

minor across a State line for the purpose of an abortion, in circumvention of a State's parental consent or notification laws, unless it is needed to save the life of the minor. We have attempted to enact similar legislation in previous Congresses without success, and it is critical that we do not allow opponents to further stall its enactment.

I am and always have been pro-life, and my record during my tenure in Congress reflects my strong belief that life is sacred. We must stand up for the rights of the unborn and do all that we can to enact this important legislation.●

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REED, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2544. A bill to provide for a program of temporary extended unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is clear that our economy is going from bad to worse. Every day the headlines bring more bad news. Fuel prices are going through the roof. Millions of families are at risk of losing their homes. Bankruptcies have risen by 40 percent in the last year alone.

Most alarming, we are seeing a drastic rise in the number of Americans out of work. In December, half a million more Americans were unemployed than the month before. Today nearly 8 million Americans are looking for a job and can't find one. The national unemployment rate has shot up to 5 percent—the biggest increase since the last recession. Experts say this number will rise well above 6 percent in 2009. Vulnerable parts of our population have been hit even harder—last month, 9 percent of African-American workers were unemployed, up sharply from 8.4 percent in November. Latino workers now have an unemployment rate of 6 percent.

What's more, we are seeing a large number of out-of-work Americans who still can't find a new job months later. Nearly one out of five Americans who is looking for work has been out of a job for over 6 months—compared with roughly one out of ten in 2001, before the last recession. With only 4 million job openings and nearly 8 million unemployed Americans, there are two workers for every job. As unemployment rises, there will be even more workers competing for each job. As highlighted in yesterday's front-page article in the Washington Post, this problem is affecting workers across our economy—even those with college educations and years of experience can't find work.

These aren't just statistics. These numbers are coworkers, our relatives, our neighbors. For each and every one

of those families, a pink slip can spell economic disaster.

Losing a job isn't just losing a paycheck—it can mean losing the results of years of hard work and sacrifice.

For too many families, losing a job means losing health insurance. Without insurance, an unexpected hospital stay—from a broken leg or a cancer diagnosis—means certain financial disaster. Mr. President, 77 percent of middle class Americans do not have enough assets to pay essential expenses for 3 months. Without a paycheck, the rising price of daily necessities—housing, gasoline, and even groceries—becomes impossible to afford.

Our unemployment insurance program is intended to help workers weather a job loss. Workers pay into the program throughout their careers. If they lose their jobs, they can collect a benefit while they look for work. The amounts are modest—typically less than half of a worker's regular wages—but they help families to pay their rent, keep the house warm, and put food on the table.

In good economic times, such benefits are enough to tide workers and their families over for the few weeks it takes to find a job. But these are not good times. It is taking longer and longer for unemployed Americans to find new work. Over 1.3 million Americans have been looking for a job for 6 months or more. As a result, an increasing number of workers have not found a new job by the time their unemployment benefits run out. Over the past year, over 2.6 million Americans—or 35 percent of all unemployed workers—have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Unless we respond soon, these and other families will be left in the cold.

So we must act, and we must act now, to help these workers before financial disaster strikes. That is why I am introducing legislation today to give workers the help they need and have earned. The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act will ensure that Americans who keep looking for work but can't find a job after 6 months will be eligible for up to 20 weeks of additional benefits. In very high-unemployment States, workers could also receive up to 13 more weeks of benefits. Because out-of-work families are facing skyrocketing costs of gas, home heating, food, and housing, long-term unemployed workers will temporarily receive \$50 extra each week to help pay their bills.

Providing this extension is a matter of fairness. We owe it to all workers who have lost their jobs in this struggling economy to provide help while they look for new jobs. Out-of-work Americans have worked hard all their lives. They have paid into the unemployment insurance system with the promise they would receive its protection when our economy is in crisis.

Part of the American Dream is the opportunity to work hard, provide for your family, put your children through school, and save for retirement. When the economy isn't working the way it should and the jobs simply aren't there, we must stick together. We must take care of those who can't find a job.

But there's another major reason to act. Economists agree that extending unemployment benefits is a powerful, cost-effective way to deliver a boost to the economy. The extension of benefits puts money into the hands of those who need assistance the most and are most likely to spend it immediately on basic essentials. This means money is flowing immediately to local businesses, which will in turn provide a further economic boost.

Indeed, according to a report by Mark Zandi of Moody's, each dollar invested in benefits to out-of-work Americans leads to a \$1.73 increase in growth—the most of any measure tested. That compares with only pennies on the dollar for cuts in income tax rates or cuts in taxes on investments.

The Congressional Budget Office agrees. Its report last week on short-term economic stimulus found that extending unemployment benefits is among the most cost-effective, potent, temporary steps that Congress can take to jump-start our economy.

This is a tried and true approach to helping working families in economic downturns. In each recession since the late 1950s, Congress has extended unemployment benefits to those who have exhausted their benefits and can't find work. It has often done so by overwhelming, bipartisan votes. Layoffs don't discriminate by party.

Extending unemployment benefits is the right thing to do for the economy and the fair thing to do for workers. I urge my colleagues to join me in helping out-of-work Americans and putting our economy back on track.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 419—HONORING THE LIFE AND EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF DIANE WOLF

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 419

Whereas the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret of the untimely death of Diane Wolf, a member of the Senate Preservation Board of Trustees and a former distinguished member of the United States Commission of Fine Arts; and

Whereas for over 2 decades Diane Wolf devoted extraordinary personal efforts to and displayed great passion for the preservation and restoration of the United States Capitol Building, and was singularly instrumental in supporting and guiding the early efforts of

the United States Capitol Preservation Commission and developing the plans for striking the coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the United States Capitol: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and extraordinary contributions of Diane Wolf;

(2) conveys its sorrow and deepest condolences to the family of Diane Wolf on her untimely death; and

(3) requests the Secretary of the Senate to convey an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Diane Wolf.

SENATE RESOLUTION 420—  
COMMENDING MARTIN P. PAONE

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BROWNBAC, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURR, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 420

Whereas Marty Paone has faithfully served the Congress in various capacities over the past 32 years, twenty-eight of which were spent in service to the Senate;

Whereas Marty Paone is the first person to rise through the ranks of various positions—including Vehicular Placement Specialist—to finally serve with distinction as Secretary for the Minority, and concluding his Senate service as Secretary for the Majority;

Whereas Marty Paone has at all times discharged the important duties and responsibilities of his office with great efficiency, dedication and diligence;

Whereas his dedication, good humor, and exceptional service have earned him the respect and admiration of Democratic and Republican Senators, as well as their staffs; Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, that the Senate expresses its appreciation to Marty Paone and commends him for his lengthy, faithful and outstanding service to the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Martin P. Paone.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND  
PROPOSED

SA 3893. Mr. BROWNBAC (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. INOUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend the Act.

SA 3894. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. THUNE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, supra.

SA 3895. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3896. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, supra.

SA 3897. Mr. SMITH (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAPO, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3898. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3899. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1200, supra.

SA 3900. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. OBAMA, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. KERRY, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3893.** Mr. BROWNBAC (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. INOUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend the Act; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS**

**SEC. 301. RESOLUTION OF APOLOGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF UNITED STATES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ancestors of today's Native Peoples inhabited the land of the present-day United

States since time immemorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of people of European descent;

(2) for millennia, Native Peoples have honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

(3) Native Peoples are spiritual people with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia Native Peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection to this land, as evidenced by their customs and legends;

(4) the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the history of Native Peoples;

(5) while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

(6) the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of Native Peoples in the vicinities of the settlements;

(7) in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians";

(8) Indian tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

(9) Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts;

(10) the Federal Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian tribes;

(11) the United States should address the broken treaties and many of the more ill-conceived Federal policies that followed, such as extermination, termination, forced removal and relocation, the outlawing of traditional religions, and the destruction of sacred places;

(12) the United States forced Indian tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations, in accordance with such Acts as the Act of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat. 411, chapter 148) (commonly known as the "Indian Removal Act");

(13) many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(A) during the execution of the official Federal Government policy of forced removal, including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(B) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres, such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(C) on numerous Indian reservations;

(14) the Federal Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of Native Peoples and endeavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 331; 24 Stat. 388, chapter 119) (commonly known as the "General Allotment Act"), and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to faraway boarding schools where their Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

(15) officials of the Federal Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized tribal land and the theft of