

States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

S. 1553

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1553, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Future Farmers of America Organization and the 85th anniversary of the founding of the National Future Farmers of America Organization.

S. 1756

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1756, a bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to clarify the appropriate standard of proof.

S. 3232

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3232, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 3234

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3234, a bill to improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, especially those serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, and for other purposes.

S. 3320

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3320, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a Pancreatic Cancer Initiative, and for other purposes.

S. 3335

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3335, a bill to require Congress to establish a unified and searchable database on a public website for congressional earmarks as called for by the President in his 2010 State of the Union Address to Congress.

S. 3411

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3411, a bill to provide for the adjustment of status for certain Haitian orphans paroled into the United States after the earthquake of January 12, 2010.

S. 3412

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of

S. 3412, a bill to provide emergency operating funds for public transportation.

S. 3466

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 3466, a bill to require restitution for victims of criminal violations of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3469

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3469, a bill to build capacity and provide support at the leadership level for successful school turnaround efforts.

S. 3471

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3471, a bill to improve access to capital, bonding authority, and job training for Native Americans and promote native community development financial institutions and Native American small business opportunities, and for other purposes.

S. 3474

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3474, a bill to provide an optional fast-track procedure the President may use when submitting rescission requests, and for other purposes.

S. 3478

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3478, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to repeal certain limitations of liability and for other purposes.

S. 3509

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3509, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to promote the research and development of technologies and best practices for the safe development and extraction of natural gas and other petroleum resources, and for other purposes.

S. 3510

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3510, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the 15-year recovery period for qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, and qualified retail improvement property.

S. 3512

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3512, a bill to provide a statutory waiver of compliance with the Jones Act to foreign flagged vessels as-

sisting in responding to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

S. 3513

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3513, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend for one year the special depreciation allowances for certain property.

S. 3516

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3516, a bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to reform the management of energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 29

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 29, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. CON. RES. 63

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 63, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

S. RES. 552

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 552, a resolution designating June 23, 2010, as "Olympic Day".

AMENDMENT NO. 4324

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4324 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4213, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KOHL (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 3523. A bill to reauthorize the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to reauthorize the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program. I want to thank my cosponsors, Senators SNOWE and LIEBERMAN for their support of this legislation and for their long-time support of this program.

For the last few years, there have been too many jobs lost, and the manufacturing sector has been particularly

hard-hit. My home State of Wisconsin has been particularly hard hit—in the last 10 years we have lost 168,000 manufacturing jobs, nearly a 30 percent drop in the manufacturing workforce.

Despite these struggles, our Nation remains the world's largest manufacturing economy, and still employs a sizable percentage of our workforce. We must continue to do better, and work harder for our manufacturers. To put it simply, a strong manufacturing sector means a strong economy. Retaining and creating manufacturing jobs grows our prosperity.

That is why the MEP remains a good investment for our country. The MEP is the only public-private program dedicated to providing technical support and services to small and medium-sized manufacturers, helping them provide quality jobs for American workers. The MEP is a nationwide network of proven resources that enables manufacturers to compete globally, supports greater supply chain integration, and provides access to information, training, and technologies that improve efficiency, productivity, and profitability.

MEP's results are undeniable. In fiscal year 2009 alone, based on services provided in 2008, MEP projects with small and medium-sized manufacturers created or retained 52,948 jobs nationwide, generated more than \$9.1 billion in sales, and provided cost savings of more than \$1.4 billion.

In my home State of Wisconsin, the results are just as impressive. Wisconsin is home to two MEP Centers, and in the last year, Wisconsin companies that worked with the two centers were able to save or create more than 1,200 jobs, generate \$118.6 million in sales, make \$54 million in new investments, and generate \$19.3 million in cost savings.

Our small- and medium-sized manufacturers face different challenges than larger companies, especially in this tough economy. The improvements that come to a business from working with an MEP Center can mean the difference between profitability and growth or shutting their doors. It is vital that we support our manufacturers, and so it is equally vital that we continue strong support for MEP.

The bill I have introduced today reauthorizes the MEP program for 5 years, through fiscal year 2015, and authorizes \$825 million for the base program over those 5 years. This increase is in line with what President Obama called for in his budget and is a reasonable amount of growth at a time when we must scrutinize all Federal investments.

The bill also includes Senator SNOWE's legislation to change the cost-share percentage for MEP Centers to fully-access Federal funding. At a time of tight State budgets, and at a time when manufacturers have less funding to pay for MEP services, MEP Centers are finding it harder and harder to meet the current 2/3 cost-share requirement. The time they must take to

meet this requirement takes away from their time with manufacturers. The bill changes the cost share to 50/50—in line with most other programs at the Commerce Department—and calls for a study to determine if this level is reasonable for the long-term.

As I mentioned, state funding is one key component of a MEP Center's budget, and one area where funding has been constrained as of late. In response, this legislation authorizes a \$5 million State incentive program. We should encourage State participation to grow this program, and make it a true partnership between the State, Federal Government and private sector.

Finally, the bill creates a separate funding authorization for the Competitive Grant Program created in the 2007 America COMPETES Bill. This will ensure that funding for the base MEP program goes to the existing MEP centers and allows Congress and the Commerce Department to separately fund new, innovative services for our manufacturers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3523

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program Reauthorization Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM COST-SHARING.—Section 25(c) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (3), and (5), for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2013, the Secretary may not provide a Center with more than 50 percent of the costs incurred by such Center and may not require that a Center's cost share exceed 50 percent.

"(8) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress on the cost share requirements under the Centers program, which shall—

"(A) analyze various cost share structures, including—

"(i) the cost share structure in place before the date of the enactment of this paragraph;

"(ii) the cost share structure in place under paragraph (7); and

"(iii) the effect of such cost share structures on individual Centers and the overall program; and

"(B) include a recommendation for structuring the cost share requirement after fiscal year 2013 to best provide for the long-term sustainability of the program."

(b) STATE INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—Section 25 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 278k) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) STATE INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—If a State provides financial support to a Center in excess of 25 percent of the capital and annual operating and maintenance funds required to

create and maintain such Center, the Secretary shall provide such Center assistance that is—

"(1) in addition to assistance otherwise provided to such Center under this section; and

"(2) in an amount determined according to a formula the Secretary shall establish for purposes of this subsection."

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a) through (e) of such section 25—

(A) \$145,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

(B) \$155,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;

(C) \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

(D) \$175,000,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

(E) \$185,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.

(2) COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (f) of such section \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(3) STATE INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (g) of such section, as added by subsection (b) of this section, \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(d) DESIGNATION OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such section 25 (15 U.S.C. 278k) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) DESIGNATION.—

"(1) HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—The program under this section shall be known as the 'Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program'.

"(2) HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION CENTERS.—The Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology created and supported under subsection (a) shall be known as the 'Hollings Manufacturing Extension Centers' (in this Act referred to as the 'Centers')."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005.—Division B of title II of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 2879; 15 U.S.C. 278k note) is amended under the heading "INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES" by striking "2007: *Provided further, That*" and all that follows through "Extension Centers." and inserting "2007."

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 25(a) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology" and inserting "regional centers for the transfer of manufacturing technology".

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 3524. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a cooperative agreement for a park headquarters at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, to expand the boundary of the Park, to conduct a study of potential land acquisitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, today I rise to speak on the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Boundary Expansion Act of 2010. This legislation will preserve and enhance one of Texas' most historic regions. Additionally, it will provide for a new education center so folks from around the nation can learn more about one of the many historic gems Texas has to offer.

I would like to commend Congressman CIRO RODRIGUEZ for his leadership

and dedication to the San Antonio Missions. The legislation I have introduced today is a Senate companion to legislation that Congressman RODRIGUEZ introduced earlier this year.

During the 1700s, Spain greatly influenced the San Antonio area. As Spanish explorers travelled through modern-day Texas, Catholic missionaries and soldiers accompanied the group and established the missions and forts we now benefit from in the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. The missions and forts were originally established to protect Spanish land claims from the French in Louisiana. The missions and forts were also important to Spain in order to spread their influence and recruit new citizens for Spain's expanding empire. The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park preserves the 18th century missions on site and offers visitors an opportunity to learn about the historical importance that the area played in vocational and educational training during the 1700s.

Furthermore, the park exemplifies the diverse cultural influences we enjoy in Texas. The park's cultural influences can be seen through the formation of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, the largest concentration of historical Catholic missions in North America. The park also has some of the most effectively maintained Spanish colonial architecture in the United States. The rich history of the San Antonio Missions Historic Park must be preserved for future generations to enjoy. I am pleased to join Congressman RODRIGUEZ in supporting the San Antonio Missions.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 3525. A bill to repeal the Jones Act restrictions on coastwise trade and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce legislation that would fully repeal the Jones Act, a 1920s law that hinders free trade and favors labor unions over consumers. Specifically, the Jones Act requires that all goods shipped between waterborne ports of the United States be carried by vessels built in the United States and owned and operated by Americans. This restriction only serves to raise shipping costs, thereby making U.S. farmers less competitive and increasing costs for American consumers.

This was highlighted by a 1999 U.S. International Trade Commission economic study, which suggested that a repeal of the Jones Act would lower shipping costs by approximately 22 percent. Also, a 2002 economic study from the same Commission found that repealing the Jones Act would have an annual positive welfare effect of \$656 million on the overall U.S. economy. Since these studies are the most recent statistics available, imagine the impact a repeal of the Jones Act would

have today: far more than a \$656 million annual positive welfare impact—maybe closer to \$1 billion. These statistics demonstrate that a repeal of the Jones Act could prove to be a true stimulus to our economy in the midst of such difficult economic times.

The Jones Act also adds a real, direct cost to consumers—particularly consumers in Hawaii and Alaska. A 1988 GAO report found that the Jones Act was costing Alaskan families between \$1,921 and \$4,821 annually for increased prices paid on goods shipped from the mainland. In 1997, a Hawaii government official asserted that “Hawaii residents pay an additional \$1 billion per year in higher prices because of the Jones Act. This amounts to approximately \$3,000 for every household in Hawaii.”

This antiquated and protectionist law has been predominantly featured in the news as of late due to the Gulf Coast oil spill. Within a week of the explosion, 13 countries, including several European nations, offered assistance from vessels and crews with experience in removing oil spill debris, and as of June 21, the State Department has acknowledged that overall “it has had 21 aid offers from 17 countries.” However, due to the Jones Act, these vessels are not permitted in U.S. waters.

The Administration has the ability to grant a waiver of the Jones Act to any vessel—just as the previous Administration did during Hurricane Katrina—to allow the international community to assist in recovery efforts. Unfortunately, this Administration has not done so.

Therefore, some Senators have put forward legislation to waive the Jones Act during emergency situations, and I am proud to cosponsor this legislation. However, the best course of action is to permanently repeal the Jones Act in order to boost the economy, saving consumers hundreds of millions of dollars. I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort to repeal this unnecessary, antiquated legislation in order to spur job creation and promote free trade.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 562—TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY BY REQUIRING SENATE AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN A TIMELY MANNER

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 562

Resolved,

SECTION 1. AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.

Not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, the Secretary of the Senate shall make the Senate amendment database (ats.senate.gov or a similar amendment database) available to the public on a public website in a manner that will

allow the public to view amendments as soon as they are made widely available to Members of Congress and staff.

SEC. 2. UPGRADES TO THE WEBSITE.

Not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, the Secretary of the Senate shall improve the Senate amendment website and any other amendment website made available to the public by ensuring that—

(1) all amendments are scanned and posted on the website in their entirety;

(2) all submitted amendments have their purpose inputted when they are entered into the website;

(3) all amendments are identified on the website as first degree or second degree and by what bill or amendment they are offered, if available;

(4) all amendments on the website have the dates they were submitted, proposed, and disposed of; and

(5) all amendments and any associated metadata are permanently available on the website or the Legislative Information System (LIS)/THOMAS sites.

SEC. 3. FUNDING.

It is the sense of the Senate that appropriations should be made available through the appropriations process to carry out this resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I address my colleagues for the purpose of submitting a resolution that will bring about greater transparency in government. I think my colleagues know I have a long history in promoting this sort of transparency. I believe the more people are aware of what we are doing in the Senate and the Congress, or in Washington generally, the more accountable we are. The more accountable we are, the better job we will do. I hope everybody agrees that is a pretty simple concept.

Today, the purpose I come to the Senate floor is to submit a resolution that will improve transparency in this body and hold us all more accountable to the people we serve; in other words, reminding the people that we work for them; they do not work for us.

This resolution requires the Secretary of the Senate to make filed amendments publicly available as soon as they are made available to Members and staff. I will show, in just a minute, that they are almost immediately made available to Members and staff. So why not the public?

In this day and age you would think this was already happening. We live in a world of 24-hour news. We live in a world of instant coverage over the Internet of just about everything. Yet we have not been allowing the general public to get this information real time. My proposal would add more transparency to how the Senate works and what we are debating on the Senate floor.

Some might question whether this is necessary. Under the current system, the public is usually able to see an amendment the next day in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. So I want to say why that is not good enough. In many cases, that may simply be too late.

Under the current system, the public may not be able to see the amendment until after debate has begun or even