left already will be leaving soon, and so what happens is even if the House is to adopt this, the Senate is not going to take it up for at least another week and a half or longer. People who have been unemployed since last spring of 2001 are going to get nothing.

Now, we can argue over what should be in a stimulus package and what should not be in there; but the fact is we could very easily extend unemployment compensation for 13 weeks today, and it would be done for the time being until we get back. But the other side

does not want to do that because they want to continue the debate and the bickering that goes on, and I think that is a mistake.

The second problem is that no one is recognizing the fact that in the last year we have lost \$4 trillion in surplus value in this country and we are now eating into the Social Security surplus. And here is another \$150 billion. There are some good ideas in here. I like some of the ideas. But at some point somebody is going to have to pay for it. The taxpayers are going to have to pay for it. My children will have to pay for it, your children. We are just adding on to the debt again. Last year we were debating how quickly we could pay down the national debt. Now we are talking about adding another \$150 billion in debt and digging into Social Security.

In the long run that is not going to do anything. And so much of the stimulus package does not even occur until the out-years. The economy will be well out of a recession, I hope, by 2003, 2004. But this package is cutting into the surplus or what used to be the surplus all through those years.

I think we have two problems here. Let us pass an unemployment compensation extension today that can go to the President's desk today so we can help the people today, and we will come back after the President's Day work week and we can continue to go back and figure out how we do a bill and how we protect the taxpayers from a mounting public debt because of the loss of a surplus.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN).

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, this is the third time we have had to pass this stimulus bill. The gentleman from Texas claims that we are creating a log jam in our process in order to defeat the items in this bill. I think on the other hand it is the Senate that is creating the log jam. The Senate did not have the courage to pass more than 13 weeks of unemployment to this body. How many times are we going to have to pass this bill before we can get the Senate to wake up and break that log jam?

The Senate sent a bill back to us with 13 weeks of unemployment. No potential extension for States like my State, second highest unemployment in this Nation, Washington State. The bill that they sent over had no health care coverage. That is a huge problem. I have a problem, 7.1 percent unemployment in the State of Washington, and the Senate sends over to us a bill that gives those folks 13 weeks of unemployment insurance but no coverage for health care or for anything else.

I want to talk about this bill, Mr. Speaker. This bill contains a \$37 billion amount that would be used for retraining of folks who lost their jobs since last March 15, and includes over \$13 billion for health coverage alone. And we

do not do this coverage just for COBRA people, for people who worked for big companies who get off that job and can buy their own COBRA insurance. We also cover the people who work for small businesses, under 20 people, that do not have access to COBRA. That is very important. Our bill is much broader, much deeper.

Let us talk about these rich people whose marginal tax rate is being reduced. These marginal people are 660,000 entrepreneurs in my State of Washington alone. These rich people who are in the 27 percent rate bracket that we want to bring down immediately to 25, they are that single school teacher who is earning \$30,000 a year who cannot even afford to live in the community where her school exists and has to drive miles every day. This is the rich person that our opposition talks about, Mr. Speaker, that we are trying to help. You bet we are trying to help that person. We are trying to help that person in many different ways.

The reality is that the Senate has delayed this bill. For the third time we will send this bill back over to the Senate. We have a President who is willing to sign this bill, a bill that contains rebate checks for low-income working folks who did not get checks last year, a bill that includes accelerated depreciation so small businesses and businesses of every size can catch up and make purchases for their company and buy those computers which would help stimulate that portion of our economy. I would like to put death tax permanence in this bill, but we are keeping this bill clear so we can move it through as fast as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Senate to get off their chairs, to stand up for the people at home, the people who are going to lose their jobs in my district because of Boeing, the folks who are losing their jobs all over this country. See the wisdom of this bill and the delicate balance we have defined and pass this bill out as we pass it today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Members are reminded to not urge action on the part of the other body.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), who represents a number of unemployed people who used to work for Enron.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I believe what is recognized by the unemployment assistance provided by the other body is that we are in a crisis. We are in a recession. We helped the airlines; but yet with 12,000 and thousands of employees being laid off we did not help those employees. As the months and weeks got longer and longer, we saw more and more companies across the Nation laying off hard-working Americans.

More than 1 million jobless workers have had their unemployment benefits expire since September 11. And, Mr. Speaker, 2 million will likely exhaust their regular unemployment again in the first half of 2002, inability to pay mortgages and car notes and tuition payments and, most of all, health care.

What we are saying today, Mr. Speaker, if we are truly sincere about the thousands of ex-Enron employees that are laid off and all other employees across this Nation who are telling us that they will have no unemployment insurance, no ability to pay their health care in the next couple of months, let us pass a stand-alone bill.

I had last night, Mr. Speaker, an amendment that would have extended the unemployment benefits for a year. It was not tied to the unemployment percentages in your State. And the reason is if you are unemployed and your State happens to have a 4.10, 4.1, 4.2 unemployment rate, and it is higher than the baseline, you are still hurting. You still need the time. You still are unemployed. Yes, we want jobs. And I would like to join my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in establishing a premise upon which we can secure more jobs. But these are hard-working Americans who were laid off. They had jobs. They want jobs but they need to survive now.

Let us vote up or down on the unemployment stimulus package that deals with unemployment only, and let us make sure we get that passed. I would have wanted this amendment to be in, but it did not happen. And let us avoid exploding and taking away from the Social Security Trust Fund. Let us do it right and work together. I ask my colleagues to defeat the previous question in the rule so we can work on behalf of the workers of the United States of America.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule and of the underlying economic security and worker assistance act.

It is Valentine's Day, Mr. Speaker; but there is obviously not a lot of love in this room. And there should be. One million Americans have fallen into unemployment this year. While Congress focuses on issues that 1 or 2 percent of the American people think are urgent, a million American families are struggling under the weight of this recession. It is our hope on this side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, that the third time is the charm. But I want to speak specifically to several comments made by the gentleman from Texas in a passionate and typically eloquent way.

He accused this measure offered by the majority of being cynical. And I do not know, Mr. Speaker, I am new to this town, but it seems to me that what is more cynical: Trying to help

people that are unemployed by helping not only the wage earner but also the wage payer, or is it more cynical to offer a stimulus bill that does nothing for the people that you want folks to be hired back by?

And we have been accused of blocking today, Mr. Speaker. Again, I am new to Washington and I am from south of Highway 40, but it seems to me this is the third time we have passed a stimulus bill with benefits for the unemployed in it and it has been blocked, Mr. Speaker, somewhere else. And only in Washington, D.C. would you be accused of having tried thrice to accomplish something and now you are blocking it.

Should we do more? We have been accused by the gentleman from Texas. Well, we are. We are offering not just 13 weeks but we are triggering additional unemployment benefits and vouchers to pay 60 percent of the cost of health insurance coverage. And this business of using laid-off workers as pawns, who uses the hurting family as a pawn, the one who labors to meet their need for assistance today and a job tomorrow, or the person content with accepting uncompromising obstruction that does nothing to help the plight of the unemployed today?

I urge passage of the rule and this measure.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, the laid-off workers of America are waiting and waiting and waiting. They are waiting for help they need and have been promised time and time again. But it looks as if they will once again be held hostage by the majority leadership's decision to attach their economic agenda to a worker-relief bill.

In October we were promised, and displaced workers were promised, an assistance package as soon as Congress passed a bill to help the airline industry. Airlines got help; displaced workers did not. Broken promise.

In December we were promised, and displaced workers were promised, they would receive help. It did not happen. Broken promise. Even the President wants this Congress to pass a stand-alone worker-relief bill instead of continuing to play stimulus politics. I have here a chart that shows part of a letter from the President of the United States to me on December 11 on which he called on Congress to send him a stand-alone worker-relief bill regardless of the success or failure of any other elements of the economic stimulus measures now pending.

The last week the Senate passed worker-relief legislation; but instead of fulfilling the promise to displaced workers, House is still trying to get a so-called stimulus package and displaced workers are the victims once again. Broken promise.

Who are these displaced workers? These are people who just need assistance. They lost their jobs through no

fault of their own because of the recession or because of September 11. They were taxpayers before, and they will be taxpayers again just as soon as they find a job. But they need to be able to survive until they find that next job. 300,000 workers ran out of unemployment benefits in December. More ran out in January, and each month more will run out until we pass this package and give assistance to these people again.

Today we have the opportunity to expend for 13 weeks unemployed benefits. The President has asked for a stand-alone package. The Senate has passed it. Laid-off workers deserve it. Let us give them a helping hand. Let us vote against this rule. Promises made, promises broken. The American people are watching and the clock is ticking.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me time.

I am very impressed with the letter that my colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE), just placed before us. And I would commend it to my colleagues. He is absolutely right. The President said that by the end of the year he did want a package that would address the unemployment issue. But notice the next line in there. The President also insisted on having a health benefits package.

Guess what? The measure we are going to be voting on right here will help meet the demand that the President has put forward. It seems to me that we need to realize that if we were to wait on the other body for every action that we have taken, we would not have passed Trade Promotion Authority. We would not have passed an energy bill to help us attain domestic energy self-sufficiency. We would not have passed the faith-based legislation. We would not, as I was reminded last night, have passed the very important bipartisan election reform measure that came out of this institution.

It seems to me that we need to realize that the important thing for us to do right now is to focus not only on this very important issue of providing benefits to those who are suffering, those who are hurting, unemployment benefits and health benefits; but also we need to focus on what it is that will address this issue. And that is what the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the members of his committee have done, and that is job creation and economic growth.

We know full well that the President wants that because he understands that the only way that you are going to effectively deal with those who are hurting today is to create an opportunity for a job for them. And so tying the two together is something that is absolutely essential if we are going to address this in a long-run way. So I urge my colleagues to vote for this rule

and vote for the package that will allow us to provide unemployment benefits and health benefits for the American people along with the very important job-creation vehicle necessary.

□ 1115

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire about the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) has 12½ minutes remaining.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, last night the Republican leadership here in the House kept us until almost 3:00 in the morning in order to try to kill campaign finance reform, and this morning, a few hours later, they offer us this bill—proof positive of how desperate our Nation is for approval of campaign finance reform.

Today, of course, is Valentine's Day, but here in the House almost every day is Valentine's Day for special interest allies of this Republican leadership. They live and die by the motto, "friends help friends get tax breaks whenever they can."

Indeed, before the dust had settled over Ground Zero on September 11, within hours, the same folks that are promoting this bill were wrapping their old tax-break rhetoric in red, white and blue and claiming it was necessary in the war on terrorism.

Only a few days later they were working to repeal the alternative minimum tax to ensure that the appeal of President Bush for sacrifice in this Nation would be met by our largest corporations being willing to sacrifice by accepting a tax rebate check. Who do my colleagues suppose was leading that effort in the special interests? None other than Enron.

Cannot my colleagues imagine that call to Houston, "Kenny Boy, can you accept a mere \$254 million of taxes that Enron paid and could not avoid over the last 14 years as your share of sacrifice?" Is that enough sacrifice for Enron? And this morning, the same folks that were doing that, after a little public scrutiny of their proposed \$254 million gift for Enron, decided they could not repeal it. So they determined instead to repeal all the elements of the same tax, and they are willing to hold the unemployed workers of America, including unemployed workers at Enron, hostage so that Ken Lay, who still has six or seven houses to live in, and his company and other companies can share the sacrifice demanded in these difficult times by paying no taxes at all.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

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

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule and the underlying bill. It is interesting to listen to my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle make up excuse after excuse why we should do nothing about getting this economy moving again. We have to remember why we are here. Our Nation is at war against terrorism. We are building our homeland security, and we are in an economic recession, and winning the war against terrorism requires getting our economy moving again.

Almost a million Americans have lost their jobs since the terror attack on September 11, tens of thousands in the area that I represent around Chicago, and we know that terrorists directly attacked our economy.

We have to work in this Congress to help those who are unemployed. The plan that the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) has brought before us is more generous than what we passed before. It is more generous than what the Senate sent over last week, and I would note that no one falls through the cracks under this plan, and this plan also provides the opportunity to give confidence back to investors and consumers who lost it after the terror attacks.

Twice this House has acted to get this economy moving again. We must give workers the opportunity to go back to work, and that is why we need to pass this legislation again today.

Investment drove this economy in the past decade, creating hundreds of thousands of new jobs. The stimulus and economic security package that is before us today rewards investment and the creation of jobs. This plan includes the 30 percent expensing, accelerated depreciation as well as giving small business the opportunity to expense more, up to \$40,000, and when my colleagues think about it, what this means to workers is that when a business or employer buys a computer or buys a pickup truck, there is a manufacturing worker somewhere who made that product. There is also someone who is going to install it. There is someone who is going to service it, and, of course, someone who is going to operate that piece of equipment, and accelerated expensing and accelerated depreciation will help. It also helps homeland security, making it easier to afford safety and security equipment.

The bottom line is we need to get the economy moving again. Let us give American workers the opportunity to go back to work. Let us pass this bipartisan economic stimulus and economic security plan.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

That is very peculiar logic on the other side. The Senate has sent us a 13-week extension. If the other side does not want the 13-week extension, let us have a vote as the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has asked on the 13-week extension, and they can vote no. Let them vote no, but they do not have

the courage to do that. Instead they are denying us a vote on the 13-week extension in the guise of we have got something much better.

Well, something much better is not going to happen, and we can argue about whether it is better, but if they do not want the 13 weeks today, then let us have a vote on that, and let them vote no against the 13 weeks extension.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the bill that is before us today is almost savage in its insensitivity to the plight of American families who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, the plight of the American worker who lost their job before September 11 and found job-hunting much more difficult after September 11, the people who have lost their job since September 11 and do not qualify for any unemployment benefits because of all of the loopholes that have been riddled in this system. It is savage in its insensitivity to what these families are going through.

I have had an opportunity to meet with unemployed workers in Los Angeles and Indiana and New Jersey, people who have worked for 15 or 20 years, and their job disappeared through no fault of their own because of terrorism, because of an economic downturn, and now they find themselves without any resources. Unemployment is running out, 11,000 people a day. While my colleagues are on recess, 120,000 people will lose their unemployment benefits. More people exhausted their unemployment benefits in December than any time since 1973.

What does this Congress do? What does the Republican leadership do? It insists, it insists upon playing ping-pong back and forth with the future and the lives and the well-being of these American families.

Thirteen weeks of unemployment insurance for those people running out of unemployment who have exhausted their benefit is available today, but the Republican leadership is going to play ping-pong. We are going to send it back to the Senate and go home. Happy Valentine's Day.

Listen to the unemployed. Maybe my colleagues do not spend much time with them. Listen to the people who talk about invading their 401(k)s, their IRAs to try to save the mortgage, to try to say save their automobiles so they can continue to look for work. Listen to these individuals who are lining up never before in their life in food pantries so they can feed their families. Listen to the people who are working at the margins in the hospitality industry. They have no savings. They have no rainy day fund. They have no place to go, no credit. They were working at the margins. When that unemployment check stops, if even they are

qualified, the music stops for them and their families.

Listen to the young truck driver out there who is working for Sunkist when it went bankrupt, laid them off, 15 years. He finally bought a house in Los Angeles. Now he was scrambling, begging his extended family, his friends to meet the mortgage payment. He invaded his retirement to make the mortgage payment. All he did was lose much of his retirement value down the road. No insensitivity at all on my colleagues' part for these families, for these workers, for these employees who have been thrust into this system where they get no benefits. No, my colleagues are going to send the bill to the Senate and go home, to go home and turn their back on the American worker.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I actually had a written statement to present, but I have been listening to this debate, and frankly I am outraged.

As I listened to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) accuse us of turning our backs on the worker, I look at their side of the aisle and have seen how many times since last fall they have voted down or tried to vote down an economic stimulus package. As for the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) and his concern that there is not going to be a vote on that defenestrated piece of legislation that was sent over here from the Senate, let me help him with this.

The Senate will not even allow a vote on our stimulus package. They have been bottling this up now for months and months. Fifty bills held up in the Senate and they will not let them free, and frankly, it is on their heads what is happening to American workers, and I say this because in one region of my district alone the manufacturing sector has been hemorrhaging, a total of more than 4,000 jobs in less than 18 months. These job losses have dealt a \$100 million blow to our region's economy, and the picture throughout my district looks like the rest of western Pennsylvania and more and more like the rest of the country.

During a single week in December, the number of workers receiving unemployment benefits who could not find new jobs rose by over 300,000 to over 4 million, the biggest 1-week jump in 27 years, and meanwhile, the Senate and some of our friends on the other side of the aisle are playing the usual political game.

Every day we fail to sign the economic stimulus package into law that the President asked us to pass months ago, it is another day where a worker or a dozen workers or a hundred workers are laid off or a business closes its doors. The statistics do not tell the whole story. American workers need help. They need help now. We have neighbors in need. We should act. Pass

this legislation, get it done, get it to the President's desk as he has requested and as American workers need.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would again remind all Members to refrain from urging action or inaction by the Senate or characterizing Senate action or inaction.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, let me inquire about the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, we reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, what we are trying to accomplish today with the passage of this third stimulus package is to create jobs and help the unemployed. I have just recently read in our local Capitol Hill newspaper that Members from the majority party in the other body want stimulus. They are breaking with their party leadership in asking for stimulus legislation to pass because in their home States they have a lot of people who are losing their jobs. So what we are trying to accomplish today is to give one more chance at it, to give one more crack at it to try and do whatever we can to get Americans back to work, to help grow the economy.

Let us take a look at what is in this piece of legislation. We hear about all these impugned motives. We hear about all these bad consequences. What we are trying to accomplish is to pass the kinds of legislation that when they have passed in the past have grown the economy and gotten people back to work. We want to make it easier for employers to keep people employed. We want to make it easier for employers to invest in their businesses, to invest in their employees and hire people back to work. On top of it, for those people who have lost their jobs, we want to help them with their unemployment insurance and with health insurance.

The Senate failed to respond on these issues. I am sorry the other body, excuse me, Mr. Speaker, the other body failed to address the issue of getting people back to work and in helping dislocated workers pay for their health insurance or they are out of work.

What we are trying to accomplish here is a recognition of a fact that in recessions, unemployment lags on even well after recovery has taken place. In my home State of Wisconsin, we have an unemployment rate that is much higher than the national average. We have lost almost 50,000 jobs just in manufacturing in the State of Wisconsin. We are in trouble in the State

of Wisconsin, and we know that even though the Nation's economy may recover, we are still going to have a lot of layoffs, so that is why not just extending unemployment by 13 weeks, but allowing for those States that are still in trouble to extend it another 13 weeks beyond that.

Mr. Speaker, this is the right thing to do for our constituents. It is the right thing to do for the economy. It is common sense, and it is an appeal to the Members of the other body who want bipartisan success to get people back to work.

□ 1130

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The Chair would remind Members that the Senate and the other body are one and the same.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington State for yielding me this time.

This debate has been very interesting indeed. In fact, one of my friends from Texas came down, and, talking about Valentine's Day, offered his own rhetorical version of a Saint Valentine's Day massacre of the facts as they exist.

You see, my friends, not once, not twice, but on three occasions now we have brought a package that the President requested. My friend from Kansas had the letter. The President asked not only for unemployment benefits but for health benefits.

We cannot control what others on this Hill may do, nor is that our mission. Our responsibility is to produce today the best legislation we can that provides unemployment benefits, with a trigger, in case tough times continue, as the President stipulated, which expands health benefits to get the help to the people my friend from California spoke so eloquently about, and deals with the very people my very good friend from Texas talked about when he engaged in Enronomics.

And, oh, by the way, with all the talk of campaign finances, perhaps it would do good for everyone to listen. From opensecrets.org, my good friend from Texas, who engaged in the rhetorical bloodbath about Enron, has taken in the past few cycles \$4,850 from Enron. Those are the facts. And perhaps with his former profession, this is the undeniable evidence and the rest of the story.

As our second President, John Adams said, facts are stubborn things. How ironic it is that those who engage in the rhetorical wailing and gnashing of teeth will do everything, throw up any obstruction, make any excuse, offer any argument, . . . to try to deny the unemployed help.

Support the rule.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I demand that the words of the gentleman from

Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the words.

□ 1145

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if any of the words that I offered rendered some offense to anyone in this Chamber, I apologize and ask unanimous consent that they be stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Without objection, the gentleman's words "arguments that they are, in fact, personally involved in, and up to their necks in" will be stricken.

There was no objection.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINCHEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this is not really an insult of me or to the House, but to the 11,000 workers added to the rolls every day who are going without unemployment insurance and whose needs are being deliberately neglected by this House, and who will not receive any assistance as a result of the gamesmanship happening here today.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, there is nobody on this side of the aisle who believes that the extension of a mere 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefit is a comprehensive response to the present recession, but we do understand that it is an important part of any response, and we do understand, as my colleagues do, it is the only thing that we can do practically at this moment. We have a bill here in this House which extends 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits. We could pass that bill now.

But, Mr. Speaker, the majority side of the aisle will not put that bill on the floor. Instead, Members want to debate tax policy. We are happy to debate tax policy with the other side of the aisle. The other side of the aisle wants to pass a bill that will make it so that profitable corporations in America have no tax liability. They will pay no taxes to the Federal Treasury. Instead, that tax liability under the Republican proposal would inevitably be passed on to middle-income working people.

If my colleagues want to debate those kinds of issues, bring that bill to the floor. We are happy to debate it, but for God's sake, let us do the one thing we can do today to help the people that need help.

Every day 11,000 Americans exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits. We are leaving town today. The Speaker set the schedule. We are going on recess for 12 days. During that period of time, another 130,000 Americans will lose their unemployment insurance benefits. What are those Members

saying to them? Nothing. The other side of the aisle is turning their back on them. Let us do the one thing that we can do now that has practical benefit: Pass the unemployment insurance extender.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very impressed with the sudden interest in the economy for the liberal Democratic Party. This is really great. I just wonder, did they not know somehow there was a recession going on in October? Did they not know in December? I mean, what were they thinking when we had these opportunities to get America back to work? I know that the other side of the aisle has a lot of constituents who they think would rather have a government support check rather than a job opportunity.

The America I know would rather be working. The America that I know wants to help those who are unemployed when they need assistance. But the America I know would prefer to be working.

Mr. Speaker, back in October we had a great bill that was passed by this House, but like the energy bill, like the faith-based initiative, like bioterrorism insurance, like so many other things that were passed to the Members across the aisle in the other body, and it was killed in the name of partisanship because there seem to be some folks in Washington who would rather have a bad economy if that helps their particular party in the polls.

I am sad that workers and American people's lives are being played with in such a callous, political manner. This is the difference between two parties, two visions. One wants to get the economy going so there are jobs, like my friend Mark, who worked for International Paper for 18 years. His father had worked for them for 28 years. He got laid off in the downsizing back in July. Fortunately for him, his wife has a job at a bakery. He is working with her right now. They are getting by, but he wants to get back to work. His corporation says this bill would help them.

Or like my friend Bill, who is a small electrical contractor employing six to eight people in Savannah, Georgia. He wants to keep those six to eight people on his payroll working, but they have got to have work out there, jobs to go to. This would give them that opportunity.

This is about real people and real jobs, people who do not have business cards, people who do not give to PACs or necessarily belong and hang out with big unions, and people who do not come to Washington, D.C., and do not consider themselves Republicans or Democrats. They just want to work.

Mr. Speaker, our bill which we passed in October would have given them jobs, would have done it in December. Now we have got our third opportunity. Do

not strike out. Do not swing unsuccessfully three times. Let us get this thing done.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote "no" on the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment to the rule that will allow us to vote on a clean 13-week extension of unemployment benefits.

Mr. Speaker, we will be leaving for the district work period today and will be away for the next week. We need to fix the unemployment situation for the millions of Americans whose benefits have expired or will expire in the next few months.

This is not the time to bring to the floor a whole new stimulus package that the other body will not consider this week. Let us act now and help those who are unemployed in our Nation. Vote "no" on the previous question, and help our unemployed workers now.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment just prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I tend to be an optimistic person, and I believe that three times is a charm. We have been in a recession, we found out after the fact, since last March. It seems to me if we are going to get out of a recession in a comprehensive way, we need a comprehensive plan. We cannot be putting Band-Aids on every aspect of our economy.

What has not been said at all in this debate today, notwithstanding the fact that the other side has said that the stimulus package is dead, there were two members of the majority party in the other body that were chairmen, and they said maybe we ought to relook at a stimulus package. I am optimistic that the third time is a charm in this case, and I urge the Members to vote for the previous question and the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and move the previous question on the resolution.

The material previously referred to by Mr. FROST is as follows:

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert:

That upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes, be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table to the end that the Senate amendments thereto be, and the same are hereby, agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting, if ordered, on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 207, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 36]

YEAS—216

Aderholt	Goodlatte	Oxley
Akin	Goss	Paul
Armey	Graham	Pence
Bachus	Granger	Peterson (PA)
Baker	Graves	Petri
Ballenger	Green (WI)	Pickering
Barr	Greenwood	Pitts
Bartlett	Grucci	Platts
Barton	Gutknecht	Pombo
Bass	Hansen	Portman
Bereuter	Hart	Pryce (OH)
Biggert	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Billirakis	Hayes	Quinn
Blunt	Hayworth	Radanovich
Boehlert	Hefley	Ramstad
Boehner	Herger	Regula
Bonilla	Hilleary	Rehberg
Bono	Hobson	Reynolds
Boozman	Hoekstra	Rogers (KY)
Brown (SC)	Horn	Rogers (MI)
Bryant	Hostettler	Rohrabacher
Burr	Houghton	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton	Hulshof	Royce
Buyer	Hunter	Ryan (WI)
Callahan	Hyde	Ryun (KS)
Calvert	Isakson	Saxton
Camp	Issa	Schaffer
Cannon	Istook	Schrock
Cantor	Jenkins	Sensenbrenner
Capito	Johnson (CT)	Sessions
Castle	Johnson (IL)	Shadegg
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Shaw
Chambliss	Jones (NC)	Shays
Coble	Keller	Sherwood
Collins	Kelly	Shimkus
Combest	Kennedy (MN)	Shuster
Cooksey	Kerns	Simmons
Cox	King (NY)	Simpson
Crane	Kingston	Skeen
Crenshaw	Kirk	Smith (MI)
Culberson	Knollenberg	Smith (NJ)
Cunningham	Kolbe	Smith (TX)
Davis, Jo Ann	LaHood	Souder
Davis, Tom	Largent	Stearns
Deal	Latham	Sununu
DeLay	LaTourette	Sweeney
DeMint	Leach	Tancredo
Diaz-Balart	Lewis (CA)	Tauzin
Doolittle	Lewis (KY)	Taylor (NC)
Dreier	Linder	Terry
Duncan	LoBiondo	Thomas
Dunn	Lucas (OK)	Thornberry
Ehlers	Manzullo	Thune
Ehrlich	McCrery	Tiahrt
Emerson	McHugh	Tiberi
English	McInnis	Toomey
Everett	McKeon	Upton
Ferguson	Mica	Vitter
Flake	Miller, Dan	Walden
Fletcher	Miller, Gary	Walsh
Foley	Miller, Jeff	Wamp
Forbes	Moran (KS)	Watkins (OK)
Fossella	Morella	Watts (OK)
Frelinghuysen	Myrick	Weldon (FL)
Gallegly	Nethercutt	Weller
Ganske	Ney	Whitfield
Gekas	Northup	Wicker
Gibbons	Norwood	Wilson (NM)
Gilchrest	Nussle	Wilson (SC)
Gillmor	Osborne	Wolf
Gilman	Ose	Young (AK)
Goode	Otter	Young (FL)

NAYS—207

Abercrombie Hall (OH)
Ackerman Hall (TX)
Allen Harman
Andrews Hastings (FL)
Baca Hill
Baird Hilliard
Baldacci Hinchey
Baldwin Hinojosa
Barcia Hoeft
Barrett Holden
Becerra Holt
Bentsen Honda
Berkley Hooley
Berry Hoyer
Bishop Inslee
Blagojevich Israel
Blumenauer Jackson (IL)
Bonior Jackson-Lee
Borski (TX)
Boswell Jefferson
Boucher John
Boyd Johnson, E. B.
Brady (PA) Jones (OH)
Brown (FL) Kanjorski
Brown (OH) Kaptur
Capps Kennedy (RI)
Capuano Kildee
Cardin Kilpatrick
Carson (IN) Kind (WI)
Carson (OK) Kleczka
Clay Kucinich
Clayton LaFalce
Clement Lampson
Clyburn Langevin
Condit Lantos
Conyers Larsen (WA)
Costello Larson (CT)
Coyne Lee
Cramer Levin
Crowley Lewis (GA)
Cummings Lipinski
Davis (CA) Lofgren
Davis (FL) Lowey
Davis (IL) Lucas (KY)
DeFazio Luther
DeGette Lynch
Delahunt Maloney (CT)
DeLauro Markey
Deutsch Mascara
Dicks Matheson
Dingell Matsui
Doggett McCarthy (MO)
Dooley McCarthy (NY)
Doyle McCollum
Edwards McDermott
Engel McGovern
Eshoo McIntyre
Etheridge McKinney
Evans McNulty
Farr Meehan
Fattah Meek (FL)
Filner Meeks (NY)
Ford Menendez
Frank Millender-
Frost McDonald
Gephardt Miller, George
Gonzalez Mink
Gordon Mollohan
Green (TX) Moore
Gutierrez Murtha

NOT VOTING—11

Berman Moran (VA)
Brady (TX) Payne
Cubin Riley
Maloney (NY) Roukema

□ 1218

Ms. McCOLLUM changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LATHAM changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 206, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 37]

AYES—213

Aderholt Goode
Akin Goodlatte
Armey Goss
Bachus Graham
Baker Granger
Ballenger Graves
Barr Green (WI)
Bartlett Greenwood
Barton Grucci
Bass Gutknecht
Bereuter Hansen
Biggert Hart
Bilirakis Hastings (WA)
Blunt Hayes
Boehlert Hayworth
Boehner Hefley
Bonilla Herger
Bono Hilleary
Boozman Hobson
Brown (SC) Hoekstra
Bryant Horn
Burr Hostettler
Burton Houghton
Hulshof Royce
Hunter Ryan (WI)
Hyde Ryun (KS)
Isakson Saxton
Issa Schaffer
Istook Schrock
Jenkins Sensenbrenner
Johnson (CT) Sessions
Johnson (IL) Shadegg
Johnson, Sam Shaw
Jones (NC) Shays
Keller Sherwood
Kelly Shimkus
Kennedy (MN) Shuster
Kerns Simmons
King (NY) Simpson
Kingston Skeen
Kirk Smith (MI)
Knollenberg Smith (NJ)
Kolbe Smith (TX)
LaHood Souder
Largent Stearns
Latham Sununu
LaTourette Sweeney
Leach Tancredo
Lewis (KY) Tauzin
Linder Terry
LoBiondo Thomas
Lucas (OK) Thornberry
Manzullo Thune
McCrery Tiahrt
McHugh Tiberi
McInnis Toomey
McKeon Upton
Mica Vitter
Miller, Dan Walden
Miller, Gary Walsh
Miller, Jeff Wamp
Moran (KS) Watkins (OK)
Morella Watts (OK)
Myrick Weldon (FL)
Nethercutt Weller
Ney Wicker
Northup Wilson (NM)
Norwood Wilson (SC)
Nussle Wolf
Osborne Young (AK)
Ose Young (FL)

NOES—206

Abercrombie Blagojevich
Ackerman Blumenauer
Allen Bonior
Andrews Borski
Baca Boswell
Baird Boucher
Baldacci Boyd
Baldwin Brady (PA)
Barcia Brown (FL)
Barrett Brown (OH)
Becerra Capps
Bentsen Capuano
Berkley Cardin
Berry Carson (IN)
Bishop Carson (OK)

Delahunt LaFalce
DeLauro Lampson
Deutsch Langevin
Dicks Lantos
Dingell Larsen (WA)
Doggett Larson (CT)
Dooley Lee
Doyle Levin
Edwards Lewis (GA)
Engel Lipinski
Eshoo Lofgren
Etheridge Lowey
Evans Lucas (KY)
Farr Luther
Fattah Lynch
Filner Maloney (CT)
Ford Maloney (NY)
Frank Markey
Frost Mascara
Gephardt Matheson
Gonzalez Matsui
Gordon McCarthy (MO)
Green (TX) McCarthy (NY)
Gutierrez McDermott
Hall (OH) McGovern
Hall (TX) McIntyre
Harman McKinney
Hastings (FL) McNulty
Hill Meehan
Hilliard Meek (FL)
Hobson Meeks (NY)
Hinchey Menendez
Hinojosa Menendez
Hoeft Millender-
Holden McDonald
Holt Miller, George
Honda Mink
Hooley Mollohan
Hoyer Moore
Inslee Moran (VA)
Israel Murtha
Jackson (IL) Nadler
Jackson-Lee Napolitano
Neal Oberstar
Jefferson Obey
John Olver
Johnson, E. B. Ortiz
Jones (OH) Owens
Kanjorski Owens
Kaptur Pallone
Kennedy (RI) Pascarelli
Kildee Pastor
Kilpatrick Pelosi
Kind (WI) Peterson (MN)
Kleczka Phelps
Kucinich Pomeroy

NOT VOTING—15

Berman McCollum
Brady (TX) Payne
Buyer Riley
Conyers Roukema
Lewis (CA) Stump

□ 1229

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.

□ 1230

HOPE FOR CHILDREN ACT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 347, I call up the bill (H.R. 622), to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION OFFERED BY Mr. THOMAS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House concur in the Senate amendments with respective amendments as follows: