

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the bill (H.R. 6) to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 62, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 225 Leg.]

YEAS—62

Akaka	Ensign	Nelson (FL)
Alexander	Feingold	Nelson (NE)
Baucus	Feinstein	Obama
Biden	Graham	Reed
Bingaman	Grassley	Reid
Brown	Gregg	Rockefeller
Byrd	Harkin	Salazar
Cantwell	Inouye	Sanders
Cardin	Kennedy	Schumer
Carper	Kerry	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Snowe
Clinton	Kohl	Specter
Coleman	Lautenberg	Stevens
Collins	Leahy	Sununu
Conrad	Lieberman	Tester
Corker	Lincoln	Thune
Craig	Lugar	Warner
Crapo	Menendez	Webb
Dodd	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Dorgan	Murkowski	Wyden
Durbin	Murray	

NAYS—32

Allard	Domenici	Martinez
Bayh	Enzi	McCaskill
Bennett	Hagel	McConnell
Bond	Hatch	Pryor
Bunning	Hutchison	Roberts
Burr	Inhofe	Sessions
Chambliss	Isakson	Shelby
Cochran	Kyl	Stabenow
Cornyn	Landrieu	Vitter
DeMint	Levin	Voivovich
Dole	Lott	

NOT VOTING—5

Boxer	Coburn	McCain
Browback	Johnson	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 62, the nays are 32. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Under the previous order, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 226 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Akaka	Durbin	Nelson (NE)
Alexander	Ensign	Obama
Baucus	Feingold	Pryor
Bayh	Feinstein	Reed
Biden	Grassley	Reid
Bingaman	Gregg	Rockefeller
Brown	Harkin	Salazar
Byrd	Inouye	Sanders
Cantwell	Kennedy	Schumer
Cardin	Kerry	Sessions
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Kohl	Snowe
Clinton	Lautenberg	Specter
Coleman	Leahy	Stevens
Collins	Lieberman	Sununu
Conrad	Lincoln	Tester
Corker	Lugar	Thune
Craig	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Mikulski	Webb
Dodd	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Domenici	Murray	Wyden
Dorgan	Nelson (FL)	

NAYS—27

Allard	Enzi	Levin
Bennett	Graham	Lott
Bunning	Hagel	Martinez
Burr	Hatch	McCaskill
Crapo	Hutchison	McConnell
Cochran	Inhofe	Roberts
Cornyn	Isakson	Stabenow
DeMint	Kyl	Vitter
Dole	Landrieu	Voivovich

NOT VOTING—7

Bond	Coburn	Shelby
Boxer	Johnson	
Browback	McCain	

The bill (H.R. 6), as amended, was passed, as follows:

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. 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.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, due to a family obligation, Senator BOXER was unable to attend today's session. Had she been present for the vote to invoke cloture on the Baucus energy tax package, she would have cast a vote of "aye". She would have also cast a vote of "aye" on the motion to invoke cloture on the Reid substitute, cloture on the underlying bill, and on final passage of H.R. 6.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now

be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

HEAD START REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am pleased to speak today about the passage of H.R. 1429, the Head Start for School Readiness Act. This bipartisan legislation reauthorizes the Head Start program, something the Congress has not done since 2003.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson launched a summer program for low-income children and their families, and called it Project Head Start. The program's mission was simple: prepare low-income, preschool-aged children for success in school. Today, Head Start serves children and their families in urban and rural areas across the United States. And, since its inception, more than 20 million children and families have benefited from the Head Start program.

Nevada's eight centers range from a Head Start and Early Head Start Center in rural Ely, to larger, more urban centers in Reno, to a Tribal Head Start center in Gardnerville. Each of these programs is unique and, with the input and involvement of parents and families, help meet the needs of the communities they serve.

Head Start currently provides comprehensive early education and health services to almost one million low-income preschool children to help them prepare for and succeed in school. Unfortunately, this is only a fraction of the number of children that could benefit from Head Start services. In my own state of Nevada, there are just under 10,000 3- and 4-year-olds that are eligible for Head Start programs. But, last year, only about 27 percent of those eligible were able to participate.

The bill that we have passed will allow many of these children in Nevada and across the Nation to get the early childhood services that they need, by expanding access and eligibility for low-income children and families.

The legislation also makes a number of other important changes to the Head Start program. It focuses on developing the skills that children will need to enter school ready to learn by aligning Head Start standards and services with state child care and preschool programs and local public schools, and requiring new research-based standards and assessments.

And, to ensure that Head Start programs are effective, the bill requires greater accountability through improved monitoring and recompetition for poor performing Head Start centers. Finally, this bill strengthens the Head Start workforce by setting new education and training goals for Head Start teachers and curriculum specialists.