

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we withdraw the call for a rollcall vote and voice-vote this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll-call vote has not been ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have conferred with the Republican leader. This will be the last vote today. The Finance Committee is still meeting, and they expect to continue working tonight. I spoke to the chairman just a short time ago. He is going to do everything within his power to finish the markup tonight. We are going to get back tomorrow and again have no morning business. We will be back on this bill tomorrow. Everyone who has amendments to offer, get them ready.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF DANIEL K. TARULLO TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the nomination is discharged and the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Daniel K. Tarullo, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Daniel K. Tarullo, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.
Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 96, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 17 Ex.]

YEAS—96

Akaka	Boxer	Coburn
Alexander	Brown	Cochran
Barrasso	Brownback	Collins
Baucus	Burr	Conrad
Bayh	Burr	Corker
Begich	Byrd	Cornyn
Bennet	Cantwell	Crapo
Bennett	Cardin	DeMint
Bingaman	Carper	Dodd
Bond	Casey	Dorgan

Durbin	Kyl	Risch
Ensign	Landrieu	Roberts
Enzi	Lautenberg	Rockefeller
Feingold	Leahy	Sanders
Feinstein	Levin	Schumer
Gillibrand	Lieberman	Sessions
Graham	Lincoln	Shaheen
Grassley	Lugar	Shelby
Gregg	Martinez	Snowe
Hagan	McCain	Specter
Harkin	McCaskill	Stabenow
Hatch	McConnell	Tester
Hutchison	Menendez	Thune
Inhofe	Merkley	Udall (CO)
Inouye	Mikulski	Udall (NM)
Isakson	Murkowski	Vitter
Johanns	Murray	Voinovich
Johnson	Nelson (FL)	Warner
Kaufman	Nelson (NE)	Webb
Kerry	Pryor	Whitehouse
Klobuchar	Reed	Wicker
Kohl	Reid	Wyden

NAYS—1

Bunning
NOT VOTING—2

Chambliss

Kennedy

The nomination was confirmed.
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UDALL of Colorado). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.
The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2009—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, the severity of this economic crisis requires the Federal Government to respond quickly and forcefully. The economic recovery proposal we are considering has two key objectives: stimulating the economy and creating jobs. Congress currently is negotiating where the funds will be spent—on infrastructure projects, on health care and safety net programs, on developing alternative energy for the 21st century economy. As we decide how to spend these tax dollars, it is imperative we consider where to spend them or, rather, on whom. These funds must create American jobs. To do that, we must ensure that Federal funds are used to buy American services and American products.

Our economy is suffering from the highest unemployment rate in more than a decade and a half. In 2008, we lost 2.6 million jobs, the largest job losses in 1 year in more than six decades. Our unemployment rate jumped to 7.2 percent. We all know that number doesn't tell the real story, the real human story. The more accurate measure of joblessness, the unemployed and the underemployed, or workers whose hours have been cut, is almost 14 percent. More than 533,000 jobs were eliminated in December. Yesterday, some of America's strongest, most prestigious

companies announced more than 55,000 job cuts in 1 day. Among them was General Motors, which announced it would cut a shift at its Lordstown plant in Mahoning County in northeast Ohio. As President Obama said:

These are not just numbers on a page. There are families and communities behind every job.

Communities such as Moraine and Chillicothe and Canton understand what happens when there is a major layoff. They don't need to hear the new job numbers. They understand it when small businesses close and diners empty out.

Manufacturing jobs keep American communities strong, and the steepest job losses are occurring in manufacturing. Nearly one in four manufacturing jobs has simply vanished since 2000, and 40,000 factories have closed in the last 10 years. Last year, manufacturing accounted for nearly a third of all lost jobs, while factory orders plummeted to record lows. Inventories are piling up because no one is buying. This leads to production cuts and then massive job losses that we will likely see more of this year. President Obama said it is likely going to get worse in 2009 before it gets better.

A loss of manufacturing is about more than jobs; it is about the loss of the Nation's middle class. I want to lay out what exactly the benefits of manufacturing are to this Nation.

Many of us represent large manufacturing workforces. All of us represent some manufacturing, some in more States than others. We all recognize or all should recognize the importance of manufacturing to our national security and to our domestic security—for families, neighborhoods, communities, for the Nation.

Let me cite the benefits of manufacturing:

No. 1, these jobs pay better on average than others.

No. 2, manufacturing jobs have a stronger multiplier effect, supporting as many as five other jobs. For instance, an auto assembly plant obviously creates other jobs—suppliers and tool and die shops and machine shops and parts manufacturers, and all that those jobs create. Manufacturers are large taxpayers supporting vital public services and schools in communities across the Nation.

No. 3, if you have a large industrial plant in a school district, that school district gets an awful lot of help in local property tax dollars from the manufacturing plant.

No. 4, American manufacturers are on the cutting edge of new technologies in the clean energy economy of tomorrow.

No. 5, if we are to end our dependence on foreign oil, we need to do more manufacturing here rather than allowing it to go offshore, especially in alternative energy.

No. 6, our national security depends on a strong defense industrial base to supply troops and protect our national interests.