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RESTORATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. LEVIN, Mr. Speaker, pursuant to H. Res. 1495, I call up the bill (H.R. 5618) to continue Federal unemployment programs, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1495, the amendment printed in House Report 111-519 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H. R. 5618

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Section 4007 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “June 2, 2010” each place it appears and inserting “November 30, 2010”;

(B) in the heading for subsection (b)(2), by striking “JUNE 2, 2010” and inserting “NOVEMBER 30, 2010”;

(C) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “November 6, 2010” and inserting “April 30, 2011”.

(2) Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111-5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; 123 Stat. 444), is amended—

(A) by striking “June 2, 2010” each place it appears and inserting “December 1, 2010”;

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “November 6, 2010” and inserting “May 1, 2011”.

(3) Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “November 6, 2010” and inserting “April 30, 2011”.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

“(F) the amendments made by section 2(a)(1) of the Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 2010; and”.

(c) CONDITIONS FOR RECEIVING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—Section 4001(d)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting before “shall apply” the following: “(including terms and conditions relating to availability for work, active search for work, and refusal to accept work)”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Continuing Extension Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-157).

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION WITH REGULAR COMPENSATION.

(a) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT INELIGIBLE BY REASON OF NEW ENTITLEMENT TO REGULAR BENEFITS.—Section 4002 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252;

26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION WITH REGULAR COMPENSATION.—

“(1) If—

“(A) an individual has been determined to be entitled to emergency unemployment compensation with respect to a benefit year,

“(B) that benefit year has expired,

“(C) that individual has remaining entitlement to emergency unemployment compensation with respect to that benefit year, and

“(D) that individual would qualify for a new benefit year in which the weekly benefit amount of regular compensation is at least either \$100 or 25 percent less than the individual’s weekly benefit amount in the benefit year referred to in subparagraph (A), then the State shall determine eligibility for compensation as provided in paragraph (2).

“(2) For individuals described in paragraph (1), the State shall determine whether the individual is to be paid emergency unemployment compensation or regular compensation for a week of unemployment using one of the following methods:

“(A) The State shall, if permitted by State law, establish a new benefit year, but defer the payment of regular compensation with respect to that new benefit year until exhaustion of all emergency unemployment compensation payable with respect to the benefit year referred to in paragraph (1)(A);

“(B) The State shall, if permitted by State law, defer the establishment of a new benefit year (which uses all the wages and employment which would have been used to establish a benefit year but for the application of this paragraph), until exhaustion of all emergency unemployment compensation payable with respect to the benefit year referred to in paragraph (1)(A);

“(C) The State shall pay, if permitted by State law—

“(i) regular compensation equal to the weekly benefit amount established under the new benefit year, and

“(ii) emergency unemployment compensation equal to the difference between that weekly benefit amount and the weekly benefit amount for the expired benefit year; or

“(D) The State shall determine rights to emergency unemployment compensation without regard to any rights to regular compensation if the individual elects to not file a claim for regular compensation under the new benefit year.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to individuals whose benefit years, as described in section 4002(g)(1)(B) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note), as amended by this section, expire after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. REQUIRING STATES TO NOT REDUCE REGULAR COMPENSATION IN ORDER TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDS UNDER THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

Section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) NONREDUCTION RULE.—An agreement under this section shall not apply (or shall cease to apply) with respect to a State upon a determination by the Secretary that the method governing the computation of regular compensation under the State law of that State has been modified in a manner such that—

“(1) the average weekly benefit amount of regular compensation which will be payable during the period of the agreement occurring on or after June 2, 2010 (determined dis-

regarding any additional amounts attributable to the modification described in section 2002(b)(1) of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111-5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note; 123 Stat. 438)), will be less than

“(2) the average weekly benefit amount of regular compensation which would otherwise have been payable during such period under the State law, as in effect on June 2, 2010.”.

SEC. 5. PROCEDURES.

Section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note), as amended by section 4, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) PROCEDURES.—Any state with an agreement under this Act shall implement reasonable procedures to—

“(1) ensure that benefits under this Act are not provided to any person who appears on any current list of known or suspected terrorists provided to the State by any government agency;

“(2) ensure that benefits under this Act are not provided to any individual convicted of a sex offense against a minor (as such terms are defined in section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911)); and

“(3) ensure that the State is enforcing requirements under subsection (f) of this section to bar unauthorized aliens from receiving emergency unemployment compensation under this Act.

SEC. 6. BUDGETARY PROVISIONS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO.—The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ‘Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation’ for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

(b) EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.—Sections 2 and 3—

(1) are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-139; 2 U.S.C. 933(g));

(2) in the House of Representatives, are designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles; and

(3) in the Senate, are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, during the rule, a Member of the minority came here regarding the plight of millions of unemployed who were losing their unemployment insurance, saying that he came to the floor with a heavy heart. I think the unemployed and all of America welcome heavy hearts, but if there isn’t a helping hand, a heavy heart doesn’t work. So, within this framework, I want to list very briefly the basic facts for everyone to consider and for all of our country to hear.

The 1.7 million unemployed workers, unemployed through no fault of their

own and who are looking for work, will have lost their benefits by the end of this week—1.7 million. By the end of next week, if there is not action, 2.1 million. By the middle of July, when Congress can address this issue again, 2.5 million. The average unemployment insurance in this country is about \$300 a week. That is about half of the previous wage on average, and for a family of four, that average check is only 74 percent of the poverty level. That should refute the notion that those who are unemployed, who have no benefits, who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, are not looking for work.

Indeed, the figure is very clear. For every job available, there are five unemployed workers. There is one other fact because this has been raised. It is the notion that this is unfunded. By the way, that is provided as an emergency under statutory PAYGO. Under both Democratic and Republican Congresses, under both Democratic and Republican administrations, UI has been extended on an emergency basis. It is hard to understand how anybody can come to this floor and say for 1.7 million people and their families this is not an emergency. There is no excuse for voting “no.”

It is said that the Senate is out of session. We must send this so that it is the first item of business they take up when they return.

I will finish with this: it did not pass the Senate last night. The only reason was that there could not be found more than two Republicans to vote for this extension. That is a shame, and it is shameful. We need to, within our ranks in this House, lift that shame off the shoulders of everybody in this institution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say to my friend from Michigan that not even Democrat Senator BEN NELSON supported the bill last night. I know my friend is trying to paint this as a totally Republican issue, but there were Democrat Senators who didn't support the bill, and I mentioned one of them.

Let me just say that I realize this is about Republicans and Democrats who care about the future of this country. Yet it is said that Albert Einstein once defined insanity as doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result. Well, that's exactly what the Democrats are doing today—trying to pass, for the third time, an unpaid-for extension of unemployment benefits that the Senate Republicans and Democrats—and the American people—have repeatedly rejected. In fact, just last night, the Senate again said, thanks, but no thanks, to this fiscal insanity. Democrats should put an end to this sham and should pay for this \$34 billion spending bill so unemployed Americans can get the help they deserve.

Let me be clear: I support and Republicans have supported extending unem-

ployment benefits, but we must not do so at a cost to the deficit, to the economy, and to future generations. Our inability to get our fiscal house in order isn't just damaging future generations; it is wreaking havoc on job creation today. Surely, if Congress can find money to protect doctors, then we can find money to protect the unemployed.

On Tuesday, the House defeated this same bill, one that would add \$34 billion to the deficit under a process that banned any amendments, including any efforts to pay for this bill. Again today, we are on the floor, under a process that bans all amendments. Any attempt for us to offer a way to pay for this legislation is banned under the Democrat autocratic rule of this House.

The only way we can address this issue is to offer a motion to recommit to actually pay for benefits. There is a way to pay for this spending, and it is something we ought to do. Any Member who is serious about reining in the deficit should vote in favor of this MTR. There is an inability or an unwillingness—or both—on the part of the Democrats to pay for this bill. Unemployment benefits have been expired for almost a month, leaving hundreds of thousands of long-term unemployed people without the benefits they need, and that number grows every week.

Let me repeat that fact. Americans are not receiving their unemployment checks because Democrats refuse to pay for these benefits at a time of record Federal deficits.

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As I said on Tuesday, the American people know it isn't right to simply add the cost of this spending to our already-overdrawn national credit card. They want us to help those in need, but they also know that someone has to pay when government spends money. That assistance must not put our fiscal house as a nation in even worse shape, and we are already in terrible shape.

The stimulus hasn't worked. In its wake, nearly 3 million private-sector jobs were lost, unemployment soared to 10 percent nationwide, and 48 out of 50 States lost jobs. The American people should not be punished for the failure of the stimulus, and our children and grandchildren should not be punished for the failure of this Congress to act in a fiscally responsible manner.

Even the administration has agreed in the past that paying for unemployment benefits, and I quote, “is fiscally responsible, and that fiscal responsibility is central to the medium-term recovery of the economy and the creation of jobs.”

That is a quote from the Statement of Administration Policy on a bill last fall extending these same benefits, the only one of eight unemployment extensions so far that was fully paid for.

So let's heed their admonition. Reject this bill, as the Senate already has, and vote to support the unemployed in favor of a fiscally responsible

way by supporting the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. LEVIN. It is now my privilege to yield 5 minutes to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT).

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we are back today to try again to do the right thing for America's unemployed workers and the right thing for our economy.

Two days ago the Republicans in the House voted down a bill to continue unemployment benefits for anyone because they had lost their job through no fault of their own. But just last night the Republicans in the other body followed suit, blocking legislation again that would have restored and continued benefits. Their opposition was based on the fact that we have just heard a long speech about, it wasn't paid for. What a joke. It wasn't paid for.

This is support that is going to hard-working Americans who have played by the rules, paid into the system, and maybe were making \$50,000, \$60,000 a year a few weeks ago. These people who spend every day looking for work and have sent out hundreds of resumes, many of which are not even responded to, they paid for this by paying taxes in the past. And with five people competing for every available job, they simply cannot find work, no matter how qualified and educated they are, in the worst economy in 70 years.

Republicans seem like they could care less. They claim we cannot afford to help the unemployed. Well, you have to forgive my shock in hearing this, since they had no problem with spending \$1 trillion on two wars, not one penny of which was paid for. They voted for all those wars. Now they say they can't afford to help unemployed Americans.

The Bush administration presided over the implosion of the housing market and a world economic collapse. Greece, Ireland, and Iceland, you look around the world, they came in that era, they asked for bank bailouts. I remember Secretary Paulson in here with his one sheet of paper asking for \$700 billion, none of it paid for, to bail out banks and insurance companies. And Republicans were happy to provide two massive tax cuts for the wealthy that also weren't paid for. And yet now they say we can't afford to help the unemployed.

Republicans have spent money like kids in a candy store when they were in charge, but now they say there is nothing left for unemployed Americans. Republicans spent years helping Bush turn the largest budget surplus in our Nation's history into the biggest deficit. But today they claim they are defenders of our budget, and they say we can't help the unemployed. They can help them on the top, but they can't help the people on the bottom. They can stand quietly while the bankers pass out bonuses by the billions to

their managers, and we don't have a nickel for the unemployed.

Here is the bottom line: If we fail to act, nearly two million Americans will have lost their unemployment benefits by the end of this week, and that number will grow higher in the weeks to come. More homes will go into foreclosure, because if you don't have money, you don't pay your rent. Consumer demand will decline and more people will permanently be out of the labor force.

All of this is bad for the economy—never mind the unemployed, just think about the economy—and that is ultimately bad for the Federal budget. Not one Democrat in this room, including me, wants to add a cent to the deficit. We don't want to do this. But we also know it is the right thing to do now, helping millions of Americans keep their heads above water while they desperately look for work.

Last night, millions of families in every corner of America had trouble putting dinner on the table because of this foolishness. I don't know how anyone is going to go to a Fourth of July parade or picnic after voting "no" on this, but I am sure you will. It is hypocritical and it is callous.

In case you missed yesterday reading *The New York Times*, I suggest you find a copy and take a look at the editorial. They wrote on unemployment, "Deficits matter. We all agree on that. But not more than economic recovery and not more urgently than the economic survival of millions of Americans."

I sincerely hope these words affect somebody in this body. And when you go to that Fourth of July parade, don't be surprised at the response you may get if you vote "no" on this.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 3 minutes to a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

Mr. LINDER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are asked to believe that \$34 billion in spending in this new bill is an emergency and thus need not be paid for. But since this is the eighth extension of UI benefits in the past 2 years, Members need to ask, can the eighth bill do anything that is still really a budget emergency?

In those two years, and counting the bill before us, we will have spent \$125 billion in Federal tax dollars for UI benefits. We have paid for exactly \$2 billion of that, and done so by raising taxes on jobs. That is a lot of unpaid-for emergency spending. All because of a bankrupt ideology on the other side that thinks the unemployed are somehow helped more when we use borrowed money to provide benefits than when we cut some other spending to actually pay for them.

In the real world, people set priorities. They buy one thing, but not another, if they can't afford both. But in this House, which can't be bothered to

consider a budget even in time of record deficits and debt, setting priorities is far too much to expect.

Yet that sort of priority setting is exactly what we were promised with the Democrats' PAYGO rules. Here is how the President said they would work. "Now Congress will have to pay for what it spends, just like everybody else. After a decade of profligacy, the American people are tired of politicians who talk the talk but don't walk the walk when it comes to fiscal responsibility."

Despite that lofty rhetoric, Democrats included an emergency spending trapdoor in their PAYGO rules, so something that is used to declare an "emergency" doesn't have to be paid for.

The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, earlier this week repeatedly said there were no excuses for not supporting this legislation, but excuses and tax hikes are all the other side offers when it comes to actually paying for their spending. What is the excuse for that—that there is not enough spending around to cut? Tell that to one of your constituents over the next week.

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Fortunately, the American people are catching on. Last week, leading employers noted the Democrats' policies, including this record accumulation of debt, are hostile to job creation, and more people think Elvis is alive than believe Democrats' trillion-dollar stimulus created jobs. Unemployed workers want real jobs, not 2 years of unemployment benefits. But all this Congress offers is more debt and ultimately more pink slips. That is hardly what the unemployed need.

I urge Members to oppose this bill and insist that any further spending is really paid for. That is the only hope for turning this economy around and actually creating jobs that Americans need.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak for the unemployed. I've had more calls in my office in the last 2 weeks from those who have run out of benefits. That's a fact of life. The last speaker who talked about the unemployed and that they are better off without us helping them, figure that out. The unemployed are better off when they can put food on the table for their families. The unemployed are better off when they can pay their rent. That's when the unemployed are better off. And that doesn't happen by osmosis.

This legislation is incredibly important because millions of Americans woke up this morning and will not be able to pay their rent, will not be able to pay their electric bill, will not be able to do at the grocery store what needs to be done.

For years, there were policies that placed the extraordinarily wealthy

people of this country—the big banks, the well-connected—above seniors, above the middle class, above the American people. Just today, at one of the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission's hearings, you should have watched it when these guys wiggled in their chairs in answering the questions of the Commission of how we got into this mess.

Look, there's enough blame to go around on both sides. But you guys were in charge—not us. Remember, 8 million jobs, millions of people's retirements lost, because of the recklessness of Wall Street. And we can't dig down and help those people who are unemployed—the extent of the time of unemployment we haven't seen in so many years. But if you go back to 2005, when we were warned of the clouds that were heading towards us, you will remember in those 2 years before that, 2003 to 2005, the average salary and wage went down 1.5 percent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. PASCRELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. PASCRELL. During that period of time, which was a bellwether for what was going to happen—which was a distant early warning signal—why we couldn't understand where is this money going if everybody's making profits? And then we examined the record. Where was it going? It was going to corporate profits because nobody was watching. There was no oversight.

These unemployed are suffering because of those profits in times where we were starting to tighten our belt and understand what was coming our way. The emergency unemployment compensation program began to phase out at the end of May, so this bill will retroactively restore those necessary benefits.

This is dignity we're talking about. This is a man or woman looking at their families and saying, We are going to eat tomorrow; we are going to pay the electric bill; and we are going to pay the rent. I think this is important and critical.

After two wars and after two massive tax cuts to help the rich—that you never paid for—you have the nerve to tell the unemployed people in this country that you must be wanting to be unemployed. "I'm sorry, we cannot help you." But if you're part of corporate America and you stuck it to the Americans in the middle class of this country and the poor, "That's all right. We'll find a way to bail you out."

Let's make sense. Let's be fair.

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

I would say to my friend from New Jersey, we agree this is important.

This is important. This is so important that we believe that we should pay for this. And let me just quote the majority leader, who was on ABC's This Week, said, "There is spending fatigue across the country." His words. And that he's encouraging the administration to look at last year's \$787 billion stimulus package to see if some money can be redirected.

I would just say, if this is so important, why not let us offer an amendment to use the unspent stimulus dollars to cut some other wasteful part of government to find some way to pay for this important program.

That's all I say. If we could just get an agreement to offer an amendment to do that and move forward. But no, this bill comes to the floor under the most restrictive rule the House can possibly pass. We cannot offer any amendments. If this is that important, why not let us offer an amendment to find some way to pay for this bill?

At this time I yield 2 minutes to a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Louisiana, Dr. BOUSTANY.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I agree with my ranking member's remarks here. The gentleman from New Jersey made a very compelling emotional argument. We all agree that we have to do something. But the American people want us to pay for this. They have been speaking very loudly and very clearly. They're tired of the fiscal irresponsibility.

Now our friends across the aisle here predicted that their trillion-dollar stimulus would create 3.7 million jobs. Since then, what have we seen? Let's look at the record. Debt has grown by \$2 trillion and nearly 3 million jobs have been lost, with unemployment hovering just under 10 percent.

I think if our friends across the aisle would take the time and talk to the job creators in this country—the small business owners, the entrepreneurs—what they would find is that these tax-borrow-spend policies are creating tremendous uncertainty for the job creators—small business owners across this country. And these policies are leading to more unemployment and more debt. Look at what the administration is advocating—a job-killing moratorium on exploration for oil in the deep water. This is going to kill potentially a couple hundred thousand jobs on the gulf coast. We need to get back to some real debate on these issues here.

Now what does this bill do? It's \$34 billion to extend the unemployment benefits. But it's not paid for. The American people want these policies paid for. And there's no reason why this couldn't have come to the floor with the opportunity for us to amend it and to have a real debate over some of the merits of this amendment of how we can pay for this. It's just not right. More debt, more uncertainty, more unemployment, higher taxes. The American people deserve better.

Mr. LEVIN. I want to read quickly a report from the CBO regarding the recovery program, and I quote:

"It increased the number of full-time equivalent jobs by 1.8 million to 4.1 million compared with those amounts that would have been otherwise."

I now yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), a very able member of our Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today we have been given another chance to do what is right for our unemployed brothers and sisters. We must extend unemployment insurance. It is the right thing to do. It is the moral thing to do. It is the compassionate thing to do.

Those of you who have said that the unemployed are lazy or want a hand-out should be ashamed of yourselves. This is not a hand-out. People have paid into the system their whole working lives. The unemployed in this country want to work, they are desperate to work, and we must help them get by.

I challenge each of you who plan to vote "no" to come to Georgia. Go into your own districts. I challenge you to look people in the eye and tell them that you voted "no." I challenge you to tell the people that you value ideology more than empathy and compassion for your fellow man.

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Tell them as they swallow their pride that you don't care, that you don't have a heart, that you don't have any feeling. Explain to them why you voted "yes" for war funding and "yes" for tax breaks for the rich but "no" for hardworking Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own. It is wrong, just plain wrong.

The time is always right to do what is right. Do not be afraid to be compassionate. Do not be afraid to vote with your heart and your conscience. Vote to extend unemployment, and extend it now. Do it for the people.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. CAMP. At this time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HELLER), a distinguished Member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HELLER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Last night, Mr. Speaker, I did a telephone town hall meeting in my district with more than 13,000 people on that telephone line with me. Hundreds of them wanted to ask questions. Obviously, I couldn't get to all of them, but of those that I could get to, 50 percent of them wanted to ask about unemployment. One woman said that without an unemployment extension, she wouldn't be able to pay for her car registration, her insurance, and was likely to lose her home soon. She worried about foreclosure and asked, if she couldn't register her car, how was she supposed to look for a job? Others had

similar stories about the sacrifices that they needed to make in these tough times.

These same Nevadans also know that the stimulus hasn't worked. President Obama promised no more than 8 percent unemployment. Maybe I'm confused. Maybe he meant 9 percent or 10 percent or 11 percent. Maybe he meant 12 percent, but that doesn't even reach the level of unemployment in my State of Nevada at 14 percent. I even have counties in my district north of 18 percent unemployment.

Now, I'm one of many Republicans who support helping long-term unemployed people and have voted repeatedly to extend these benefits. As I mentioned, the largest county in my district, Washoe County, has 13.3 percent unemployment. Clark County—for decades, the fastest-growing county in my State, home of Las Vegas, two-thirds of the State's population—has an unemployment rate of more than 14 percent. And, as I mentioned, some counties 15 percent, 16 percent, even 18 percent unemployment.

This is unacceptable because these aren't just numbers. These are people. These are families who are hurting, losing their homes, unable to pay their bills, struggling to provide for their children. But even facing these serious problems, Nevadans know that the majority party either doesn't know or can't admit that Obama economics is killing jobs.

Crippling debt is not the answer. The assistance we provide should not put our fiscal house in even worse shape. Members on both sides support helping the unemployed, but many Members oppose adding an additional \$34 billion to our \$13 trillion mountain of debt, as this legislation does. There is an alternative. Use the unused, failed stimulus money to pay for this extension.

There is a bill at the desk. Pass it, and we can all go home knowing that we have done the responsible thing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAMP. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HELLER. Thank you.

We can go home, having done the responsible thing and knowing that we have helped all Americans.

Most importantly, it's long past time for Congress to finally get serious about creating jobs. My constituents want paychecks, not unemployment checks. They want startups, not bailouts. And they want hand-ups, not handouts.

Americans are disappointed with a government that has grown so big, promised so much, yet has delivered so little.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of the proceedings is a violation of the Rules of the House.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I thank the chairman for yielding.

You know, I've been told that if you don't want to do something, any excuse is good enough. And every time I hear my colleagues talk about paying for this and paying for that, I'm reminded of Frederick Douglass, who used to say that he knew one thing, if he didn't know anything else. That is that in this world, you may not get everything that you pay for, but you certainly will pay for everything that you get; and, if you don't pay one way, then you're going to pay another way.

Well, I can tell you that the people who are unemployed have already paid because they've already worked. They've already paid into the system. And I can wonder how we're going to feel when we go to our parades on the Fourth of July, when we're singing patriotic songs—"My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty"—and when we talk about all of the freedoms that we have, we've got 1.7 million people who are free to be broke, who are free to be unemployed, free to be hungry, free to be living in misery, wondering where their next meal is going to come from. How do they pay the rent? How do they keep their kids in school?

Well, I can tell you, I can't believe that we would actually do this. And so any excuse is good enough if you don't want to do it, but let's do the real and the right thing. Let's vote to extend unemployment benefits to those who deserve it.

Mr. CAMP. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Now I am privileged to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In Cleveland, where I come from, unemployment is devastating our community. People are demanding that their government, our government, recognize the suffering of families who have lost jobs and can't find work. Will Washington tell my constituents and people like them all over America: We have money for war but no money for the unemployed? We have money for military contractors but no money for the unemployed? We have money—billions—for corrupt foreign governments but no money for our unemployed in the United States? We have money for tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans but no money for the unemployed? Hundreds of billions for Wall Street but no money for the unemployed? Instead, the out-of-work poor and middle class, they get lectures on balancing the budget, lectures on pay-fors.

But what else are people supposed to do when they don't have budgets because they don't have money, when they can't pay for food, shelter, clothing? Yes, we need jobs, but people out

of work can't find a job, and they have to survive. People need unemployment benefits because they have to pay for their mortgage, their rent, their utility bills, because so many Americans are hanging on by their fingertips.

□ 1350

Some exhort our constituents. Pull yourself up by your boot straps. What if you don't have money to buy boots?

Mr. CAMP. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

What we've been hearing most of today is really a false choice, that we either do this bill unpaid for or do nothing at all. And in a \$3 trillion budget, we can't find the \$34 billion to pay for this bill?

As I said before, I have supported the extension of unemployment benefits. I've voted for the extension of unemployment benefits. But given the fiscal shape this country is in now, we believe that it's important to offer these benefits and also pay for these benefits so that we don't help today's unemployed at the expense of tomorrow's future job seekers.

And the effect on the debt, and I could go through the litany. Obviously, it didn't start last year. But if you look at what has happened since January of 2009, a \$410 billion supplemental that included 8,500 earmarks, a \$1 trillion stimulus, a \$1 trillion health care bill. We've got hundreds of billions of dollars in unspent stimulus that isn't being returned to the taxpayers that could be redirected to pay for these unemployment benefits that isn't.

So what I hear is, We just need to spend. And this is an important need, but why not let us offer an amendment to find a way to pay for these extended unemployment benefits?

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

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I thank the chairman for this opportunity.

Let me just go on record and say, I cannot believe, in the wealthiest country that has ever existed on God's green Earth, that we are having a debate about whether or not we should let 1.3 million people-plus, over the course of the next few weeks, go without unemployment when unemployment's at 10 percent. There's five people looking for every one job, and we can't muster up the courage in this body to pass unemployment benefits?

And our friends on the other side said, Well, this is not an emergency. So all of those folks, over the 4th of July, get your charcoal out, get your grill, go buy your hamburgers and hot dogs and lay them on the grill. Relax, put your flip flops on, put your shorts on, put the sun block on. There's no emergency here. That's what our friends on the other side are trying to tell the 1.3 million people who will go without anything.

And if you think the deficit is bad now, wait till we get another wave of

foreclosures, another wave of people who aren't paying their bills, another wave of bankruptcies.

And our friends on the other side have consistently said no. We tried to get money from BP to pay for the oil spill; they said no. We took on the insurance companies; they said no. We took on Wall Street; they said no. We took on the banks; they said no. If you took the word "no" out of the dictionary, the Republican Party would be speechless.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5618.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, this debate has shown the length the majority will go to in order to avoid paying for any government spending, even calling the eighth extension of unemployment benefits an emergency. One would hope that even the Congress would see this coming after the first seven times.

We could pass this bill with broad bipartisan support if Democrats would just agree to pay for the spending. Instead, their refusal to pay for these benefits will mean hundreds of thousands of unemployed Americans are losing unemployment benefits at a time when the unemployment rate is nearly 10 percent, and it shouldn't be this way, because this bill is going nowhere.

The American people know we must pay for the spending, and the Senate appears to have heard that message. Just last night the Senate rejected this bill, so it has no hope of being signed into law.

Given the Senate vote, this isn't just an exercise in fiscal irresponsibility; it's an exercise in futility.

The unemployed are facing a personal emergency, and our country's facing an emergency that affects us all and future generations. The mountain of debt this bill will only add to.

If we want to help those who are out of work, let's pass something that might actually pass the Senate and won't increase the deficit, such as the motion to recommit that I'll be offering in a moment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

I'm glad my colleague from Michigan just spoke, and I think, laid it out very clearly what's before us. He said, this is the eighth time and we call it an emergency.

This is the hurricane season. I assume that if there are eight hurricanes, that, when the damage is done the eighth time, we'll call it for what it is, an emergency.

So the fact that this is the eighth time, first of all, it shows that under

Presidents of both parties we've extended unemployment insurance in an unfunded way, as an emergency. But I think what this shows is that, indeed, it is an emergency for numerous families.

Essentially, the minority is looking for cover. This is an emergency within statutory PAYGO that passed this Congress, so we are following it.

The Senate rejected it last night, short one vote, only because of the death of Senator Byrd, and there were only two Republicans. His position may be filled soon as we mourn him, and then this bill can pass the Senate. And hopefully there will be more than two Republicans, the rest not standing in the way.

There's been some reference here to job loss. I just want to repeat: during the 8 years of the Bush administration, there was a loss of 673,000 private sector jobs. In the first 5 months of 2010 alone, there's been a gain of 495,000 private sector jobs. So, even that excuse won't work, nor the notion of the deficit, when those who are trying to invoke it helped to create most of it.

So I simply want to read some stories, because everybody needs to go home and face people like this. I start with a gentleman from Warren, Michigan:

"I am a U.S. Navy veteran and am trying to get things going, but I need just a little more help."

And, next, a person in touch with us from Grand Rapids: "I worked 22 years in automotive, 60 to 70 hours a week, supporting my family, paid my taxes and worked in my community. Every single day I send my resume out, to no avail." And I interrupt this quote. Don't say these are people who are not looking for work. That's also an excuse that won't work.

And I continue. He said: "I've lost my home and one vehicle and my sense of the ability to take care of my family."

And now a person from Madison Heights, Michigan.

□ 1400

"We depend on unemployment to help pay our house payment and our bills. Without that check, we would definitely lose our house."

And now this person from Fraser, Michigan. And there are people like this throughout the country. "As of June 2," and I quote, "I will no longer be collecting unemployment on the emergency extension. I cannot stress to you enough how very hopeless this all is for me and millions of people. I have worked since I was 13, making my own way, served my country in the Vietnam war, raising a family, paying my taxes, and now facing total ruin. What is being done to help people like me in my time of need?" The answer on the minority side, with a few exceptions, too few, is nothing, a cold shoulder, an excuse.

The next I quote from a person in Sterling Heights, a woman who wrote

this: "My husband is a union electrician, and is about to lose his unemployment. He has always worked, and never been laid off for more than a few months until now. No matter how hard he tries to find work, there is not much work in the building construction in Michigan. This extension can't wait much longer."

What the minority has been saying, and I hope it won't say today, is the answer for the unemployed is you will wait, and you will wait, and you will wait. The House will pass this, we will send it to the Senate, I hope with some bipartisan support here. It will go to the Senate. And as I said before, I hope as their first regular order of business they will find the 60 votes. To do that, those in the minority will have to rise above politics. For a moment they'll have to put down their political banner and remember the plight of not only 1.7 million, but their families, and more to be added, while this institution, without bipartisan help, has not responded.

There is only one answer. No excuses. None holds any water. We are holding up the basic, basic elements of life for millions of Americans. We can do better. We must do better. We shall do better in just a few moments.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support restoration of emergency Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits for the millions of workers who are unable to find work. These benefits should have never been allowed to expire at the end of May. It is a disgrace that Republicans repeatedly block passage of a UI extension.

UI benefits are a lifeline to millions of families struggling to make ends meet. They can be the difference between having a roof over your head and losing your home. Since Republicans blocked legislation to extend UI, over 1.7 million long-term jobless people have lost their benefits, including over 300,000 in my state of California. These individuals want to work. The problem is there are 5 people for every new job. What will happen to these workers and their families whose benefits have run out? What will happen to the people that call my office everyday asking why they are losing benefits? Will Republicans offer them more tax cuts for the wealthy or more subsidies for the oil industry?

Congress has a responsibility to help those impacted by the recession. The legislation (H.R. 5618) before us today allows us to fulfill that responsibility. I urge all my colleagues to side with American workers and support this bill.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my strong support for the passage of H.R. 5618, the Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act. Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits have expired as of June 1st, leaving millions of Americans without the financial lifeline they rely upon. Each week that Congress fails to pass this extension, another 200,000 Americans lose their benefits.

These are not people freeloading off the government. They had jobs, and the years that they worked are reflected in the weeks of benefits they receive. They are also required to look for work in order to receive benefits.

With a 9.9% unemployment rate, job prospects remain dismal for the unemployed. With hundreds of applicants for each opening, some hiring managers have even gone so far to exclude the unemployed from applying within their job advertisements.

Without this extension hundreds of thousands of Americans will fall into poverty. Many more will have to make the excruciating choice between basic needs for their family; choices such as going without food or medicine in order to pay the rent or mortgage.

Economists have pointed to the economic value of unemployment insurance benefits. These are dollars that are going back into the market, raising consumption and creating jobs. If we allow millions of Americans to slip into economic peril, it will only serve to hurt the economy and stall the recovery.

This is economically important and ethically important, and I fully support the immediate passage of the restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5618, the Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act.

H.R. 5618 would extend critical unemployment insurance benefits through November 30, 2010 to help Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own. Without this bill, by July 3, 2010, approximately 1.7 million unemployed workers nationwide will lose their unemployment benefits. In my home state of North Carolina, about 7,200 unemployed workers will lose their unemployment benefits in the same time.

North Carolina has one of the highest unemployment rates in the Nation, and some areas of the Second Congressional District have unemployment rates close to 15 percent. I have voted several times over the past year to extend and improve benefits for folks who are having trouble finding new jobs in the current economic downturn. Extending unemployment benefits will not only help unemployed North Carolinians, but it will also help stimulate the economy and create new jobs. For every \$1.00 spent on unemployment benefits, \$1.63 is returned in economic growth.

I've heard from thousands of North Carolinians about their struggles in this economy. One woman from Spring Lake, NC said, "This is so very important! So many families, single moms like myself are just one benefit away from being homeless. Please help the people in your district, because we are at the end of our rope." I am sure that this sentiment is shared by folks in districts across the country who just want a little support while they continue to look for jobs as our economy recovers.

Mr. Speaker, this is an emergency for thousands of workers and their families in North Carolina right now. This is an emergency not of their making but the result of eight years of the failed policies of the previous administration. I will continue to fight to make sure every North Carolinian who is willing to work hard can make the most of his or her God-given abilities. Extending this economic lifeline is the right thing to do for workers, and the right thing to do to keep our economy on track for recovery. I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of our hardworking Americans.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act which would extend emergency unemployment compensation

and other benefits through November 30, 2010. Our government has an obligation to alleviate the suffering of millions of unemployed during the worst recession since the Great Depression.

Today, unemployment is at alarmingly high levels where in my home State of Michigan it is over 13 percent. The Federal Government has never allowed unemployment benefits to expire when the national unemployment rate was above 7.2 percent. However, Republicans in the Senate have blocked numerous attempts to extend the benefits and even if today's measure passes, the Senate will adjourn, causing thousands more to lose benefits. Furthermore, Republicans have stopped many other job creating bills citing budget concerns, even though they have unquestioned support for indefinite war spending in Iraq and Afghanistan, which recently surpassed the one trillion dollar mark and championed tax breaks for the rich while the unemployed suffer. It appears the Republicans are willing to give a helping hand to every group except the American worker.

Mr. Speaker, the job market is in tatters and it has been found that for every job opening there are five applicants. We simply can no longer wait on extending these vital benefits. I urge my colleagues to support today's legislation.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1495, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 5618 is postponed.

CONGRATULATING SOUTH AFRICA ON FIRST TWO CONVICTIONS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 1412) congratulating the Government of South Africa upon its first two successful convictions for human trafficking, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 421]

YEAS—414

Ackerman	Davis (IL)	Johnson (IL)
Aderholt	Davis (KY)	Johnson, E. B.
Adler (NJ)	Davis (TN)	Johnson, Sam
Akin	DeFazio	Jones
Altmire	DeGette	Jordan (OH)
Andrews	Delahunt	Kagen
Arcuri	DeLauro	Kanjorski
Austria	Dent	Kaptur
Baca	Deutch	Kennedy
Bachmann	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kildee
Bachus	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kilpatrick (MI)
Baird	Dicks	Kilroy
Baldwin	Dingell	Kind
Barrett (SC)	Djou	King (IA)
Barrow	Doggett	King (NY)
Bartlett	Donnelly (IN)	Kingston
Barton (TX)	Doyle	Kirk
Bean	Dreier	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Becerra	Driehaus	Kissell
Berkley	Duncan	Klein (FL)
Berman	Edwards (MD)	Kline (MN)
Berry	Edwards (TX)	Kosmas
Biggert	Ehlers	Kratovich
Bilbray	Ellison	Kucinich
Bilirakis	Ellsworth	Lamborn
Bishop (GA)	Emerson	Lance
Bishop (NY)	Engel	Langevin
Blackburn	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Blumenauer	Etheridge	Larson (CT)
Blunt	Fallin	Latham
Bocchieri	Farr	LaTourette
Boehner	Fattah	Latta
Bonner	Filner	Lee (CA)
Bono Mack	Flake	Lee (NY)
Boozman	Fleming	Levin
Boren	Forbes	Lewis (CA)
Boswell	Fortenberry	Lewis (GA)
Boucher	Poster	Lipinski
Boustany	Fox	LoBiondo
Boyd	Frank (MA)	Loeb
Brady (PA)	Franks (AZ)	Loftgren, Zoe
Brady (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Lowey
Bralley (IA)	Fudge	Lucas
Bright	Gallegly	Luetkemeyer
Broun (GA)	Garamendi	Lujan
Brown (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Lummis
Brown, Corrine	Gerlach	Lungren, Daniel
Brown-Waite,	Giffords	E.
Ginny	Gingrey (GA)	Lynch
Buchanan	Gohmert	Mack
Burgess	Gonzalez	Maffei
Burton (IN)	Goodlatte	Maloney
Butterfield	Gordon (TN)	Manzullo
Buyer	Granger	Marchant
Calvert	Graves (GA)	Markey (CO)
Camp	Graves (MO)	Markey (MA)
Campbell	Grayson	Marshall
Cantor	Green, Al	Matheson
Cao	Green, Gene	Matsui
Capps	Griffith	McCarthy (CA)
Capuano	Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)
Cardoza	Guthrie	McCaul
Carnahan	Gutierrez	McClintock
Carney	Hall (NY)	McCollum
Carson (IN)	Hall (TX)	McCotter
Carter	Halvorson	McDermott
Cassidy	Hare	McGovern
Castle	Harman	McHenry
Castor (FL)	Harper	McIntyre
Chaffetz	Hastings (FL)	McKeon
Chandler	Hastings (WA)	McMahon
Childers	Heinrich	McMorris
Chu	Heller	Rodgers
Clay	Hensarling	McNerney
Cleaver	Herseth Sandlin	Meek (FL)
Clyburn	Higgins	Meeks (NY)
Coble	Hill	Melancon
Coffman (CO)	Himes	Mica
Cohen	Hinche	Michaud
Cole	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)
Conaway	Hirono	Miller (MI)
Connolly (VA)	Hodes	Miller (NC)
Conyers	Holden	Miller, Gary
Cooper	Holt	Miller, George
Costa	Honda	Minnick
Costello	Hoyer	Mitchell
Courtney	Hunter	Mollohan
Crenshaw	Inglis	Moore (KS)
Critz	Insee	Moore (WI)
Crowley	Israel	Moran (KS)
Cuellar	Issa	Moran (VA)
Culberson	Jackson (IL)	Murphy (CT)
Cummings	Jackson Lee	Murphy (NY)
Dahlkemper	(TX)	Murphy, Patrick
Davis (AL)	Jenkins	Murphy, Tim
Davis (CA)	Johnson (GA)	Myrick

Nadler (NY)	Rooney	Stark
Napolitano	Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns
Neal (MA)	Roskam	Stupak
Neugebauer	Ross	Sullivan
Nunes	Rothman (NJ)	Sutton
Nye	Roybal-Allard	Tanner
Oberstar	Royce	Taylor
Obey	Ruppersberger	Teague
Olson	Rush	Terry
Olver	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Ortiz	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (MS)
Owens	Salazar	Thompson (PA)
Pallone	Sanchez, Linda	Thornberry
Pascarella	T.	Tiahrt
Pastor (AZ)	Sanchez, Loretta	Tiberi
Paulsen	Sarbanes	Tierney
Pence	Scalise	Titus
Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Tonko
Perriello	Schauer	Towns
Peters	Schiff	Tsongas
Peterson	Schmidt	Turner
Petri	Schock	Upton
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Van Hollen
Pitts	Schwartz	Velázquez
Platts	Scott (GA)	Vislousky
Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Polis (CO)	Serrano	Walz
Pomeroy	Sessions	Wasserman
Posey	Sestak	Schultz
Price (GA)	Shadegg	Waters
Price (NC)	Sherman	Watson
Putnam	Shimkus	Watt
Quigley	Shuler	Waxman
Rahall	Shuster	Weiner
Rangel	Simpson	Welch
Rehberg	Skelton	Westmoreland
Reichert	Slaughter	Whitfield
Reyes	Smith (NE)	Wilson (OH)
Richardson	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Roe (TN)	Smith (TX)	Wittman
Rogers (AL)	Smith (WA)	Wolf
Rogers (KY)	Snyder	Wu
Rogers (MI)	Space	Yarmuth
Rohrabacher	Speier	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul
NOT VOTING—17

Alexander	Linder	Sires
Bishop (UT)	Payne	Spratt
Capito	Radanovich	Wamp
Clarke	Rodriguez	Woolsey
Herger	Scott (VA)	Young (AK)
Hoekstra	Shea-Porter	

□ 1434

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESTORATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule XIX, proceedings will resume on the bill (H.R. 5618) to continue Federal unemployment programs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CAMP. I am, in its present form. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Camp moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 5618, to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Redesignate section 6 as section 7 and insert after section 5 the following: