

NAYS—7

Burris Gillibrand Whitehouse
Casey Leahy
Durbin Sanders

NOT VOTING—9

Burr Graham McCain
Byrd Gregg Mikulski
Coburn Hutchison Vitter

The amendment (No. 2355), as modified, was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, had I been present, I would have voted in favor of amendment No. 2355 offered by Senator JOHANNIS.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, my counterpart, Senator BOND, and I have been on the Senate floor Thursday afternoon, Thursday evening, Friday, and this afternoon and into the evening today. We are waiting for Members to bring their amendments to the floor.

For the information of all Senators, there will not be votes after 3 o'clock tomorrow, as everybody knows. We intend to finish this bill by Wednesday. So there is not a lot of floor time tomorrow.

If anyone has an amendment, offer it tonight. We will set up the vote for tomorrow or Wednesday. Again, we intend to finish this bill by Wednesday. So do not expect that your amendments will have time after that.

Again, I ask Members who have amendments to bring them to the floor and offer them so we can get them considered and up for a vote.

Again, it is going to be a short week. We need to get the bill done by Wednesday. We ask everybody to please consider that and come and offer their amendments so we can get this bill moving.

Mr. CONRAD. Madam President, I rise to offer for the record the Budget Committee's official scoring of H.R. 3288, the Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2010.

The bill, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, provides \$67.7 billion in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2010, which will result in new outlays of \$51.8 billion. When outlays from prior-year budget authority are taken into account, discretionary outlays for the bill will total \$134.5 billion.

The Senate-reported bill matches its section 302(b) allocation for budget authority and is \$8 million below its allocation for outlays. No budget points of order lie against the committee-reported bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 3288, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

[Spending comparisons—Senate-Reported Bill (in millions of dollars)]

	Defense	General Purpose	Total
Senate-Reported Bill:			
Budget Authority	174	67,526	67,700
Outlays	174	134,287	134,461
Senate 302(b) Allocation:			
Budget Authority			67,700
Outlays			134,469
House-Passed Bill:			
Budget Authority	174	68,647	68,821
Outlays	174	134,411	4,585
President's Request:¹			
Budget Authority	174	68,696	68,870
Outlays	174	134,829	135,003
Senate-Reported Bill Compared To:			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget Authority			0
Outlays			-8
House-Passed Bill:			
Budget Authority	0	-1,121	-1,121
Outlays	0	-124	-124
President's Request:			
Budget Authority	0	-1,170	-1,170
Outlays	0	-542	-542

¹ For comparison purposes, President's requested level is adjusted to remove \$39.45 billion in proposed BA that continues to be classified as transportation obligation limitations.

Note: Table does not include 2010 outlays stemming from emergency budget authority provided in the 2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-32).

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Connecticut.

DESIGNATING THE KENNEDY CAUCUS ROOM

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 264, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 264) designating the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building as the "Kennedy Caucus Room."

S. RES. 264

Whereas, during the last century, few rooms have borne witness to as much history as the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building;

Whereas, during the last century, few families have played as integral a role in the history of the United States as has the Kennedy family;

Whereas the Senate mourns the passing of Senator Edward Moore Kennedy, one of the most accomplished, effective, and beloved Senators of all time;

Whereas Senator Edward Moore Kennedy played a role in every major national debate during the last 50 years, serving as a constant champion of the disadvantaged and overlooked;

Whereas the legacy of Senator Edward Moore Kennedy includes not only his prolific achievements on behalf of the people of the United States, but the enduring friendships he formed with colleagues on both sides of the aisle;

Whereas the wit and passion of Senator Edward Moore Kennedy and his perseverance in the face of adversity will be remembered in equal measure to his impressive legislative and rhetorical skills;

Whereas Senator Edward Moore Kennedy was part of a proud family tradition of public service, which included 2 other distinguished Senators;

Whereas never before have 3 brothers served in the Senate, and rarely have any 3 brothers served the United States so well;

Whereas John Fitzgerald Kennedy served the people of Massachusetts with distinction in the Senate, before being elected the 35th President of the United States;

Whereas Robert Francis Kennedy served the people of New York with distinction in the Senate, after serving as the 64th Attorney General;

Whereas Edward Moore Kennedy served the people of Massachusetts with distinction in the Senate for nearly half a century, acting as a tireless advocate for those who might otherwise have been without an advocate;

Whereas the Senate has been greatly enriched by the dedication, compassion, and talent of the 3 Kennedy brothers who served as Senators;

Whereas, in the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building, the people of the United States have commemorated tragedy, celebrated triumph, and held hearings of great importance on the most important issues facing the Nation;

Whereas it was in the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building that both Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Senator Robert Francis Kennedy announced their intention to run for the office of the President of the United States;

Whereas a spirit of passionate advocacy and deep respect for the institution of the Senate should govern the deliberations that take place in the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building; and

Whereas the Senate wishes to honor the life and work of Senator Edward Moore Kennedy, to recognize the contributions of the 3 Kennedy brothers who served as Senators, and to celebrate the spirit of public service exemplified by the Kennedy family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates room 325 of the Russell Senate Office Building, commonly referred to as the "Caucus Room", as the "Kennedy Caucus Room", in recognition of the service to the Senate and the people of the United States of Senators Edward Moore Kennedy, Robert Francis Kennedy, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I wish to take a second and thank, first of all, the majority leader, Senator REID, for his support in this effort. I recognize as well our colleague from Massachusetts, Senator KERRY, who is my lead cosponsor in this effort and a very close and dear personal friend of Ted Kennedy for many years. And I thank our colleagues.

We are joined by the presence of our colleague from the other body, Senator Ted Kennedy's son PATRICK, who serves with great distinction in the other body. I am pleased he is here with us at this moment to watch this resolution be adopted.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, en bloc, and

that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 264) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KERRY. Madam President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. There was no closer or better friend to Ted Kennedy than CHRIS DODD. I admire and respect his many efforts in the Senate to fight the fights in the spirit of Ted Kennedy.

This could not be more appropriate, and I do not think anything more needs to be said. I thank him, and I thank the majority leader. It is wonderful to have PATRICK, Congressman KENNEDY, on the floor of the Senate to share in this moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I join, of course, Senator KERRY, Senator DODD, and Congressman KENNEDY in honoring PATRICK's father and the Kennedy family in what used to be the Russell caucus chamber. There is no more appropriate place, I believe, to honor Senator Kennedy than right there.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, last week in Cincinnati, President Obama joined thousands of Ohioans at the Nation's largest Labor Day picnic. Ohioans gathered together to celebrate our history of workers who transitioned our Nation from one industry to the next, sustaining our economy, creating the middle class, and strengthening the middle class.

It is time once again to invest in our workers. It is time to invest in a national manufacturing policy.

As Ohioans understand, manufacturing for so many is a ticket to the middle class, and Ohioans understand that a strong middle class makes a strong nation. That is why American workers deserves a manufacturing strategy that works for them.

First, we must invest in manufacturing innovation. We should make research and development tax credits permanent to incentivize investment in emerging manufacturing industries, such as clean energy, so that the tax system is predictable so investors will bring money forward, especially for capital-intensive industries that create jobs such as wind and solar manufacturing.

Second, a national manufacturing strategy must strengthen our component supply chain. Companies that make the parts for cars and trucks should be able to expand to make component parts for other industries, such as clean energy, aerospace, and biotechnology. If a company can make glass for a truck, they can make glass for solar panels. If a company can make gears for a car, they can make gear boxes for wind turbines.

The Investments for Manufacturing Progress and Clean Technology Act, the IMPACT Act, I introduced 4 months ago, would provide a \$30 billion revolving loan fund to help component part manufacturers transition to the clean energy economy.

Third, we must better connect workers with jobs in emerging industries. Earlier this year, I introduced the Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success Act which will allow local communities to determine their workforce needs from the bottom up. Workforce investment boards working with local businesses, working with local community colleges, working with local organized labor could determine what they want to specialize in region by region, even within a State. That way workers will be retrained for jobs that actually exist, that are productive, and that build the middle class.

Fourth, there must be improved Federal assistance for economically distressed communities. When a major plant closing results in massive job loss and economic decline, there must be a coordinated Federal response such as we are trying to do in Wilmington, OH, in response to the closing of DHL, the same way the Federal Government responds to disastrous base closings—disastrous in terms of what it does to local communities—and the same way the Federal Government responds to help a community to recover from a devastating flood or tornado.

Fifth, a national manufacturing strategy must revamp how our Nation does trade. It must include fair trade policies that promote American manufacturing and level the playing field for workers and products alike.

I applaud the President's decision Friday night to stand up and enforce fair trade rules that will save jobs, that will help our communities, that will strengthen the middle class.

Since China joined the World Trade Organization, American workers have not been assured that the government would defend them against unfair trade. With this section 421 decision—a section of trade law that China agreed to during the permanent normal trade relations debate—President Obama has taken the side of American workers and American manufacturers.

If American workers and manufacturers are going to compete in the global market, they need to have a government that uses the trade enforcement tools that exist, including the section 421 safeguard.

As part of becoming a member of WTO, as I said, about a decade ago, China agreed to this so-called section 421 safeguard. Four times it has been invoked or been suggested by the International Trade Commission, a bipartisan, generally free trade arm of the Federal Government, four times President Bush backed off and let China have its way. This is the first President who stood up on this issue to actually enforce the trade laws that exist on the

books to make our trade policy fairer and to help American workers.

The data in this case on tires make clear that American workers are getting crushed by a surge in tire imports from China. Imports of these products more than doubled in volume and tripled in dollar value in only a 4-year period. During this time, domestic production obviously declined. Manufacturers could not sell their high-quality products and orders dropped. In many cases, there was no choice but to slow or even halt production.

Take, for example, workers at the Denman Tire Company located in Leavittsburg, OH. I have been to that plant. That plant that has been in operation for almost 100 years produces a variety of tires. About half of its 2,600 units-per-day capacity is dedicated to the passenger and light truck tires that are the subject of this trade investigation. The facility employs 270 men and women in good-paying, skilled jobs that strengthen the middle class.

Take, for example, workers at the Cooper Tire and Rubber facility in Findlay, OH. There over 1,100 workers produce some 22,000 units per day. The Cooper facility has also been in operation for almost a century.

It is time our trade policies reflect our national interest and that we do not practice trade according to a textbook that was out of print 20 years ago. It is time our trade laws were enforced to promote our goods and services—and our auto communities.

Tomorrow the President travels to Lordstown, OH, a northeast Ohio community not far from Youngstown, where GM workers are building the next generation fuel-efficient vehicles, the most fuel-efficient vehicles in the GM fleet. Increased production of these vehicles invests in Ohio workers and invests in the future of our auto industry.

We have a rare opportunity to reinvest manufacturing by helping to build demand for products and technologies in a brand new industry. We have not had an opportunity such as this in 40 years. We can build a new industry that will help end global warming and create good will and will rebuild our Nation's manufacturing backbone. We can build on our auto industry, which in my State has been a leading economic engine for all kinds of next-generation manufacturing.

When you look at a GM factory in Parma, outside of Cleveland, or a Chrysler factory in Toledo, you are also seeing the genesis of next-generation manufacturing jobs up and down the Ohio Turnpike as it crisscrosses from west of Toledo in Williams County to the Pennsylvania border near Youngstown—jobs in the aerospace industry, the component parts industry, the largest industry still in America—auto parts, auto components, auto supply parts—and you can also see jobs in the soap industry all coming out of the auto industry. These jobs were created out of America's manufacturing ingenuity and entrepreneurship.