

and spend the money. You immediately pay your bills and go to the store and keep up with your mortgage payments.

You spend it on the basics and the bare necessities while you look for work. The money goes right back into the economy, which strengthens it, fuels growth and ultimately lets businesses create the very jobs the unemployed have been looking for, for so long.

But those benefits don't last forever. They expire. And in a crisis like today's, expiring benefits are leaving too many out in the cold. The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation said that 22,000 Nevadans have exhausted both their state and federal benefits. Nationwide, that number reaches well into the millions.

I am proud to cosponsor Senator STABENOW's bill to help the hardest hit among us: out-of-work Americans who have exhausted their unemployment insurance. It is called the Americans Want to Work Act, and it is called that for a very good reason.

Contrary to the other side's reckless and heartless spin, the people we are trying to help want to find work. They're trying to find work. And they would much rather get a paycheck than an unemployment check.

These are people who have tried and tried to find work, who scour job listings, who send out résumés, who fill out applications, who go to interviews—but who haven't had any luck for weeks and months and, in some cases, years.

The Americans Want to Work Act recognizes that we can do more to help those who lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

First, it extends unemployment benefits for an additional 20 weeks—the longest extension ever to match the most painful crisis we've seen in generations.

Second, it takes the powerful and successful incentives we're giving businesses to hire and makes them even better. We passed a bill this year—the HIRE Act—that says to businesses: If you hire unemployed workers, we will give you a tax cut—you don't have to pay the Social Security payroll tax this year. These incentives are already working; businesses are starting to hire because of it. Senator STABENOW's bill will extend that tax credit through next year, too.

It will also double the tax credit we're giving businesses for keeping those previously long-term unemployed workers on the payroll for at least one year. The HIRE Act gave businesses a \$1,000 tax credit for each such new hire. Senator STABENOW's bill will raise that tax credit to \$2,000 for workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

Hundreds of thousands of Nevadans and millions of Americans want to work. Like Scott Headrick, they seek, search and apply, but time and again they hear nothing but "no" in return. What a shame it is that they are hear-

ing the same answer from Republicans in the Senate when we propose sound legislation like this to give them a hand when they're hurting the most.

Americans need jobs. Nevadans need jobs. And it is our job to help them.

REMEMBERING SENATOR TED STEVENS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I offer my condolences to Catherine Stevens and to the entire family of Senator Ted Stevens and to the families of those who also lost their lives in that tragic August 9 accident.

I knew Ted for many years and will always remember his devotion to the U.S. Senate and, of course, to the State of Alaska. Ted tirelessly committed himself to help transform Alaska into a modern State. Even if he had not become the longest serving Republican Senator in history, with a career spanning over 38 years, "Uncle Ted" would still have become an Alaskan legend. He was beloved throughout the State. And his love for his State was well known, from the largest cities to the smallest towns.

Ted devoted his whole life to public service. Before he was elected to Congress, Ted went through pilot training in Douglas, AZ, and earned his Army Air Corps wings in May 1944. For his service in World War II, he received the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Incidentally, Ted often told me of his appreciation for the time he spent training in Arizona, my home State. He often spoke, too, of the town of Wickenburg, AZ, where his wife is from.

During his time in the Senate, Ted became a master of Senate procedure. Republicans would often ask him to sit in the Presiding Officer's chair during an important vote because we knew he would handle all of the procedural details and intricacies perfectly.

Not only was he a good legislator, he was a tough legislator. Ted was not shy about inviting comparisons with the Incredible Hulk. When he debated an issue that meant a lot to him, he would wear his Incredible Hulk necktie. Indeed, that necktie saw many a political battle.

As much as I admired Ted for his tough side, I will most fondly recall his gentle spirit and his compassion for the people he was so proud to represent. His soft side and kind nature were so apparent I sometimes wondered how much of his feistier side was for effect.

It was an honor to have known him and a privilege to have served alongside him here in the Senate.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of a dedicated public servant and leader, Senator Ted Stevens. After a lifetime of unprecedented service to his State and Nation, Senator Stevens passed away in Alaska on August 9, 2010, at the age of 86. His death was a loss to the U.S. Senate, the State of Alaska, and the Nation.

A decorated World War II pilot who survived a deadly 1978 plane crash, Senator Stevens was the longest-serving Republican Senator in the Nation's history and Alaska's most beloved political figure. Known as a giant in the Senate and affectionately referred to as "Uncle Ted" by his constituents, Stevens helped usher Alaska into statehood in 1959 and was instrumental in its economic growth. He was first and foremost a devoted advocate of Alaska and its people.

Born in Indianapolis, IN, Senator Stevens attended Oregon State University before serving as an Air Force pilot in World War II. He went on to graduate from the University of California, Los Angeles—UCLA—with a bachelor of arts degree in political science, and from Harvard University with a juris doctor degree in law. After a successful career as a member of the Alaska House of Representatives, Stevens was appointed to the U.S. Senate, making him the third Senator in the State's history.

Senator Stevens is greatly admired for what he did during his four decades of service in the U.S. Senate. I had the pleasure of seeing the Senator in action on many occasions and particularly admired his deep commitment to working across the aisle to get things done. Senator Stevens was one of the Senate's most effective Members, both as a valuable ally and worthy opponent. Stevens' colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats alike, greatly enjoyed working with him and respected his views. We can all learn from the example he set.

I ask that the U.S. Senate join me in commemorating Senator Ted Stevens' lifelong dedication to the service of our country and to the State of Alaska. He was a courageous advocate for his State, and a dear friend who will be greatly missed by all.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the seventh budget scorekeeping report for the 2010 budget resolution. The report, which covers fiscal year 2010, was prepared by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

The report shows the effects of congressional action through September 24, 2010, and includes the effects of legislation enacted since I filed my last report for fiscal year 2010 in June. The new legislation includes:

Public Law 111-191, an act to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to authorize advances from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill;

Public Law 111-192, Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010;

Public Law 111-197, Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part II;

Public Law 111-198, Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act of 2010;

Public Law 111-205, Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2010;

Public Law 111-212, Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010;

Public Law 111-224, United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010;

Public Law 111-226, an act to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes;

Public Law 111-228, General and Special Risk Insurance Funds Availability Act of 2010;

Public Law 111-230, an act making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; and

Public Law 111-237, Firearms Excise Tax Improvement Act of 2010.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 13, the 2010 budget resolution.

The estimates show that for fiscal year 2010 current level spending is above the levels provided in the budget resolution by \$17.1 billion for budget authority and \$5.4 billion above for outlays. For revenues, current level shows that \$14.2 billion in room remains relative to the budget resolution level.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and accompanying tables from CBO be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2010.
Hon. KENT CONRAD,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on

the fiscal year 2010 budget and is current through September 24, 2010. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 13, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2010, as approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Pursuant to section 403 of S. Con. Res. 13, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 2 of Table 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated June 10, 2010, the Congress has cleared and President has signed the following acts which affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2010:

An act to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to authorize advances from Oil Spill Liability Trust fund for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (Public Law 111-191);

Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-192);

Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part II (Public Law 111-197);

Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-198);

Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-205);

Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-212);

United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-224);

An act to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes (Public Law 111-226);

General and Special Risk Insurance Funds Availability Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-228);

An act to increase the flexibility of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment with respect to the amount of premiums charged for FHA single housing mortgage insurance, and for other purposes (Public Law 111-229);

An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (Public Law 111-230); and

Firearms Excise Tax Improvement Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-237).

Sincerely,
ROBERT A. SUNSHINE,
FOR DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF,
Director.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010, AS OF SEPTEMBER 24, 2010

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under (—) resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	2,897.5	2,914.6	17.1
Outlays	3,010.1	3,015.5	5.4
Revenues	1,612.3	1,626.5	14.2
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays ³	544.1	544.1	0.0
Social Security Revenues	668.2	668.1	—0.1

¹ S. Con. Res. 13, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2010, includes \$10.4 billion in budget authority and \$5.4 billion in outlays as an allowance to recognize the potential cost of disasters; those funds will never be allocated to a committee. At the direction of the Senate Committee on the Budget, the budget resolution totals have been revised to exclude those amounts.

² Current level is the estimated effect on revenues and spending of all legislation, excluding amounts designated as emergency requirements (see footnote 2 of Table 2), that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations, even if the appropriations have not been made.

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010, AS OF SEPTEMBER 24, 2010

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted: ¹			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,633,385
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,656,952	1,651,725	n.a.
Appropriation legislation ²	1,917,749	2,048,775	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	—690,252	—690,252	n.a.
Total, previously enacted	2,884,449	3,010,248	1,633,385
Enacted this session:			
An act to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Haiti (P.L. 111-126)	0	0	—40
Emergency Aid to American Survivors of the Haiti Earthquake Act (P.L. 111-127)	50	50	0
Social Security Disability Applicants' Access to Professional Representation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-142)	—4	—4	0
United States Capitol Police Administrative Technical Corrections Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-145)	10	6	0
Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (P.L. 111-147)	20,903	141	—4,380
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148)	8,500	2,130	—580
Satellite Television Extension Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-151)	2	0	2
Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-152)	1,130	220	—1,930
An act to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to authorize advances from Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (P.L. 111-191)	200	50	0
Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-192)	—450	—450	119
Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part II (P.L. 111-197)	—485	0	0
Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-198)	—10	—6	—25
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212)	9,874	—18	0
United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-224)	0	—29	0
An act to modernize the air traffic control system . . . and for other purposes (P.L. 111-226)	5,187	298	0
General and Special Risk Insurance Funds Availability Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-228)	—94	—94	0
An act to increase the flexibility of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and for other purposes (P.L. 111-229)	—75	—75	0
An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (P.L. 111-230)	—100	0	0
Firearms Excise Tax Improvement Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-237)	0	0	—82
Total, enacted this session	44,638	3,219	—6,916
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and mandatory programs	—14,500	2,066	0
Total Current Level ^{2,3}	2,914,587	3,015,533	1,626,469
Total Budget Resolution ⁴	2,907,837	3,015,541	1,612,278
Adjustment to the budget resolution for disaster allowance ⁵	—10,350	—5,448	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,897,487	3,010,093	1,612,278
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	17,100	5,440	14,191
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Includes legislation affecting budget authority, outlays, or revenues that was enacted in the first session of the 111th Congress.

² Pursuant to section 403 of S. Con. Res. 13, provisions designated as emergency requirements (and rescissions of provisions previously designated as emergency requirements) are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. The amounts so designated for fiscal year 2010, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted (see footnote 1)	12,042	21,040	-4,475
Temporary Extension Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-144)	7,942	7,901	-704
Continuing Extension Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-157)	14,401	14,337	-1,292
Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-205)	8,545	8,545	0
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212)	45,615	5,419	0
An act to modernize the air traffic control system . . . and for other purposes (P.L. 111-226)	-2,604	-17	0
An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (P.L. 111-230)	600	0	0
Total, amounts designated as emergency requirements	86,541	57,225	-6,471

³ For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the budget resolution does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level excludes these items.

⁴ Periodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the totals in S. Con. Res. 13, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution. Those revisions are as follows:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Budget Resolution Totals	2,888	3,001,311	1,653,682
Revisions:			
For the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (section 401(c)(4))	5	2,004	0
For an act to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products . . . and for other purposes (sections 311(a) and 307)	0	0	40
For the Congressional Budget Office's reestimate of the President's request for discretionary appropriations (section 401(c)(5))	3,766	2,355	0
For further revisions to a bill to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products . . . and for other purposes (sections 311(a) and 307)	10	13	6
For further revisions to the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (section 401(c)(4))	6	-1,175	0
For an act to make technical corrections to the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes (section 303)	32	36	0
For further revisions to the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (section 401(c)(4))	-11	-11	0
For an amendment in the nature of substitute to H.R. 3548, the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2009 (sections 306(f) and 306(g))	5,708	5,708	-38,940
For the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009 (section 301(a))	12,500	11,500	9,100
For the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010 (section 401(c)(4))	0	1,950	0
For further revisions to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009 (section 301(a))	-5,220	-6,670	-9,630
For further revisions to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009 (section 301(a))	-7,280	-4,830	530
For further revisions to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009 (section 301(a))	8,500	3,130	-580
For the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (section 301(a))	1,130	220	-1,930
Revised Budget Resolution Totals	2,907,837	3,015,541	1,612,278

⁵ S. Con. Res. 13 includes \$10,350 million in budget authority and \$5,448 million in outlays as an allowance to recognize the potential cost of disasters; those funds will never be allocated to a committee. At the discretion of the Senate Committee on the Budget, the budget resolution totals have been revised to exclude those amounts.

RECOGNIZING HELMETS TO HARDHATS PROGRAM

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I want to recognize and thank the Helmets to Hardhats program for its important work on behalf of our Nation's veterans.

In these tough economic times, unemployment among recent veterans is a growing concern. Recent statistics indicate that the jobless rate among Iraq and Afghanistan veterans tracks a full five points higher than the rate for the Nation as a whole. It is clear that we must take serious steps to address this issue.

The Helmets to Hardhats program has helped tens of thousands of veterans find work in the construction industry by evaluating recently separated servicemembers to identify their strengths and experience and match them with employers within the construction industry. The long-term partnerships that result benefit veterans, construction firms, and the Nation as a whole.

In times of crisis, it is our best and bravest that step forward in defense of our Nation. We owe our servicemembers a debt of gratitude for their sacrifice that we can never fully repay. The least that a grateful nation can do is to give them assistance in finding good jobs when they return from service.

Though the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs do excellent work with their transition programs, organizations like Helmets to Hardhats serve as the "boots on the ground" forces needed to help our veterans realize the American dream. I thank all of those involved in this important organization for their work across the country,

and look forward to partnering with them to help veterans in North Dakota.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mr. REED. Mr. President, yesterday we were again thwarted in our attempts to take another important step in supporting our Nation's economic recovery.

In 2009, we passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided a much needed jump-start to get our economy going again, save and create jobs, and make critical investments in our infrastructure.

In March of this year, we passed the HIRE Act, which has been providing businesses with tax incentives to hire out-of-work Americans.

Just Monday, President Obama signed the Small Business Jobs Act into law, which will provide support and relief to small businesses and lay the groundwork to help these businesses create up to 500,000 jobs.

Yesterday, Republicans blocked consideration of the Creating American Jobs and Ending Offshoring Act, which would have supported our Nation's manufacturing sector by encouraging American companies to bring jobs back to America. Even though we have been witnessing a growth in private sector jobs, we are still struggling to prevent the loss of good jobs.

The Creating American Jobs and Ending Offshoring Act would provide a tax break to companies that bring jobs back to the United States, in the form of relief from the employer share of the Social Security payroll tax.

Additionally, this legislation would discourage firms from eliminating

American jobs and moving facilities offshore by prohibiting firms from taking any deduction, loss, or credit for amounts paid to reduce operations in the United States and start or expand similar operations overseas.

It would also end the Federal tax subsidy—known as deferral that rewards firms that move their production overseas by allowing them to defer paying tax on income earned by their foreign subsidiaries until that income is brought back to the United States.

The Creating American Jobs and Ending Offshoring Act would encourage American companies to get back in the business of hiring American workers. Nonfinancial companies in the United States are reportedly sitting on \$1.8 trillion of capital. With these reserves, it should not be prohibitive to bring new American workers on the payroll. This legislation would ensure that these companies are using their resources to create new American jobs instead of sending those jobs overseas.

I am disappointed that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle failed to join with us to support this common-sense legislation, which would provide desperately needed jobs to out-of-work Americans and support America's manufacturing sector. Instead, they have voted to preserve tax breaks that reward companies who ship jobs overseas.

I am also disappointed that we have failed to extend the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund, which is set to expire on Thursday. I joined with a number of my colleagues to introduce and press for legislation to extend the fund for 3 months.