

an average of 18.3 percent, or about \$4,500, more than a control group over a 24-month period of study. In addition, participants in SECTORS programs were more likely to work in jobs with benefits, including health insurance and paid time off, and were more likely to find consistent work, about 1.3 additional months of employment, over the 2-year period than the control group average.

This legislation will put in place additional SECTORS partnerships, as I said before, between business, employees, and education and training providers that lead to collaborative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts for current and potential workers to improve our Nation's business manufacturing and industry outlook.

It is supported by a broad-based nationwide coalition of workforce and vocational organizations, manufacturing associations, colleges and universities, chambers of commerce, and training and human services organizations nationwide, and it does have the dual benefits of helping businesses and employees, and it has strong bipartisan support in the House of Representatives.

I urge support for this legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1855, the Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success or SECTORS Act, which promotes strategic approaches to addressing skills shortages.

Sector strategies is an approach that brings employers in a certain industry together with education, labor, workforce, and other groups to identify and provide training that is tailored to meet the sector needs of that region's economy. The SECTORS Act would support existing industry partnerships or help leverage funding from employers, educators, labor, and the workforce system to adopt a sectors-based working partnership that comes together to identify economic trends and shared workforce issues and develop the tools required to meet the growing demand in that targeted industry.

As some industries maintain signs of recovery, you would expect that employers would have an easy time filling their openings. In manufacturing, the June 2010 ISM Report on Business showed that economic activity in the sector grew for the 11th consecutive month. The manufacturing industry has added 136,000 jobs since December 2009. Yet many American companies, including manufacturers believe they cannot find workers with the qualifications needed for these jobs.

A recent New York Times article highlighted a contract drug company in Ohio that needed to hire 100 workers. Despite reviewing 3,600 job applications, the company has only offered jobs to 47 people so far. In a July 2009 survey of employers, the Business Roundtable's Springboard Project found that more than 60 percent of those surveyed indicated that they were having difficulty finding qualified applicants to fill current vacancies, and almost half indicated that there was a gap between the skills of their current workforce and company requirements. In a survey of manufacturing organizations conducted by Deloitte, The Manufacturing Institute, and Oracle found that skill

shortages persist, especially for the most profitable companies. Almost one-third of responding companies reported some level of shortages today, and over one-half reported shortages for skilled production workers. With the economy improving, companies are retooling the way they operate in order to remain competitive against their global rivals and in assessing its short and long-term talent needs, businesses are calling for higher-skilled workers.

In the current economy, workers need a wide range of services and support to reenter and succeed in the labor market. Job training is one important part of that solution, particularly for workers who have experienced extended unemployment and need to rebuild their skills; dislocated workers who are moving into new industries as local and regional economies are revamped; or even incumbent workers who need to upgrade their skills as industries adopt new technologies, including green technology. It is critical that we ensure that workers have the right skills for today's labor market and that those skills help them move into jobs and careers. One of the best ways to do this is to ensure that federally funded training is developed in partnership with local and regional employers.

The SECTORS Act will help businesses in growing industries plan for their talents needs while ensuring education and workforce provide the learning for workers to match the skills required by employers. By promoting sector strategies, employers can take control of the design and work in coordination with education and job training providers from the public and private sectors to develop strategies that will quickly train workers for waiting jobs, and develop long-term solutions to grow that industry as part of a community's economic recovery. Specifically, the SECTORS Act would establish a new Sector Partnership Grant program administered by DOL to provide designated funding and distinct performance measures for industry partnerships.

SECTORS help both workers and local firms in the same industry, to help ensure that workers are getting the skills that employers need and the employers can find and hire the skilled workforce they need to compete and lead the world in the global economy. Federal investment that encourages best practices in the workforce development field, supports efforts already going on in communities around the country, and ensures that federal investments improve the skill of our nation's workforce, will efficiently and effectively support our nation's economic recovery.

In addition, sector partnerships can have a positive impact on workers, especially those that are low-income. Public/Private Ventures found in their study of sector-based training those participants in the program earned an average of about \$4,500 more than those not engaged in training sponsored by a sector partnership. More than 200 sector partnerships are active, comprising 23 industry sectors in 41 states. For example, Pennsylvania has nearly eighty partnerships serving more than six thousand firms across the Commonwealth, and more than 70,000 workers have received training as part of the program. The SECTORS Act will drive strategic alliances that advance a region's economic vitality and make sure workers have the skills in place to move forward industries that are pivotal to keeping our economy growing.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Congressman LOEBACK and Congressman PLATTS for introducing this legislation that is so important to our regional and national economy. I urge support of H.R. 1855, which helps to strategically position our growing industries with a highly-skilled workforce ready to innovate and complete in the 21st Century global marketplace.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1855, the "Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success, SECTORS Act". It is an important piece of legislation, and I would like to thank Representative DAVID LOEBACK for bringing it to the floor. This bill, when passed, will help to encourage job advancement along with job growth.

By requiring the Secretary of Labor to award competitive grants that may reach totals of over \$2 million that will spur job growth and in-house training, the SECTORS bill will help workers who have been hard hit by this recession. This federal-industrial partnership and the coordination with state and local institutions to improve economic and educational investment will ensure a better way forward for the American worker.

In the current job climate, it is not only the unemployed who feel the wrath of recession. There are many workers, in my district included, who continue to be outpaced by changing work environments. Many industries that employ thousands of workers do not have the money or the structure necessary to promote in-house training. These industries are homes to jobs that often have no hope of advancement, jobs that steer workers away from their families and into dead-end career paths.

This bill will help workers become acclimated to the changing environment. By promoting job training and job retention through federal grants, the SECTORS Act brings hope to the thousands of workers who may not know at the moment what their future will look like. It fosters the hope that has been so barren these last months and brings opportunity to the men and women who need it most.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. LOEBACK. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBACK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1855, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FORMER LIBERIAN REGIME OF CHARLES TAYLOR—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-134)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred

to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication stating that the national emergency and related measures dealing with the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor to continue in effect beyond the July 22, 2010.

The actions and policies of former Liberian President Charles Taylor and other persons, in particular their unlawful depletion of Liberian resources and their removal from Liberia and secreting of Liberian funds and property, continue to undermine Liberia's transiting to democracy and the orderly development of its political, administrative, and economic institutions and resources. These actions and policies continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 19, 2010.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON) at 6 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H. Res. 1472; H. Con. Res. 126; and H. Res. 1219, in each case by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 1491 will resume later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1472) expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 369, nays 0, not voting 63, as follows:

(Roll No. 448)

YEAS—369

Ackerman	Cohen	Griffith
Aderholt	Cole	Guthrie
Adler (NJ)	Conaway	Hall (NY)
Alexander	Connolly (VA)	Hall (TX)
Altmire	Cooper	Halvorson
Andrews	Costa	Hare
Arcuri	Costello	Harman
Austria	Crenshaw	Harper
Baca	Critz	Hastings (FL)
Bachmann	Crowley	Heinrich
Bachus	Cuellar	Heller
Baird	Culberson	Hensarling
Baldwin	Cummings	Herger
Bartlett	Dahlkemper	Herseth Sandlin
Barton (TX)	Davis (CA)	Higgins
Bean	Davis (IL)	Hill
Becerra	Davis (KY)	Himes
Berkley	Davis (TN)	Hinchey
Berman	DeFazio	Hirono
Biggert	DeGette	Holden
Bilbray	DeLauro	Holt
Bilirakis	Dent	Honda
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Hoyer
Bishop (NY)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hunter
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart, M.	Inglis
Blumenauer	Dicks	Inslee
Blunt	Dingell	Israel
Bonner	Djou	Issa
Bono Mack	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Boozman	Donnelly (IN)	Jackson Lee
Boren	Doyle	(TX)
Boswell	Dreier	Jenkins
Boucher	Driehaus	Johnson, E. B.
Boustany	Duncan	Johnson, Sam
Boyd	Edwards (MD)	Jones
Brady (TX)	Edwards (TX)	Kagen
Braley (IA)	Ehlers	Kanjorski
Bright	Ellison	Kaptur
Broun (GA)	Eshoo	Kennedy
Brown (SC)	Etheridge	Kildee
Brown, Corrine	Farr	Kilroy
Burgess	Fattah	Kind
Burton (IN)	Filner	King (IA)
Butterfield	Fleming	Kissell
Calvert	Forbes	Klein (FL)
Camp	Fortenberry	Kline (MN)
Cantor	Foster	Kosmas
Cao	Fox	Kratovil
Capps	Frank (MA)	Kucinich
Cardoza	Franks (AZ)	Lamborn
Carnahan	Frelinghuysen	Lance
Carney	Fudge	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Gallegly	Larsen (WA)
Carter	Garamendi	Larson (CT)
Cassidy	Garrett (NJ)	Latham
Castle	Gerlach	LaTourette
Castor (FL)	Giffords	Latta
Chaffetz	Gohmert	Lee (NY)
Chandler	Gonzalez	Levin
Childers	Goodlatte	Lewis (CA)
Chu	Gordon (TN)	Lewis (GA)
Clarke	Granger	Linder
Clay	Graves (GA)	Lipinski
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	LoBiondo
Clyburn	Grayson	Loeback
Coble	Green, Al	Lofgren, Zoe
Coffman (CO)	Green, Gene	Lowey

Lucas	Pallone	Shadegg
Luetkemeyer	Pascarell	Shea-Porter
Lujan	Pastor (AZ)	Sherman
Lummis	Paul	Shimkus
Lungren, Daniel	Paulsen	Shuler
E.	Payne	Sires
Lynch	Pence	Skelton
Mack	Perlmutter	Slaughter
Maffei	Perrilli	Smith (NE)
Manzullo	Peters	Smith (NJ)
Marchant	Peterson	Smith (TX)
Markey (CO)	Petri	Smith (WA)
Markey (MA)	Pingree (ME)	Snyder
Marshall	Pitts	Space
Matheson	Poe (TX)	Speier
Matsui	Polis (CO)	Spratt
McCarthy (CA)	Pomeroy	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Posey	Stearns
McCaul	Price (GA)	Stupak
McClintock	Price (NC)	Sullivan
McCollum	Quigley	Sutton
McCotter	Radanovich	Tanner
McDermott	Rahall	Taylor
McGovern	Rangel	Terry
McHenry	Rehberg	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Reichert	Thompson (MS)
McMahon	Richardson	Thornberry
McMorris	Rodriguez	Tiberi
Rodgers	Roe (TN)	Tierney
McNerney	Rogers (AL)	Titus
Melancon	Rogers (KY)	Tonko
Mica	Rogers (MI)	Tsongas
Michaud	Rooney	Turner
Miller (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Upton
Miller (NC)	Roskam	Van Hollen
Miller, Gary	Ross	Velázquez
Miller, George	Rothman (NJ)	Vislosky
Minnick	Roybal-Allard	Walden
Mitchell	Royce	Walz
Mollohan	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Moore (KS)	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Moore (WI)	Ryan (WI)	Waters
Moran (VA)	Salazar	Watson
Murphy (CT)	Sánchez, Linda	Watt
Murphy (NY)	T.	Waxman
Murphy, Patrick	Sarbanes	Weiner
Myrick	Scalise	Welch
Nadler (NY)	Schakowsky	Westmoreland
Napolitano	Schauer	Whitfield
Neugebauer	Schiff	Wilson (OH)
Nunes	Schmidt	Wilson (SC)
Nye	Schock	Wittman
Oberstar	Schwartz	Wolf
Obey	Scott (GA)	Woolsey
Olson	Scott (VA)	Wu
Olver	Sensenbrenner	Yarmuth
Ortiz	Serrano	Young (AK)
Owens	Sestak	

NOT VOTING—63

Akin	Fallin	Miller (FL)
Barrett (SC)	Flake	Moran (KS)
Barrow	Gingrey (GA)	Murphy, Tim
Berry	Grijalva	Neal (MA)
Bishop (UT)	Gutierrez	Platts
Bocchieri	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Boehner	Hinojosa	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Hodes	Rohrabacher
Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Rush
Ginny	Johnson (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Schrader
Buyer	Jordan (OH)	Sessions
Campbell	Kilpatrick (MI)	Shuster
Capito	King (NY)	Simpson
Capuano	Kingston	Teague
Conyers	Kirk	Thompson (PA)
Courtney	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Tiahrt
Davis (AL)	Lee (CA)	Towns
Delahunt	Maloney	Wamp
Ellsworth	McKeon	Young (FL)
Emerson	Meek (FL)	
Engel	Meeks (NY)	

□ 1834

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 448, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."