

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mr. WICKER):

S. Res. 403. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab should be tried by a military tribunal rather than by a civilian court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BYRD, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 404. A resolution supporting full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and other efforts to promote peace and stability in Sudan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 182

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 182, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 210

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 210, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the credit for employers establishing workplace child care facilities, to increase the child care credit to encourage greater use of quality child care services, to provide incentives for students to earn child care-related degrees and to work in child care facilities, and to increase the exclusion for employer-provided dependent care assistance.

S. 428

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 428, a bill to allow travel between the United States and Cuba.

S. 619

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 619, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to preserve the effectiveness of medically important antibiotics used in the treatment of human and animal diseases.

S. 752

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 752, a bill to reform the financing of Senate elections, and for other purposes.

S. 827

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Idaho

(Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 827, a bill to establish a program to reunite bondholders with matured unredeemed United States savings bonds.

S. 987

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 987, a bill to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

S. 1067

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1067, a bill to support stabilization and lasting peace in northern Uganda and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army through development of a regional strategy to support multilateral efforts to successfully protect civilians and eliminate the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army and to authorize funds for humanitarian relief and reconstruction, reconciliation, and transitional justice, and for other purposes.

S. 1102

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1102, a bill to provide benefits to domestic partners of Federal employees.

S. 1192

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1192, a bill to restrict any State or local jurisdiction from imposing a new discriminatory tax on mobile wireless communications services, providers, or property.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1318, a bill to prohibit the use of stimulus funds for signage indicating that a project is being carried out using those funds.

S. 1554

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1554, a bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to prevent later delinquency and improve the health and well-being of maltreated infants and toddlers through the development of local Court Teams for Maltreated Infants and Toddlers and the creation of a National Court Teams Resource Center to assist such Court Teams, and for other purposes.

S. 1606

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1606, a bill to require foreign manufacturers of products imported into the United States to establish reg-

istered agents in the United States who are authorized to accept service of process against such manufacturers, and for other purposes.

S. 1966

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1966, a bill to provide assistance to improve the health of newborns, children, and mothers in developing countries, and for other purposes.

S. 2772

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2772, a bill to establish a criminal justice reinvestment grant program to help States and local jurisdictions reduce spending on corrections, control growth in the prison and jail populations, and increase public safety.

S. 2798

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2798, a bill to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire through the facilitation of insect and disease infestation treatment of National Forest System and adjacent land, and for other purposes.

S. 2800

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2800, a bill to amend subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to provide education for homeless children and youths, and for other purposes.

S. 2904

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BURRIS), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2904, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require emergency contraception to be available at all military health care treatment facilities.

S. 2923

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BURRIS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2923, a bill to provide funding for summer and year-round youth jobs and training programs.

S. 2924

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2924, a bill to reauthorize the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, in the wake of its Centennial, and its programs and activities.

S. 2946

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. 2946, a bill to direct

the Secretary of the Army to take action with respect to the Chicago waterway system to prevent the migration of bighead and silver carps into Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 2973. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a temporary payroll increase tax credit for certain employers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise tonight to speak of what I believe is the central concern of the American people right now, and that is the issue of jobs or in many cases the lack of a job. We have seen it in so many ways. We have seen it in our own communities. Many people have seen it in their own families. These are not statistics on a business page. When they see an unemployment rate or the number of people who are out of work, it is real life for far too many American families. As long as the unemployment rate in America is 10 percent, the American people want us to focus, as we never have before, on the issue of job creation.

In Pennsylvania we have now 560,000 people out of work as of the last month it was calculated, the month of December. That is a huge number. If you look at it by percentage it looks like it is lower than a lot of States, 8.9 percent, but it is 560,000 people in Pennsylvania, and it spiked upwards toward the end of the year.

I had a chance, now just about a week ago, to sit down with 8 of those 560,000 people, 8 people out of work. I will not give you their names because that was the agreement. I wanted to spend some time listening, mostly, to folks who had been laid off, who lost their job in one way or another, through no fault of their own, victims of this horrific recession that so many families have lived through.

To encapsulate what they said, it comes down to much of what we heard President Obama speak about the other night in the State of Union, as well as what he said a number of weeks ago when he met unemployed individuals in Allentown, PA.

What he saw in that job center in Pennsylvania is what I saw in another job center in another part of the State: people who do not fully understand why they are in this predicament—people who had worked their whole lives, had great work records, never missed a day of work for the most part, many of them over the age of 50, many of them over the age of 60 and feeling a kind of economic insecurity and vulnerability they never had felt before, but, despite all that, they were not complaining. They were not pointing fingers. They were not complaining about the number of applications they filled out—scores of them, 25, 30, 50, 100—and in

many cases getting either rejected or hearing nothing at all. That is what I heard.

I also heard, as the President said, a real determination to keep fighting, to keep applying, and to keep trying to get a job. Maybe the thread that runs through all of them is they are grateful for the country they live in and they want to work. They don't want to be in the position they are in. Many of them feel ashamed to have to rely upon someone else or an institution or, in particular, a government program.

One woman said to me, in the meeting I had a week ago—she was just sitting on my right. She had a lot of brains and talent and commitment, had never had to worry about being out of work before. But she told me she felt—and I am not quoting her directly—bad or even embarrassed about having to rely upon food stamps, a program that we know helps people get across that bridge when they are out of work, when they can return to work.

These eight individuals gave me just an insight, just a glimmer of how difficult it is for so many families.

I received a couple of letters recently. I will not use names because we do not have permission, but two individuals, one from southeastern Pennsylvania, and one—actually two from southeastern Pennsylvania, which in Pennsylvania, generally, is probably one of the most prosperous corners of our State.

But even in suburban communities that seem well off and strong economically, we are seeing many challenges for families who have lost their jobs, in some cases more than one person. One woman wrote to me and said:

My husband got a job at a particular company [I will not identify the company] right out of high school. Left to serve in the Army. Then went back and retired from there when they closed.

So like a lot of places, someone works for decades and the plant closes, that is where they lose their job.

She continues:

I got a job in a factory and worked there while starting to raise two sons until they closed that company as well. We both got our jobs to support our families.

Then she talked about her sons getting the benefit of a college education which she and her husband did not have. But now they are at risk because one son is out of work and the other one is having challenges as well, despite having a college education.

She concludes the letter with one question, a question which I think is on the minds of a lot of Americans, not a question where they are pointing a finger at what is happening or not happening in Washington, but it is a question we need to listen to and do our best to provide answers for.

She says: When is the change coming?

When is the change coming? I think it encapsulates a lot of the questions I have heard across Pennsylvania. People are worried about what a lot of us

have been talking about here; it is not moving fast enough to help them.

I point to another letter from an individual, again in southeastern Pennsylvania. This gentleman said to me that he grew up in Pennsylvania, had roots in Pennsylvania. He said:

I worked hard all of my life, yet to no avail. I have been unemployed since the last layoff for a year now.

It is hard to comprehend that, being out of work for a year, in some cases longer than a year.

I seriously think we should start focusing heavily on jobs in the United States. We are hearing that everywhere, the same sentiment. But like the letter I cited a minute ago from a woman in southeastern Pennsylvania, this man said to me toward the end of the letter: When will the recovery begin for those individuals, the people he described in his letter, in addition to talking about his own situation?

So we can't pretend that just because we passed a recovery bill last year, which I voted for—I was very proud to support that. I know it was not the most popular vote in the world for a lot of folks around here, but we know the recovery bill is starting to work, in some cases working faster than others. There are good numbers on job creation across the country. Instead of losing 741,000 jobs as we did in January 2009, we are losing in the tens of thousands now—still not good, not enough when the unemployment rate is 10 percent across the country, when 560,000 people in Pennsylvania are out of work. So we should point this out, that the Recovery and Reinvestment Act is beginning to work but it is not working fast enough. So we have to do more. We can't just say: Let it fully play out and let it be fully implemented and all. That is not good enough for the economic trauma so many families are facing.

So for those who are leading lives of struggle and challenge, lives of anxiety and worry, and a kind of collective economic insecurity, we have to act. We can't just talk, we have to act. And I believe one of the ways we can act is by passing not just a jobs bill, which we should and must pass very quickly, but a jobs bill that is targeted on creating jobs in the fastest way possible. We do not need theories; we do not need some idea or some theory, untested; we do not need a bill that we hope will create jobs over many years. We need a bill that creates jobs this year, in the next 6 months to the next year, not the year after and 5 years later. We need a job creation bill that does that now.

I hope many of my colleagues will support legislation I have introduced, the Small Business Job Creation Tax Credit Act of 2010. I have introduced it today. I thank Senators Gillibrand, Levin, and Begich for cosponsoring this important legislation.

I mentioned the job loss in Pennsylvania, 560,000 people out of work through no fault of their own. That number across the country, since the