

their income tax liability. For a corporation whose taxable year is a calendar year, these estimated tax payments must be made by April 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15. In the case of a corporation with assets of at least \$1 billion (determined as of the end of the preceding tax year), payments due in July, August, or September, 2014, are increased to 100.25 percent of the payment otherwise due and the next required payment is reduced accordingly.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The provision increases the required payment of estimated tax otherwise due in July, August, or September, 2014, by 33 percentage points.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision is effective on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SETTLEMENT STATEMENTS AND MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, the amendment requires the taxpayer to provide a settlement statement to the IRS as proof that a home was purchased. While I support that requirement, the fact is that there is no settlement statement in the case of a manufactured home that is purchased and will be either sited on land already owned by the home buyer or sited on land to be leased by the home buyer. In those instances, a retail sales contract is used to purchase the home. This contract contains all of the truth in lending disclosures, as well as all the itemized disbursements relating to the transaction. Mr. Chairman, is it the view of the Senate that the IRS should accept retail sales contracts as proof of purchase in the event that a settlement statement is not available to the taxpayer?

Mr. BAUCUS. The Senator from Florida is correct. The purpose of the legislation is to eliminate fraud by requiring documentation of the proof of purchase. It is the Senate's intent that the IRS should accept retail sales contracts from taxpayers as proof of purchase of a manufactured home in the event that a settlement statement is not available.

Mrs. LINCOLN. I thank the chairman very much for that important clarification which will provide more certainty for our constituents who wish to purchase a manufactured home.

A NEPHEW'S MEMORIES OF "TEDDY"

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, during his long illness, the Senate missed Ted Kennedy and Ted Kennedy missed the Senate. But Ted was especially missed by a young Senate page with whom he had a special connection—his nephew, Jack Schlossberg, Caroline Kennedy's son.

Jack worked as a page over the summer months, and I got to know him. When he wasn't busy with his page duties in the cloakroom and on the Senate floor, we talked about the lessons he had learned from his uncle.

Ted was thrilled that Jack was walking the same corridors where his Uncle

Bobby and his grandfather, John F. Kennedy, had once served. When young Jack returned to school this fall, he had a chance to reflect on all that had happened during his summer in Washington, but mostly he thought about his Uncle Teddy. He wrote about it in an essay he titled "EMK."

Jack shared his essay with me, and I would like to share it with the Congress, because it reflects not only what a tower of strength Teddy was to his family, but also the extraordinary qualities of Ted's loving nephew, Jack Schlossberg.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jack's essay be printed in the RECORD, and I recommend that it be read by all who knew Ted, all who called him their friend, all who benefited from his extraordinary career in the U.S. Senate:

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

EMK

(By Jack Schlossberg)

When I was little, I could only remember general things about him, like the way his voice sounded, or the feeling I got when we went sailing on his boat. As I grew up I started to understand what Uncle Teddy was saying to me and what he meant. As Teddy became sick, I understood him differently. He was still at times the same person I knew and loved, but his imperfections startled me. During his last few months I began to study every word he said. I idolized him in a way I never had before. No longer was my Uncle Teddy a summer memory or someone I heard about from my mother; he meant something to me. As I watched him go through Boston for the last time in August, I realized that I was not the only person who grew up with him this way, and that multiple generations had. Hundreds of thousands of people knew Teddy as the loving man who had always been there, and who never disappointed them.

It was my first year playing basketball and my team had made it to the championships. I was ten years old and I had never been more excited in my life. It was a tie game well into the fourth quarter when Teddy showed up. He came barreling into the gloomy PS 188 gym and sat down with my mother and father on the sidelines. He did not cheer too loud or even make himself heard, he just sat there and watched me. After my team's victory, he got up and gave me a great big hug. Soon after, he left and went home, as did I. I did not think twice about him coming to my game. I had not told him about it—he probably asked my mother what time and where it was, and moved everything that he was doing that day around my 11:00 am basketball game. That night I got a call from him: "The game of all games," he shouted into the phone. "And you scored the winning shot. I can't believe it. I just can't believe it," he said. Of course, I had not actually scored the winning shot, but all of sudden I believed I had. Teddy was always there to make your story a little more dramatic and entirely more fun. After he told a story about something you both had done, you started telling the story exactly as he had. At the time, I never understood how much effort he put into our relationship. Not only was he the senior Senator from Massachusetts, but also he was also quite busy, unlike many Senators. It was not as if he called me every day, every week, or even every month, but without fail, when you needed Teddy, he was there.

A year ago Teddy was diagnosed with brain cancer. A person who never made me sad, and never seemed weak, was said to have months to live. At first I was more baffled than I was upset. We were not talking about your average person, this was Teddy. He was not someone who came and went, he simply was always there. This was the first time I saw him affected by anything, and I was so confused by his vulnerability. My view of Teddy changed completely without any interaction with him. I suddenly became endlessly interested in his life. I read about him, I followed his policy and studied his speeches. Soon after his diagnosis my family and I went to visit Teddy in Florida. For the first time, I was aware of who Teddy was when he was not with me. In Florida, I asked him about his life and his politics, something I had never done before. He explained how he was seven years old (in the eighth grade because he was sent to school with his older brother) and his classmates stole his turtle and buried it: "I cried for hours and ran outside to dig him up," he said with a grin. "They were so mean over there at Riverdale." Although he could not express himself the way he wanted to at all times, he still stunned me with stories about civil rights and Lyndon Johnson. He also triggered the same emotions he always had. As he and his wife, Vicki, sat down to watch "24" one night, I saw Teddy as himself. I sat next to him as he commented on the show: "She's always cross," he said about one character. He made joke after joke about every possible thing he could and had everyone in the room laughing. This was Teddy's way. It was not as if every word he said was brilliant, but his way as a person was truly unique. He could make a very depressing evening hilarious just by cracking a few jokes.

My final memories of Teddy are not really of him, but of what I learned about him. His death was both upsetting and uplifting. At first I only thought of how I would miss him and how unfair it was that he was gone. But, as I went through Boston with him for the last time, I realized that many others loved him too. The drive started slowly as we went through Hyannis and waved to the people we passed on the street. The crowds got bigger as we approached Boston, and as we passed Teddy's famed "Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Greenway" the crowd was enormous. The signs people held that said "We love you Teddy" struck deep in my heart. We drove through all of Boston as people lined the streets everywhere. There was no animosity, no hatred, just appreciation and love for Teddy. This made me realize that I was not the only person who loved him, and that the same effort he had made for me, he had made for everyone. He is the only person I know who was capable of making the type of effort he made. Whether it was my basketball game or grandparents day, Teddy showed up and made you laugh.

The drive continued as we pulled into the JFK Library and saw news cameras, photographers, and another gigantic crowd. It became clear to me then that in both political and personal life, he had something only few have: people trusted him. Everyone who came out to see Teddy trusted that he was going to take care of them, because he always had. I never knew any of this to be true until that day. Teddy was my uncle, so naturally I figured only those who really knew him would feel like I did. But Teddy's charm was universal, although he brought it up a notch in Massachusetts. The final way in which I remember Teddy, is as someone who always was truly who they appear to be. It would have been possible for his trust to apply only to his family and friends, and for it to have been somewhat artificial, the way most people behave. However, Teddy acted

toward everyone the way he did with me, and this is the highest praise any public figure can attain.

Teddy's relationship with me during his life was spectacular. Not once did he disappoint me, and he provided continuous support and much-needed laughs. Teddy's legacy lies in many places. It lies in his legislative and political accomplishments. It lies in changes in the lives of his friends and constituents. It lies in his family bonds, and his love for the sea. However, it also lies in the way he left us. Teddy's illness at first seemed unfair and depressing. This is not the case at all. Teddy was able to teach everyone who watched him how to fight and how to succeed. Many people do not realize that he outlived everyone's initial predictions, and lived seven times as long as anyone thought possible. This was not because his doctors were wrong about the severity of his cancer, but because this prediction did not consider that they were dealing with Teddy. Not once did he stop fighting. In fact, he took the most aggressive and strenuous approach to fighting his cancer, and always remained hopeful. Teddy's death taught me that no cause is lost, and that every day is worth living.

CLEAN ENERGY JOBS AND AMERICAN POWER ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I was proud to cast my vote today in the Environment and Public Works Committee for S. 1733, the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act. At this critical juncture in our Nation's history, we face an economic crisis, an energy security crisis, and a global climate crisis. The good news is that the solutions to these problems are intertwined with one another. This bill will help us meet these challenges and emerge stronger than we are today. We have an urgent responsibility to move forward and I want to thank the chairman of our committee, Senator BARBARA BOXER, for her leadership and courage in taking action on this bill today.

If we do not act on this bill which invests in clean, domestic energy, we will be stuck with an energy policy that is undermining our national security and our economy.

If we do not act on this bill which invests in the industries of tomorrow, we will continue to lose clean energy jobs, jobs that stem from American inventions and ideas, to countries overseas.

If we do not act on this bill which provides significant investment in clean fuels and public transit, we will lose an opportunity to change the way we move people and goods around this country. Right now, the transportation sector represents 30 percent of our greenhouse gas emissions and 70 percent of our oil use. If we could double the number of transit riders in the United States, we would reduce our dependence on foreign oil by more than 40 percent, nearly the amount of we import from Saudi Arabia each year.

If we do not act on this bill, we face irreversible, catastrophic climate change. Our children and grandchildren—my two grandchildren—face a world where there is not enough

clean water, food, or fuel, a world that is less diverse, less beautiful, less secure.

I am glad that the majority members of the Environment and Public Works Committee convened today in order to act. And we needed to act on this bill today because this is a global problem and we want all countries to act. In just a few weeks, the international community will meet in Copenhagen to work on an international agreement to do just that.

I am hopeful that Copenhagen will produce an agreement on the architecture of a final climate regime in which countries make a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. I hope we have an agreement that spells out the mechanism for reaching and enforcing those targets as well as outlining the financing for the developing world.

In my role as chairman of the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe and as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I speak often to our colleagues in Europe and around the world. And what other countries want to know before they take additional steps—or take first steps—on climate change is: Where is the United States? They are impressed with the action the Obama administration has taken. They are happy to see that the House has acted.

But for the countries of the world to commit to reduce greenhouse gasses in Copenhagen in just a few weeks, they want to see that both Houses of Congress are serious. They want to know that the Senate is making progress toward producing comprehensive climate legislation. The vote today in the Environment and Public Works Committee demonstrates that progress.

But this bill is good for this country and good for Maryland even if we don't get an international agreement. Marylanders understand the opportunities this bill promises. With this bill, we can invest in clean energy jobs: like those at Algenol in Baltimore where they are national leaders in making fuel from algae; like those at Volvo-Mack Truck in Hagerstown where they are making hybrid trucks; like those at Chesapeake Geosystems, a Maryland company that is an east coast leader in geothermal heating; and like those at DAP that makes spackling that is used in weatherizing homes and businesses.

With this bill, we can invest in the transportation improvements Marylanders so desperately need. Transit ridership in Maryland increased by 15 percent in 2008. But recent train and bus accidents in the DC Metro area demonstrate that we need new investment in transit. Our transit systems will not be a safe and reliable solution to our pollution and energy security problems without it.

Marylanders also know the costs of inaction. The people of Smith Island are watching their island disappear under rising sea levels. The crabs, fish, and other aquatic life Maryland's

watermen rely on are disappearing along with their way of life. And it is only going to get worse. Maryland's sea levels are projected to rise 3.5 feet. That means thousands of Marylanders are going to lose their homes and farms. This bill provides critical assistance to States, especially coastal States such as Maryland, to help address these challenges and protect our treasured resources such as the Chesapeake Bay.

The vote that we took today in the Environment and Public Works Committee is just the beginning of putting America back in control of its energy future. And we must remember that even after Copenhagen, any deals we reach, any papers we sign, are still but the foundation. The work must continue with earnest followthrough, dedication to truly changing the way we work and live and move around this Earth. That is work for each of us, and we took one important step forward today.

CLEAN ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS ACT

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, yesterday I introduced S. 2729, the Clean Energy Partnerships Act. I am proud to have as cosponsors for this bill Senator MAX BAUCUS, Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR, Senator SHERRON BROWN, Senator TOM HARKIN, Senator MARK BEGICH, and Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN, who has been working with me on the carbon conservation program after she introduced S. 1576, the Forest Carbon Incentives Program Act.

As we work toward creating a clean energy economy in America, we need a strategy that protects our environment while protecting and creating jobs and revitalizing our economy.

The bill I introduced yesterday is an important part of that strategy. By creating partnerships among manufacturing, utilities, agriculture, and forestry, we can reduce costs now to help transition to a clean energy economy tomorrow.

As we work to develop new technologies to reduce emissions in the future, we also need to find cost-effective ways to limit emissions in the short-term that do not cost us jobs. This bill is about creating a lower cost strategy to help us reach our emission reduction goals while protecting and strengthening our economy.

We can counteract, or offset, our current carbon emissions by investing in practices like sustainable agriculture and forestry projects that capture and store carbon. A ton of carbon is a ton of carbon. That is what this offset bill is all about.

For example, we can change farming practices through more efficient application of fertilizer, the use of cover crops, or by utilizing tillage practices, called "no till farming." No-till farming reduces carbon emissions by leaving old plant matter buried underground. In contrast, conventional tillage moves old plant matter from last