

Hall (NY) Matsui
 Hare McCarthy (NY)
 Harman McCollum (MN)
 Hastings (FL) McDermott
 Herseht Sandlin McGovern
 Higgins McIntyre
 Hill McNerney
 Hinchey McNulty
 Hinojosa Meek (FL)
 Hirono Meeks (NY)
 Hodes Melancon
 Holden Michaud
 Holt Miller (NC)
 Honda Miller, George
 Hooley Mitchell
 Hoyer Mollohan
 Inslie Moore (KS)
 Israel Moore (WI)
 Jackson (IL) Moran (VA)
 Jackson-Lee (TX) Murphy (CT)
 Jefferson
 Johnson (GA) Murphy, Patrick
 Johnson, E. B. Murtha
 Kagen Nadler
 Kanjorski Napolitano
 Kaptur Oberstar
 Kennedy Oliver
 Kildee Ortiz
 Kilpatrick Pallone
 Kind Pascrell
 Klein (FL) Pastor
 Kucinich Payne
 Lampson Perlmutter
 Langevin Peterson (MN)
 Larsen (WA) Pomeroy
 Lee Price (NC)
 Levin Rahall
 Lewis (GA) Rangel
 Lipinski Reyes
 Loeback Richardson
 Lofgren, Zoe Rodriguez
 Lowey Ross
 Lynch Rothman
 Mahoney (FL) Ruppersberger
 Maloney (NY) Ryan (OH)
 Markey Salazar
 Marshall Sanchez, Linda
 Matheson T.
 Sanchez, Loretta

NAYS—192

Aderholt Ehlers
 Akin Emerson
 Alexander English (PA)
 Bachmann Everett
 Barrett (SC) Fallin
 Bartlett (MD) Feeney
 Barton (TX) Flake
 Biggart Forbes
 Bilirakis Fortenberry
 Blackburn Fossella
 Blunt Foxx
 Boehner Franks (AZ)
 Bonner Frelinghuysen
 Bono Mack Gallegly
 Boozman Garrett (NJ)
 Boustany Gerlach
 Brady (TX) Gilchrest
 Broun (GA) Gingrey
 Brown (SC) Gohmert
 Brown-Waite, Ginny Goode
 Buchanan Goodlatte
 Burgess Graves
 Burton (IN) Hall (TX)
 Calvert Hastings (WA)
 Camp (MI) Hayes
 Campbell (CA) Heller
 Cannon Hensarling
 Cantor Herger
 Capito Hobson
 Carter Hoekstra
 Castle Hulshof
 Chabot Hunter
 Coble Inglis (SC)
 Cole (OK) Issa
 Conaway Johnson (IL)
 Crenshaw Johnson, Sam
 Culberson Jones (NC)
 Davis (KY) Jordan
 Davis, David Keller
 Deal (GA) King (IA)
 Dent King (NY)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Kingston
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kirk
 Doolittle Klein (FL)
 Drake Knollenberg
 Dreier Kuhl (NY)
 Duncan LaHood
 Lambert Lamborn

Rehberg Sensenbrenner
 Reichert Sessions
 Renzi Shadegg
 Reynolds Shays
 Roskam Shimkus
 Rogers (KY) Shuster
 Rogers (MI) Simpson
 Rohrabacher Smith (NE)
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (NJ)
 Roskam Smith (TX)
 Roybal-Allard Souder
 Royce Stearns
 Ryan (WI) Sullivan
 Sali Tancredo
 Saxton Terry
 Schiff Thornberry
 Schmidt Tiahrt

NOT VOTING—15

Andrews Cubin
 Bachus Davis, Tom
 Bishop (NY) Ferguson
 Bishop (UT) Granger
 Buyer Jones (OH)

□ 1150

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” 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.

RECOGNIZING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSS). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1038, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1038.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 3, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

YEAS—406

Abercrombie Bono Mack
 Ackerman Boozman
 Aderholt Boren
 Akin Boswell
 Alexander Boucher
 Allen Boustany
 Altmire Boyd (FL)
 Arcuri Boyda (KS)
 Baca Brady (PA)
 Bachmann Brady (TX)
 Bachus Braley (IA)
 Baird Brown (GA)
 Baldwin Brown (SC)
 Barrett (SC) Brown, Corrine
 Barrow Brown-Waite,
 Bartlett (MD) Ginny
 Barton (TX) Buchanan
 Bean Burgess
 Becerra Burton (IN)
 Berkeley Butterfield
 Berman Calvert
 Berry Camp (MI)
 Biggart Campbell (CA)
 Bilbray Cannon
 Bilirakis Cantor
 Bishop (GA) Capito
 Blackburn Capps
 Blumenauer Capuano
 Blunt Cardoza
 Boehner Carnahan
 Bonner Carney

Deal (GA) Kennedy
 DeFazio Kildee
 DeGette Kilpatrick
 Delahunt Kind
 DeLauro King (IA)
 Dent King (NY)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Kingston
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kirk
 Dicks Klein (FL)
 Dingell Kline (MN)
 Doggett Knollenberg
 Donnelly Kuhl (NY)
 Doolittle LaHood
 Doyle Lamborn
 Drake Lampson
 Dreier Langevin
 Duncan Larsen (WA)
 Edwards Latham
 Ehlers LaTourette
 Ellison Latta
 Ellsworth Lee
 Emanuel Levin
 Emerson Lewis (CA)
 Engel Lewis (GA)
 English (PA) Lewis (KY)
 Eshoo Linder
 Etheridge Lipinski
 Everett LoBiondo
 Farr Loeback
 Fattah Lofgren, Zoe
 Feeney Lowey
 Filner Lucas
 Flake Lungren, Daniel
 Fortenberry E.
 Fossella Lynch
 Foster Mack
 Fox Mahoney (FL)
 Frank (MA) Maloney (NY)
 Franks (AZ) Manzullo
 Frelinghuysen Marchant
 Gallegly Markey
 Garrett (NJ) Marshall
 Gerlach Matheson
 Giffords Matsui
 Gilchrest McCarthy (CA)
 Gillibrand McCarthy (NY)
 Gingrey McCaul (TX)
 Gohmert McCollum (MN)
 Gonzalez McCotter
 Goode McCrery
 Goodlatte McDermott
 Gordon McGovern
 Graves McHenry
 Green, Al McHugh
 Green, Gene McIntyre
 Grijalva McKeon
 Hall (NY) McMorris
 Hall (TX) Rodgers
 Hare McNerney
 Harman McNulty
 Hastings (FL) Meek (FL)
 Hastings (WA) Melancon
 Hayes Mica
 Heller Michaud
 Hensarling Miller (FL)
 Herger Miller (MI)
 Herseht Sandlin Miller (NC)
 Higgins Miller, Gary
 Hill Miller, George
 Hinchey Mitchell
 Hinojosa Mollohan
 Hirono Moore (KS)
 Hobson Moore (WI)
 Hodes Moran (VA)
 Hoekstra Moran (KS)
 Holden Murphy (CT)
 Holt Murphy, Patrick
 Honda Murphy, Tim
 Hooley Murtha
 Hoyer Musgrave
 Hulshof Myrick
 Inglis (SC) Napolitano
 Inslie Neal (MA)
 Israel Neugebauer
 Issa Nunes
 Jackson (IL) Oberstar
 Jackson-Lee (TX) Obey
 Jefferson Ortiz
 Johnson (GA) Pallone
 Johnson (IL) Pascrell
 Johnson, E. B. Pastor
 Johnson, Sam Payne
 Jones (NC) Pearce
 Jordan Pendergast
 Kagen Perlmutter
 Kanjorski Peterson (MN)
 Kaptur Peterson (PA)
 Keller Pickering
 Schultz

Waters	Westmoreland	Woolsey
Watson	Wexler	Wu
Watt	Whitfield (KY)	Wynn
Waxman	Wilson (NM)	Yarmuth
Weiner	Wilson (OH)	Young (AK)
Welch (VT)	Wilson (SC)	Young (FL)
Weldon (FL)	Wittman (VA)	
Weller	Wolf	

NAYS—3

Kucinich	Nadler	Paul
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NOT VOTING—22

Andrews	Forbes	Pryce (OH)
Bishop (NY)	Granger	Ramstad
Bishop (UT)	Gutierrez	Rangel
Buyer	Hunter	Rush
Cubin	Jones (OH)	Schwartz
Davis, Tom	Larson (CT)	Sires
Fallin	Meeks (NY)	
Ferguson	Petri	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes to vote.

□ 1157

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 180, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

□ 1200

RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5724, UNITED STATES-COLOMBIA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1092 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1092

Resolved, That section 151(e)(1) and section 151(f)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 shall not apply in the case of the bill (H.R. 5724) to implement the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 1092 relates to the consideration of H.R. 5724, the

United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement. The rule suspends the timelines for House consideration that are in the fast track law with respect to consideration of this specific trade agreement.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress have a fiduciary obligation to ensure that the legislation passed through this Chamber represents the best interests of those that sent us here, the American people. To outsource that very basic legislative responsibility is to advocate the duties constitutionally prescribed to our branch and raises questions as to why we are here in the first place. The situation we find ourselves in today deals directly with that issue.

The President has attempted to dictate the legislative schedule of the Congress according to his political calendar. Over the objections of congressional leadership, he sent Congress the Colombia Free Trade Agreement in an attempt to force consideration of the measure within 60 days by using a provision known as Trade Promotion Authority, or fast track.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to dispel a few myths about the action that we take today. The rule we are taking up today does not in any way affect the Colombia Free Trade Agreement. It simply removes the timeline for considering it. It gives the House of Representatives the right to schedule when the agreement is undertaken.

There are some who have called into question whether Congress has the right to suspend fast track procedures for trade agreements. One need look no further than the Trade Act of 1974, the legislation that establishes fast track, to see that the very statute itself allows that, like any rule of the House, fast track procedures can be suspended.

We have also heard some raise questions about what consequences our action here today will have on the Senate's consideration of the Colombia Free Trade Agreement. The answer is, it will have no effect.

The rule today was necessitated by the partisan and irresponsible actions of the President. Instead of working with Congress to reach agreements on this accord, he instead took the unprecedented step of sending the Colombia trade deal to Congress over the objection of congressional leaders.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have been promised a lot when it comes to trade. However, in a country whose economy has been devastated by ill-conceived trade deals, it can only be expected that the American people will remain wary. The promise of good-paying work on the horizon has consistently been dashed by the reality of job loss.

Last Friday's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, and more jobs, over 80,000, were lost last month alone. It is yet another indicator of the worsening economic situation facing millions of America's families. Each day it becomes clearer that our country is teetering on the edge of economic dis-

aster, and, for millions, financial ruin is just around the corner. It is simply not the right time to move forward with this trade agreement.

The American people deserve an agreement that actually responds to the needs of the American worker, not makes promises that will not be met. By passing the rule today, we will no longer be bound by arbitrary deadlines and the House can bring up the agreement at the appropriate time and under the appropriate conditions.

Mr. Speaker, there is yet another reason why this free trade agreement is untimely and requires additional consideration moving toward passage. We have been promised time after time in trade legislation that there would be side agreements protecting the life and work of labor, that there would be environmental safeguards, that there would no longer be child labor. None of that has come true.

And it certainly makes one suspicious on this trade bill also because of the number of trade unionists who have been murdered. This makes the Colombia Free Trade Agreement hard to justify, given the continued violence against the union leaders, subsistence farmers, indigenous people and Afro-Colombians.

While President Uribe has made some progress, systematic killings are still far too prevalent to warrant the passage of this bill. Persecution of trade unionists is well-known because since the beginning of this year, 12 have already been murdered. Rewarding the Colombia Government with this bill under those conditions eliminates any leverage the U.S. Government has to improve the respect for human rights and the rule of law in the future.

To push forward at a time of economic insecurity is simply irresponsible for working families at home. To push forward in the midst of gross violations of human rights in Colombia is simply wrong.

It is the prerogative of Congress to suspend fast track if the timing necessitates it and only when it is in the best interests of the American people. By passing the rule today, we are reestablishing the House of Representatives as coequal to the President, and, in doing so, we are standing up for America's working families.

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

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

I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to my very good friend, the distinguished Chair of the Committee on Rules, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen many, many unexpected political alliances that have been formed over the past years that I have been privileged to serve here, but I never expected to be taking up a rule that aligns with the goals of Hugo Chavez and South American narcoterrorists.

The U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement would deliver a significant blow