

Vegas. The individual companies, as well as the Convention and Visitors Authority, spend a lot of money to bring people to Las Vegas. Most Americans have heard the slogans: What happens in Vegas stays in Vegas. That became a very famous slogan. But it is the sights, the sounds, the smells, everything together that attracts people to come.

If tourists come to the Grand Canyon, most people will also go to California, Las Vegas, New York City or someplace else. When folks come from overseas, they usually don't just visit one place, they visit several places. If we attract people using some of the iconic places we have in the United States, other places around the country will benefit. That is why a national advertising campaign is very important for the country.

Mr. DORGAN. If the Senator will yield further, the fact is, we have lost a lot of jobs in the deepest recession since the Great Depression. All of us are striving to find ways to put people back to work. There is not going to be some Big Bang theory by which everyone goes back to work. We can do this incrementally. We need manufacturing to be restored. We need tourism, a significant job creator. A lot of people don't understand that it is not some big hotel that benefits from tourism. In most cases, it is a small business someplace struggling to make a living. It is a lot of small businesses, rental car companies, and so on. That is why we have such faith that if we do what we say we can do in this legislation, we will put a lot of people back to work.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ENSIGN. Yes.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. As Senator DORGAN was discussing, it seems to me that the people don't always think about the ripple effect. I know Nevada has suffered because of some of the economic downturn with tourism. Could the Senator talk a little bit about what he has seen in terms of other businesses that have lost business when we don't promote tourism the way we are supposed to? I think that is something people don't think about. They think about the big airlines, the big hotels, but they don't think about the ripple effect on some of the other jobs that matter.

Mr. ENSIGN. Tourism is such a huge part of our economy today. For instance, somebody who cleans hotel rooms is out of a job, they don't have that money to go down to a fast-food restaurant or go to a store to buy clothes. They have to tighten their belts. Many people also work for tips.

Those tips have gone down, that ripple effect has happened through the American economy today. Nevada has felt it probably more than any other.

But there is no question of the ripple effect. It affects restaurants. I am a veterinarian; it affects the veterinary business. It affects dentists. It affects the construction industry. It is almost

like a negative ripple effect when those jobs are being lost in the tourism industry. What we are trying to do with this legislation is to create a positive ripple effect where we actually create tourism jobs that will then help to create other jobs in other sectors. So I think that is a great question on the ripple effect with the tourism industry.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me mention again the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has sent out a letter today in strong support of this legislation precisely because of the job-creating nature of this legislation.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I guess all time has expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

CLOTURE MOTION

Under the previous order, the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on amendment No. 1347 is agreed to, the motion to reconsider is agreed to, and the Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Dorgan amendment, No. 1347, to S. 1023, the Travel Promotion Act of 2009.

Harry Reid, Byron L. Dorgan, Barbara Boxer, Ron Wyden, Mark Begich, Evan Bayh, Charles Schumer, Max Baucus, Jon Tester, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Amy Klobuchar, Patrick Leahy, Barbara Mikulski, Robert Menendez, Jeff Bingaman, Joseph Lieberman.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate on amendment No. 1347, offered by the Senator from Nevada, Mr. REID, for Mr. DORGAN, to S. 1023, the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 80, nays 19, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 271 Leg.]

YEAS—80

Akaka	Cochran	Johanns
Alexander	Collins	Johnson
Baucus	Conrad	Kaufman
Bayh	Corker	Kerry
Begich	Dodd	Klobuchar
Bennet	Dorgan	Kohl
Bennett	Durbin	Landrieu
Bingaman	Ensign	Lautenberg
Bond	Feingold	Leahy
Boxer	Feinstein	Levin
Brown	Franken	Lieberman
Burr	Gillibrand	Lincoln
Byrd	Graham	Lugar
Cantwell	Hagan	Martinez
Cardin	Harkin	McCaskill
Carper	Hatch	Menendez
Casey	Inouye	Merkley
Chambliss	Isakson	Mikulski

Murkowski	Schumer	Udall (NM)
Murray	Shaheen	Vitter
Nelson (NE)	Shelby	Voivovich
Nelson (FL)	Snowe	Warner
Pryor	Specter	Webb
Reed	Stabenow	Whitehouse
Reid	Tester	Wicker
Rockefeller	Thune	Wyden
Sanders	Udall (CO)	

NAYS—19

Barrasso	DeMint	McCain
Brownback	Enzi	McConnell
Bunning	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Gregg	Roberts
Coburn	Hutchison	Sessions
Cornyn	Inhofe	
Crapo	Kyl	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 80, the nays are 19. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Cloture having been invoked, the motion to commit falls.

CONGRATULATING SENATOR LAUTENBERG

Mr. REID. Mr. President, our colleague FRANK LAUTENBERG has given so much to his country. FRANK's parents settled as poor immigrants from Eastern Europe. If there were ever an example of someone who has come from the most basic circumstances to a man of wealth, a man of stature, it is FRANK LAUTENBERG. He has done it all. He fought bravely in World War II, put himself through Columbia University with the GI Bill of Rights, after having earned that with his service to our country in World War II.

As I have mentioned, he had great success in business. He has a mind that is very insightful, and he sees the big picture. He was one of the first to succeed in a business that now a lot of people are succeeding in, but he was one of the first there.

After having done so well in the great free enterprise system, he decided to turn to public service, and he was elected by the State of New Jersey to the U.S. Senate. He left the Senate in 2000 but came back when the State asked him to serve again. We needed FRANK LAUTENBERG. He came back, and he has served with such remarkable stature since then.

When I first came to the Senate, I had the good fortune to serve with him on the Environment and Public Works Committee. His love of the matters within the jurisdiction of that committee is significant. He legislates with his heart, but it is always backed up with his brilliant mind. He has been chairman of the Budget Committee.

Just weeks ago, he set the record for casting the most votes by any U.S. Senator in the history of the State of New Jersey. Like any great legislator, Senator LAUTENBERG is best understood not by the number of times he has said "yea" or "nay" but what those laws say about his commitment to the people of New Jersey and all Americans.

He was a leader in establishing the threshold of drunk driving, saving

countless lives. His work has helped to clean up toxic sites in communities across his State and our country. It has kept our drinking water clean and made our buildings more energy efficient.

The thing that I personally will always look at FRANK LAUTENBERG for having done is taking care of one of my children. One of my boys was allergic to tobacco smoke. When we would fly across the country, they had those artificial barriers where you could not smoke past a line. But it didn't matter because the smoke went everywhere. On every trip, my boy was miserable; it made him sick. Because of FRANK LAUTENBERG, millions of Americans are now protected from secondhand smoke. He wrote the law banning smoking on airplanes.

In addition to his being such a good friend, I commend and applaud the people of New Jersey for sending this good man to the Senate. He is someone who is deserving of all the accolades being given to him. I am proud to have known him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TESTER). The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I wish to say briefly that we are incredibly proud in New Jersey that FRANK LAUTENBERG is our Senator. It is not just the number of votes he cast, it is what he has stood up for. Senator LAUTENBERG has been known as standing up for New Jerseyans first, but he has also stood up for the Nation, millions of people, since he passed the ban on smoking on airlines and what he has done with Superfund sites and what he has done on domestic violence abusers, who can no longer possess a gun, which means people are alive today as a result of Senator LAUTENBERG's work in New Jersey and across the Nation. The landmark legislation he has participated in over his career in the Senate is exemplary.

I wanted to join in the tribute because it is not just his number of votes, it is the type of effect he has had on the lives of people in New Jersey and across the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader for his kind remarks and for the leadership he has provided for all of us. I never dreamed I would be here this long. I had 30 years in business before I got to this place.

HARRY REID mentioned twice something about wealth. The wealth I acquired by being in this place—by being able to say to my country that I have had a chance to give back for the wonderfully good fortune that has occurred in the lives of myself, my children, my parents—if they could see this. My mother was critical when I ran for the Senate. She expressed a little disappointment. I said, "Mom, how can that be?" She said, "Because I thought you would be running for President." In any event, my dad would not have

believed it, but he would have encouraged it nevertheless.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the patience sometimes that I exhaust on my friends, and I thank particularly my friend and colleague, BOB MENENDEZ, with whom I had the pleasure of serving while he was in leadership in the House, and especially since he has been here in the Senate, with the important responsibilities we have.

It is a good day, and I am glad to be back here to get on with the people's business. I thank you all for your patience and friendship, and particularly our majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

TRAVEL PROMOTION ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am very grateful we have moved forward on a very important bill for the country—the Travel Promotion Act. I commend and applaud Senator DORGAN for his good work on the legislation. It is extremely important. He was a real advocate, as he is on issues which he sinks his teeth into.

Travel and tourism generate \$1 trillion in the economy every year. Whether it is the State of Minnesota, Nevada—you can pick any of the States—tourism is the No. 1, 2, or 3 most important driving economic factor in the States. This year, tourism will create 40,000 new jobs. The bill will also cut the deficit by \$425 million over the next 10 years. That is significant. We would be taking the strategies that have made Las Vegas such a success and bringing them to our entire Nation's tourism industry.

Nevada's tourism has been hit hard by the slowing worldwide economy, and when tourism in Nevada hurts, the entire State suffers. Hard-working people have lost their jobs. The State's budget has taken a major hit. Because that budget is largely funded by tourism, funding for vital programs in our State is at risk.

Nevada is not alone. Tourism is one of the top industries in every State. That is why this bill is so important. It is an opportunity to not only give American tourism a boost, but it is one of the many ways we are working to create jobs and help our economy rebuild.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

LABOR DAY

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, over the last few months, I have stood in the Chamber and read letters sent to me by Ohioans from all over my State, stories explaining how health insurance costs are threatening the economic stability of middle-class families. These stories reflect the many challenges facing our Nation's middle class and facing my State's workers.

The fight for health insurance reform is part of a larger effort to put our Nation on a new, progressive path that invests in our labor force, honors our industrial and manufacturing traditions, and helps rebuild our middle class.

Yesterday, I joined President Obama in Cincinnati at the largest Labor Day picnic in the country to honor the achievement and contribution of the American worker. Labor Day is an important American tradition that also recognizes the courage of generations of workers and activists who demanded a standard of living deserving of all Americans.

In Ohio, the tradition of Labor Day began in 1890, when Cleveland's first African-American lawyer and Ohio's first African-American State senator, John Patterson Green, introduced "Labor Day in Ohio" to celebrate the contribution of workers. The bill passed the general assembly on April 28, 1890, 4 years before Congress declared Labor Day a national holiday. It is easy to surmise that Labor Day began in Ohio. As the "father of Labor Day in Ohio," John Patterson Green, who befriended captains of industry, civil rights pioneers, and sitting Presidents alike, exemplifies how simple recognition can give powerful meaning to working men and women.

Yesterday, in Cincinnati, during the Nation's largest Labor Day picnic, the President spoke to thousands of workers gathered in support of policies that put American workers, and business, first. The President reminded us that:

Much of what we take for granted—the 40-hour work week, the minimum wage, health insurance, paid leave, pensions, Social Security, Medicare—all bear the union label. So even if you're not a union member, every American owes something to America's labor movement.

At Labor Day events across the State, workers and their families, friends, and neighbors gathered together, regardless of profession—electricians, communications workers, steelworkers, teachers, truckdrivers, and laborers—to celebrate all working men and women. That is what Labor Day is. The celebrations brought together the families of union brothers and sisters who fight for each other.

That is what the labor movement is about—to recognize and speak out for health care that works for workers. That is why this Labor Day is ever more meaningful.