

copy of that deed of 160 acres of land, signed by Woodrow Wilson to my grandparents in 1917. That land sits today at the north end of the space shuttle runway at the Kennedy Space Center. It is only a few miles from the launch pad where Apollo 11 launched, and years later in the early part of the Space Shuttle Program I had the privilege of launching with the crew of STS-61C.

But at that moment 45 years ago, I had gone into the embassy in Belgrade, and they did not have a television set that would show the lift-off. I asked if there was any way of getting a communication. They said: Go outside of the city on those high hills and stick up your shortwave radio antenna and get the BBC from London. My friends and I did exactly that. When that rocket, the Saturn V, lifted off, there were three young Americans screaming at the top of our lungs: "Go, baby, go."

Four days later, I was on my way back to the United States and was staying overnight in a London hotel. I got the desk to call me in the middle of the night, somewhere around 3:00, and turned on that flickering black-and-white television set to see Neil Armstrong come down the ladder and issue that famous statement.

Today at the Kennedy Space Center is a ceremony commemorating that event 45 years ago yesterday. I happened to bump into Buzz Aldrin yesterday at the Orlando airport as he was on his way to join with Mike Collins, who was the third of the three Apollo astronauts. They are there today to dedicate the operations and checkout building at the Kennedy Space Center to be named for the commander of that mission and the first one to set foot on the Moon—Neil Armstrong. It is that very same building where those astronauts were in quarantine before they went to the launch pad, it is that very same building where so many of the space missions have been prepared, and it is that very same building, now named for Neil Armstrong, which is preparing the spacecraft that will be the forerunner of taking us in our next journey to another celestial body—this time the planet Mars.

That spacecraft, Orion, will be tested at the end of this year in a ballistic reentry, going out some 30,000 miles, to come back in at a very steep descent to test the new protective materials on the heat shield. In the old days we had an ablative material on the blunt end of the capsule that would burn up on reentry coming through the fiery heat of reentry, 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Part of the heat shield would burn up. Today, they have much more high-technology techniques that will repel the heat in order to save the crew, and that test will come at the end of the year.

When we shut down the Space Shuttle Program, most Americans felt as though the human space program was shut down. That is not the case. We have an orbiting national laboratory

that is part of the International Space Station, with two American astronauts and an international crew—a total of six astronauts onboard, doing research right now, as they have been.

As a matter of fact, to give a visual mind's-eye idea of how big this International Space Station is, it is 120 yards long. Visualize from one goalpost and one end zone to the other goalpost, and that is how big the International Space Station is, and six humans are on board right now.

We are already developing the rockets that are delivering cargo—American rockets—and those rockets are now in a competition in NASA as to which ones will be selected to carry humans, and then all of the redesign, the redundancies of systems, the escape mechanisms, will be incorporated in order to make it safe for humans. We are expecting that first American launch of Americans onboard American rockets to be in 2017. Then the American people will realize that we have been in space all along.

We can speak of the wonders of our space program—the Hubble space telescope that has been on orbit carried by a human crew that has now unlocked the secrets of the universe. The follow-on telescope named after the first NASA Administrator James Webb will peer back in time to the very beginning of the universe and will bring us additional knowledge about how we got here and how it all started in this incredibly infinite thing called the universe, of which the cosmos as we look out is so large we can't comprehend it.

Our space program is vigorous, and now we will move into a new era starting right there in the building that is being dedicated today in memory of Neil Armstrong, a building that will assemble the spacecraft called Orion which will launch with Americans in 2021 for the beginning of a mission that will capture a distant object—an asteroid—fly to it, rendezvous, explore it, as we start the systems, the methods, building and creating the new technologies that will then allow us to take a human crew all the way to the planet Mars, land them, and bring them back safely to planet Earth.

So this is a day that we remember, and we remember an astronaut who was taken way too early from us, because Neil was only 82 years old.

Although of the original seven, which Neil was not a part of, we only have one left; that is, John Glenn, the first American to orbit the Earth, a former Senator of this body in his nineties. He looks terrific.

After the Mercury Program came the Gemini Program and then came the Apollo Program, and that is the celebration that has just occurred, celebrating 45 years. It is hard to believe it has been that long. Yet that was a day the world stopped as they gazed, fixed on their television sets, as a human from planet Earth set foot on another celestial body. That was quite an accomplishment, but there is a lot more to come.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BRING JOBS HOME ACT

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to join with Senator WALSH from Montana as he is leading us in the effort to pass the Bring Jobs Home Act, which is pretty basic in terms of where our values and priorities are in terms of our tax policy.

I know we are in the process of determining whether to bring that up. Hopefully we will do that. The American people say it is a no-brainer to bring up this bill and pass it. The reason, first of all, would be the fact that people understand that we need a middle class. We essentially started the middle class 100 years ago. We started it with some pretty basic policies in my State in 1914 when Henry Ford decided to invest in Detroit and Michigan and America and double the salary of his employees so that they could afford to buy his automobiles. He was really doubling down on America and on manufacturing in America. We have seen multiple ways in which that took off and literally created the middle class of our country.

Today we see the middle class under assault, folks working hard trying to hold on. People who felt in the past that if they worked really hard they could get into the middle class now feel as if the system is rigged against them.

We are really in a fight as to whether we are going to move forward and have a strong middle class. Every other country wants what we have. Too many countries have a few very wealthy people and a lot of extremely poor people, and they envy the middle-class economic engine we have had in this country.

As we look at how we move forward to keep and expand the middle class, we have to look for ways in which we can support our workers and our businesses that are investing in America. I believe our workers can outcompete anybody as long as the rules are fair.

There are a lot of ways we need to deal with the rules, but right now we have a tax code that really puts a thumb on the scales against our workers. At this point in time, after the last 10 years where we have actually seen 2.4 million jobs shipped overseas, we still have a tax code where American taxpayers are footing the bill for this movement, which is stunning. I think every time I have talked to people about the fact that when a company packs up and moves, the workers, the

community, the taxpayers pay for that through write offs in the Tax Code, people say: You have got to be kidding. Why did we let that happen?

Well, the Bring Jobs Home Act is a way to address that and to stop it from happening. Let me talk about the very specific and very simple ways we do that. We would stop the taxpayer subsidies that pay for moving costs. We instead would say to companies: If you are coming back, you can write off those costs. If you want to move back, you can write off those costs, and we will add an additional 20 percent tax credit for the cost of moving, so you get an additional tax cut. So if you want to come home, we are all for it. You can write off those costs. You will get an additional tax cut. But if you want to leave this country, you are on your own.

It is very simple. That is what this does.

Are there other things we need to do in the Tax Code? You bet. We have very serious issues. More and more of our companies are using this process called inversion. It seems to me that a good place to start a full discussion about how we have a tax code for America, that invests in America, that rewards American business and American workers, families, communities, is to start with the Bring Jobs Home Act. Surely everybody on both sides of the aisle ought to be able to agree that we would not pay for the cost of shipping jobs overseas through the Tax Code.

I also wish to commend a lot of companies right now that are actually bringing jobs home. It is exciting for me, being from a major manufacturing State, to see that we are having a resurgence in manufacturing. For a number of reasons—including lower energy costs, transportation costs, and a resurgence in manufacturing—we are seeing jobs come home. We are seeing manufacturers such as Ford and Caterpillar and GE, which have announced major investments in the United States, bringing jobs back from Japan and Mexico and China. This is good. We want that. There are smaller manufacturers that are taking advantage of our skilled and ready workforce. Over 80 percent of the companies actually bringing jobs back are companies with less than \$200 million in sales.

Companies are taking a look and they are coming back. We want to reward that. When they look at the Tax Code, we want them to see the right message. We want folks to see that, hey, you know what, if you are one of the good guys and you are bringing jobs home, we want to give you some extra help—to pay for that with an extra tax credit. But we also want to send a message to those who are thinking about leaving: Our Tax Code will no longer reward your leaving America.

I do not know how many times I have heard from workers saying they not only are insulted by paying for the cost of the move through the Tax Code, but oftentimes they are training their re-

placements from other countries. The replacements come over and they train them. I mean, this is craziness.

At a time when too many people have lost their jobs and are looking for that fair shot—what is the next job, what is the next opportunity for them—how do we make sure the Tax Code, our laws, and our investments work for Americans and give everybody a fair shot? That is what this is about. It is very much about making sure we have a fair shot for every American. Part of that is making sure that we have good-paying jobs in America and that our Tax Code is rewarding the creation of those good jobs and rewarding the companies that are bringing jobs home.

I again thank Senator WALSH for his leadership. He has been very clear about how this affects his State of Montana and his concerns about this issue. I thank all of those who are co-sponsors and working with us on this bill. I hope it will be brought up as soon as possible. This is really an opportunity for all of us to show the American people that we get it, that we are willing to work together on a bipartisan basis to do something that is very simple and very straightforward and say: As an American we are no longer going to pay for the move, and when you move jobs overseas, the Tax Code is not going to pay for that. But we will stand together in supporting those efforts that help companies bring jobs home.

I hope when we do have the vote on this issue we will see a resounding yes from everyone. I know the American people would love to see a strong bipartisan vote right now that would actually address something they care about deeply, which is the ability to have a good-paying job, to work hard, play by the rules, and have a fair shot to get ahead, which is what America has been all about. That is who we are as opposed to other places—the ability to have the opportunity to work hard and get ahead. Everybody needs to know that fair shot is still available to them. The Bring Jobs Home Act is part of letting people know it is.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, a few weeks ago I wrote my colleagues a letter that had a serious front line about policies being executed, we are told, by the President that would seriously undermine the constitutional structure of our Republic and give to the President powers that would allow him to take powers he had never been given.

Subsequent to that, a George Washington law professor, Mr. Jonathan Turley, remarked during recent congressional testimony:

When President Obama pledged to circumvent Congress [he was referring to his State of the Union Address] he received rapturous applause from the very body that he was proposing to make practically irrelevant.

Professor Turley emphasized that the “most serious violations, in my view, are various cases where he went to Congress, as in the immigration field, as in the health care field, asked for very specific things and was rejected and then decided just to order those on his own.”

He testified before a House committee. Professor Turley I think has been known as a Democrat. I think he said he supported President Obama's election. He is not a partisan person. He is an observer who has testified before Congress many times and is well respected, and that statement should cause concern on the part of every Member of Congress.

Is it so? Is it so that he asked for the very specific things that were rejected by Congress and he decided to just order them with his pen on his own?

The primary immigration action Professor Turley was referring to was the President's decision to implement the DREAM Act by fiat, providing administrative amnesty and work permits to an entire class of illegal immigrants.

Professor Turley described it as “. . . the clear circumvention of Congress. And for Congress not to act in my view borders on self-loathing.”

Is that a serious comment? I think it is exactly right. He is exactly right on this. Has Congress no gumption at all?

Multiple news reports have now made it clear that the President is now considering an Executive immigration action on a scale so far and indeed beyond our own imagination. Here is how that action was described by the National Journal, a prestigious publication in our country. This is the poster. This is what the National Journal reported: “President Plans To Expand Unilateral Executive Amnesty.”

Executive amnesty means the Chief Executive, the President, expanding Executive amnesty including work permits for illegal immigrants and visa overstates.

Obama made it clear he would press his executive powers to the limit.

I would say well beyond the limit, according to Professor Turley. The article continues:

He gave quiet credence to recommendations from La Raza and other immigration groups that between 5 million to 6 million adult illegal immigrants could be spared deportation under a similar form of deferred adjudication he ordered for the so-called Dreamers in June 2012.

The article is referring to the DREAM Act that the President executed. One of the things that I think is extremely important, colleagues, is that what they are suggesting is that 5