

servicemembers have been discharged because of this law. The law has been in effect just a short period of time but more than 13,000 have been discharged because of this law which institutionalized discrimination against openly gay soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen. I say "openly gay." This wasn't the case. Some were suspect. There was a long interview on Public Broadcasting this morning about a woman who was discharged at age 22 because of someone reporting they had seen her in a bar with another woman. We will never know how many people; that is, capable men and women, were never offered patriotic service. They could not because the law exposed them to career-ruining discrimination. We have the 13,000-plus, plus thousands of others who said there is no need to do this because I would have to live a lie.

The military's highest commanders and a vast majority of servicemembers agree our fighting force is better off knowing we will have the best and brightest volunteers, regardless of sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religion, or gender. There is no place for intolerance in our great Nation and certainly not in our Armed Forces tasked with protecting them.

I am happy to say that today our military policies and our national values are in line. From today forward, no qualified man or woman willing to fight for a nation founded on the principles of tolerance and equality will ever again be denied the right to do so.

FEMA

Mr. REID. Madam President, on Wednesday the House, we are told, will send us a continuing resolution to fund the government through November 18. I was disappointed to see the House shortchanged the Federal Emergency Management Agency. We have been told specifically what they intend to do and it is a real shortchange, by failing to provide the funding to adequately help Americans whose lives have been devastated by floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes. It is staggering to understand the depth of the concern people have.

Yesterday morning I received a call from KENT CONRAD, Senator from North Dakota, who proceeded to explain to me about a city in North Dakota by the name of Minot, a town of about 40,000 people. Twenty-five percent of the homes in Minot, ND, are underwater. Most of those underwater are ruined forever. These are not big mansions. They are homes people have lived in, sometimes for a very long period of time.

Yesterday I was speaking to Senator HOEVEN, who certainly knows North Dakota as well as anyone. He served as Governor there and is now in the Senate. We were talking about the flood. Of course, one of the things people are saying is: Why didn't Congress and the President plan for all this? As Senator HOEVEN described in some detail, how

do you estimate something that has never, ever happened before? Not a 50-year flood took place in North Dakota, not a 100-year flood, not a 500-year flood—it is something that has never happened, ever. This in spite of the fact that they built some dams, even some in Canada, to stop the flooding. It didn't matter, this was so immense. It had never happened before in North Dakota. A sparsely populated State has been devastated by these floods—natural, you say, but certainly unusual floods that have ravaged that State.

That is not the only State. Many States have been hammered hard. Who would ever have thought, a year ago, that a relatively small community, Joplin, MO, would be hit by almost 300-mile-an-hour winds. The winds didn't just whip through, they roiled around there for such a time that they basically destroyed that town.

There are many other examples of what has happened, being unable to determine what would happen in the future. Suffice it to say we provided funds last week here in the Senate to help Americans whose lives had been devastated by floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and other natural calamities. In a bipartisan bill for FEMA and other agencies, we passed that help disaster victims need—an additional \$6.9 billion. That is probably not enough, frankly. After the Appropriations Committee did their work, reported the bill out, a bill of some \$6 billion, I asked the different subcommittees to find out what additionally was needed. They came back with another \$3 billion. We pared that down because we wanted to keep within the agreement we had from the Deficit Reduction Act which set that at \$7 billion, and we are slightly under that. That is why we came in with that figure.

That funding, \$6.9 billion, while it does not give everyone everything, will help rebuild after several costly natural disasters, not the least of which is Hurricane Irene.

Tomorrow when the Senate receives the House bill to fund the government for 6 more weeks, we will amend it with the language the Senate passed, the Senate FEMA legislation. This year President Obama has declared disasters in all but two States, and FEMA is quickly running out of money to help American families and communities recover.

I talked to Mr. Fugate, the head of FEMA, last Thursday. He said they have enough money to last probably until September 25th. That is even on a very narrow plane that they are working on. They have stopped the work in Joplin, MO. They have stopped the work because of the devastation that happened in the gulf previously. The only money they are spending now deals with Tropical Storm Lee and Hurricane Irene. They have no more money. They are out of money. So it is desperate.

I know this amendment will enjoy the support of my Republican col-

leagues as it did last week. We had 10 who stepped forward and it was very important that they did that. Last week, a bipartisan group of Senators agreed that helping communities destroyed by natural disasters was too important to let politics get in the way.

PROTECTING THE MIDDLE CLASS

Mr. REID. Madam President, Americans have sent a message to Congress that no issue is more important to them than jobs. But for Republicans, job creation is less important than slashing spending on initiatives that create jobs and the Social Security and Medicare benefits seniors have earned. Democrats believe we can reduce the deficit without abandoning job creation. We can make smart, strategic cuts that will not further slow down our struggling economy, while protecting and advancing initiatives that create jobs. That is why President Obama has released detailed proposals to create 2 million jobs now while reducing the deficit by more than \$4 trillion over the next decade.

But many Republicans have criticized both proposals even before looking at their substance. It seems they are more concerned with protecting millionaires, billionaires, hedge fund managers, and private jet owners than fighting for the middle class. They claim it is class warfare to ask the wealthiest 400 Americans who made an average, these 400, of \$271 million each to pay the same tax rate as librarians, police officers, air traffic controllers, and others—secretaries, as Mr. Buffett talked about.

The truth is, Republicans are just defending the economic policies that besieged the middle class for years. It is class warfare to ask middle-class Americans to get by on less while those same 400 Americans are paying less than 18 percent in their taxes, lower than the secretaries and janitors who work for them.

Let me explain this as well as I can. We will do whatever it takes to protect the middle class and seniors, even if it means the richest of the rich in America have to contribute a little bit more than they do now. We will fight for the policies that create American jobs even if it means CEOs and hedge fund managers making hundreds of millions of dollars every year have to contribute the same amount as teachers or firefighters, whose salaries are a fraction the size of theirs. It is simple fairness.

With 14 million Americans out of work, we have 14 million reasons to put job creation ahead of tax breaks for millionaires and billionaires. As the economist and former Labor Secretary Robert Reich said:

True patriotism isn't cheap. It's about taking on a fair share of the burden of keeping America going.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, everyone knows the top issue on the mind of most Americans right now is jobs. What I have said is that the one thing we could all do right now to help spur job creation is to pass the three free-trade agreements with Panama, Colombia, and South Korea. Republicans in Congress have been urging the President to pass these agreements for nearly 3 years. Yet they have languished on his desk for no good reason. It is time to send them up so we can act. At a moment when 14 million Americans are looking for work, it is indefensible for the White House to demand a vote on trade adjustment assistance as a condition for action.

Still, I and others have agreed to allow it so we can finally move ahead on these vital trade deals. It is my expectation, based on the understanding I have with the administration, that the President will stop dragging his feet soon and submit all three of them for a quick approval. At long last, U.S. businesses that want to expand here at home but which have been held back by the President's refusal to act will be able to compete on a level playing field in these markets, and it will create jobs in the process. These agreements, while helpful, are not enough.

In order to create the kind of jobs we need, we need more trade deals than these three. That is why I have been a strong advocate for granting this President the same trade promotion authority every other President has enjoyed since 1974. Also known as fast track, TPA creates expedited procedures for congressional consideration of trade agreements that the administration negotiates with our trading partners. TPA has long had bipartisan support and led to numerous trade agreements with 17 new countries during the Bush administration, including the 3 we hope to consider shortly.

Unfortunately, Democrats and their union allies allowed TPA to expire in 2007. This President has made no effort whatsoever to revive it. Without TPA, the United States will likely never agree to another deal. The unions will make sure of that. We have seen what happens next. After the North American Free Trade Agreement passed in 1993, TPA expired, and in the 8 years that followed the United States did nothing, while other countries moved ahead integrating themselves in the global economy. We cannot let that happen again. We cannot miss more opportunities to compete in foreign markets with U.S.-made products just because unions do not want to.

Consider this: According to the Business Roundtable, while our trade agen-

da has lapsed, the European Union is negotiating 16 trade agreements with 46 countries. Japan is negotiating 7 agreements with 38 countries, and even China is negotiating 11 agreements with 18 countries.

What about the United States? We have signed none since this administration began, and we are actively negotiating only one, a pact that will open opportunities to American businesses and workers across the Pacific Rim. I and many of my colleagues and many of our allies overseas want to know what is the President's plan to enact that one deal if he does not ask for, has not received, and does not even seem to want trade promotion authority; is he ready to watch all these opportunities vanish? We cannot allow these opportunities for American jobs to simply drift away.

We must reauthorize TPA, along with TAA. Historically, TPA and TAA have moved together; in 1974, when TPA was created; in 1988, when it was reauthorized; and again in 2002, when TAA was expanded to its current prestimulus levels. That is why I am offering an amendment that will grant this President trade promotion authority through 2013. It is the same term the Democrats are insisting we reauthorize trade adjustment assistance. My amendment builds into it the same accountability to Congress and the need to consult with Congress that previous TPAs have had. It is based on legislation offered by a bipartisan pair of trade leaders, Senator PORTMAN and Senator LIEBERMAN.

We are going to hear Democrats arguing we have not had enough time to carefully consider this expansion of trade promotion authority and work on the negotiating objectives we generally include in the bill. I would remind them I first called for TPA last May. Since that time, I have heard nothing from my Democratic colleagues or the White House about their interest in renewing this authority. There has been zero outreach. When I suggested I would be willing to support an extension of TAA if we could reauthorize TPA, there was nothing.

In my view, if the White House will not show leadership on this issue, if they are too worried about owning other free trade agreements or as being seen by some of their allies as promoting them too aggressively, it is my view we ought to help them get there. That is why I am offering this amendment to show the world some in Congress are ready to move forward and lower the barriers that keep American goods out of foreign countries and which American consumers all benefit from our integration into the world economy.

With 14 million Americans out of work and thousands of Americans looking for opportunities to sell American-made goods around the world, we cannot afford to wait, as we did on these three free-trade agreements, while the administration makes up its mind that

American jobs are more important than appeasing their union allies.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

The Senator from Tennessee.

STEPPING DOWN FROM REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I thank my friend of 40 years, the Republican leader, for being here for these remarks I am about to make. I thank my colleague, Senator CORKER, and several other of my Republican colleagues for, on very short notice, coming to the Senate floor for these brief remarks.

Next January, following the annual retreat of Republican Senators, I will step down from the Senate Republican leadership. My colleagues have elected me as Republican conference chairman three times, and I will have completed 4 years or the equivalent of two 2-year terms at that time. My reason for doing that is this, stepping down from the Republican leadership will liberate me to spend more time trying to work for results on issues I care the most about. That means stopping runaway regulations, runaway spending, but it also means confronting the timidity that allows health care spending to squeeze out support for roads, support for research, support for scholarships, and other government functions that make it easier and cheaper to create private sector jobs.

I wish to do more to make the Senate a more effective place to address serious issues. For 4 years in our caucus, my leadership job has been this: to help the leader succeed, to help individual Republicans succeed, to look for a consensus within our caucus, and to suggest a message. I have enjoyed that. However, there are different ways to offer leadership in the Senate, and I have concluded, after 9 years, this is now the best way for me to make a contribution.

It boils down to this: Serving in this body, as each one of us knows, is a rare privilege. I am trying to make the best use of that time while I am here. For the same reason, I plan to step down in January from the leadership. I will not be a candidate for leadership in the next Congress. However, I do intend to be more, not less, in the thick of resolving issues, and I do plan to run for reelection in the Senate in 2014.

These are serious times. Every American's job is on the line. The United