

Mrs. LINCOLN. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. LINCOLN. I reject the argument that we cannot stay here and fight for our American producers and our farmers.

Farmers themselves say that government is just waiting until they die away, that the family farmer is gone and we can just depend on corporate America to provide us what we need.

I look around at some of the fights I have been fighting this year on behalf of aquaculture and fish farmers in Arkansas. They are having to compete with misleading labeling from other countries that are claiming they are producing that kind of product which we produce here, a farm-raised, grain-fed product, when we know what is coming in the country from Vietnam is not that. It is raised on the Mekong River under unbelievable environmental conditions. Yet it has been sent to this country in misleading ways and sold to the consumers here.

We are dealing with a crisis in agricultural production. I come to the floor saddened. As I look around at this body, I realize that the Members of the Senate years ago used to travel here from their home farms in faraway States and spend the time that they did to debate the issues of this country, all the while still remembering where they came from, the heartland that they represented, the communities and the agricultural producers. In my home State of Arkansas, when that farmer is out in the field and he is bringing in his crop, he is picking cotton or he is combining beans or he is combining rice and gets to the end of a long hot day, and the Sun is setting and he sees a thunderstorm coming out of the west, do you know what. He doesn't pack it up and go home. He turns the lights on, on his combine, and he keeps going, because he believes in producing for the American people and the world the safest, most abundant and affordable food supply in this world, and he does no less.

I, for one, think the Senate could do better. I think we must.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes, and the following Senators be added to the current list of speakers: Senator KENNEDY for 20 minutes, Senator BYRD, Senator HOLLINGS, Senator CORZINE, and Senator SMITH of Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I know for me to speak on the floor

about agriculture raises some eyebrows, let's say. I have found that as I, along with others, have been trying to help my colleague from Vermont who has been fighting a lonely battle, for Northeast agriculture. When I spoke in the Democratic caucus, I heard someone sort of singing "Old McDonald," and other things. So people ask, why am I so interested in agriculture, coming from a State such as New York?

For one thing, people forget how much agriculture there is in the State of New York. We are a large agricultural producer. We rank third in dairy production. We rank second or third, depending on the year, in apple production. We are high up in onions and many kinds of specialty products. In fact—and these are numbers that even surprised me—New York has 38,000 farmers. That is 13,500 more farmers than Idaho; 10,400 more than Montana; 7,700 more than North Dakota; 5,500 more than South Dakota; and 28,800 more than Wyoming. So those States which are regarded as agricultural States have fewer farmers, many fewer, than my State of New York.

We do have a large city—we have several large cities. Thank God, we have lots of other kinds of industries. But agriculture is a vital industry.

The second reason I care about agriculture—and it has been new to me; 18 years in the House serving a district in a corner of Brooklyn and Queens, we didn't have any farmers—is meeting the people who do it. I met one family with a farm in their family in Suffolk County for 12 generations. You look into their eyes and see how hard-working they are and see how productive they are, and you see the land and God's beauty in a wonderful way give forth fruits and vegetables and crops. You see how hard they work and you feel for them.

They are on a frustrating treadmill. It seems they work harder and harder but survival in agriculture is even more difficult for them. You look into their eyes and you realize something else. These farmers are the breeder reactor, the place where American values grow and are nurtured. It has been so since the Republic was founded, and it still is. The values of hard work and teamwork and self-reliance and individuality, for which our country is known and blessed, have started on the farm.

So even if all the food could be produced somewhere else and it could be as good and as high quality, I do not think we would want to lose farmers from America and the American way of life because the two are so inextricably tied. So I care about agriculture. I care a great deal about our farmers in New York.

This farm bill, admittedly, does not do what we want. But I want to tell the farmers that we have gotten a pledge from our majority leader that the part of this bill that was cut out by the House will be debated in September. That includes the relief for the apple

farmers that many of us in the Northeast—my colleague, Senator CLINTON—and Senator LEVIN and Senator STABENOW and the two Senators from Washington worked hard to get in the bill. That will come back and have another chance. The provisions the Senator from Iowa put in the bill to deal with specialty crops and conservation, which affected the Northeast, will come back as well. I am glad about that.

When the farm bill comes up, we will make our fight for the dairy farmers, and it is going to be a royal fight because we really care about them.

What I would like my colleagues to know is, my good friend from Vermont, who has often been alone in this fight, is now being joined by many of us. As I mentioned, my colleagues Senator CLINTON and Senator TORRICELLI are in the fight; Senator JEFFORDS, of course, has always been in the fight, as have our Senators from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and other States as well. We are going to put Northeast agriculture on the legislative map.

It will not be good enough to have bills any longer that do not do a thing for us. I think we have persuaded our Democratic leadership here in the Senate to do so. We have a bit of work to do in the House. We have a bit of work to do in the White House. But we are going to do it.

In fact, as I look at this as somebody admittedly new to agriculture, I would like to make a point to my colleagues. I have never seen a place where we spend so much money and where there is so much unhappiness among the recipients. Something is dramatically wrong.

Mr. President, 50 percent or 47 percent of farm income is now Government. I do not know one other area in the country where that happens. I am willing to do it because, as I said, I believe in the family farm and the values that they bring. But can't we come up with a better way? Can't we come up with a way that makes the family wheat farmer in North Dakota and the family corn and hog farmers in Illinois happier than they are now? Can't we as we come up with that come up with something that includes the dairy farmer in New York or Vermont or the apple grower in New Jersey or Massachusetts? We have to come up with a better way because the present way isn't working.

More and more money—this is another \$5 billion—doesn't help our area. Our fights will come later in September and in October with the farm bill. But that \$5.5 billion isn't making many people happy, even though they are getting it, because they are still struggling.

Freedom to Farm is a problem. Everyone says it. I tend to agree. But you know that we had problems before Freedom to Farm, too. As long as I have been in the Congress, which is from 1981, we have seen more and more money going to agriculture and our

family farmers be less and less happy. They are not happy in the Northeast where we get very little help. They are not happy in the Middle West and the South where they get a lot of help.

We are going to have to come together and come up with a system that works that doesn't put 80 percent of the money to huge agribusiness where they do not need it but directs the dollars at the family farm and gives that family I talked about as I began my speech, who wakes up at sunrise and battles the elements and produces God's bounty from the Earth, a fighting chance.

Let's not continue on this treadmill to nowhere. It is going to divide us. You see the fissures already. More importantly, it is not going to help the people we want to help—the family farmer.

I am here today to stick up for the 38,000 New York farmers who work hard—and many others who depend on them—and the Northeastern farmer and to say to my colleagues we have to do a lot better in a system that continually spends more money and produces less happiness among the people who are its recipients.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I applaud the senior Senator from New York for his statement. I note that the two Senators from New York have been in the conferences we held. They fought hard for the interests of the Northeast and the Atlantic States. It is partly because of that fight that I have to stand here today to strongly oppose another of the misguided, unbalanced, and actually archaic plans for emergency agricultural assistance.

To put it bluntly, not only for Vermont farmers but farmers throughout the Northeast and Mid Atlantic States, they receive little or no relief from this package. This package is unbalanced and unfair to my region, even when it passed the House of Representatives, and it remains unbalanced and unfair as it passes the Senate today.

Chairman HARKIN's bill that passed out of the Senate Agriculture Committee recognizes the emergency assistance needs for all farmers in all States. Chairman HARKIN's bill has comprehensive assistance for specialty crops, including desperately needed assistance for our Nation's apple growers. It also adds needed funding for voluntary agricultural conservation programs on private lands, programs that the President chose not to fund this year despite overwhelming needs, and in spite of critical backlogs in all 50 States.

Conservation assistance funds are critical for cash-poor farmers—especially in my region of the country—helping farm families comply with the highest water and soil quality standards to keep their farmland healthy not only for this year but for next year.

None of those comprehensive specialty crop funds, nor conservation

funds, are found in the bill we just passed.

Senator HARKIN's bill also added disaster assistance for the devastation caused by armyworms in New England and throughout the country. None of this assistance is in the bill we just passed.

Despite what one may hear, the bill we passed is not agricultural assistance for all farmers—not by a long shot. It is sodden with regional disparity. Those of us from the regions that have been slighted strongly believe that this has to be the last agricultural bill with such bias. It is not even fiscally responsible.

The bill sends billions of taxpayer dollars—dollars that come from farm families across the Nation—to a handful of States in the Midwest. In fact, almost \$3 billion of the \$5.5 billion in emergency agricultural assistance—about 50 percent of this agricultural assistance—will go to only 10 States.

I have to ask, Why? Why does my State of Vermont—a State where family farmers are in serious trouble, where low prices and poor weather conditions are forcing farmers to sell their family land—receive less than four one-hundredths of a percent of this year's emergency agricultural assistance?

Vermont farmers pay taxes, too. In fact, if assistance in this so-called agricultural emergency bill were based on the true value of Vermont's contributions to the Nation's agriculture, Vermont would receive over six times what I see in this bill.

Farmers throughout the Northeast and Mid Atlantic States pay their taxes. While those farmers produce almost 7 percent of the Nation's agricultural products, those farmers receive 1 percent of the \$5.5 billion flying out these doors to the Midwest.

Look at Texas. Texas farmers are going to receive about 8 percent of the \$5.5 billion—almost \$400 million alone. When all is said and done, five select States in this country will each receive over \$300 million for this bill. Ten States are going to get over \$150 million. The rest get practically nothing.

Some may say we passed this bill to expedite funds to our Nation's farmers. I think they are speaking of only a small number of farmers in only a very small, select number of States. They should be saying a small number of farmers in a small number of select States will get one heck of a lot of money, but to make it fair every other State will be allowed to pay the bill. That is really what they are saying. All of us will pay the bill so a small number of States can get the benefit.

What bothers me is this goes on year after year after year. We have had disaster relief bills. We in the Northeast paid with our taxes a substantial part of the bill to try to help the country. But when we have had disasters I have never seen the return.

We "expedite funds to our Nation's farmers," as they say. They are not

talking about Vermont farmers; they are not talking New Jersey farmers, or farmers throughout the Northeast and Mid Atlantic States, or the farmers in States with specialty crops not covered in the skewed State grant formulation we took from the House bill.

We had a chance to even out the bias—at least to help all farmers in all States. As I said, we have taken an easy in irresponsible route to simply pass an unbalanced and unfair House bill. We have dismissed the true needs of specialty crop States, and we have dismissed the essential conservation programs that truly help my region's farmers. Sadly, once again, we are being left out in the cold.

In fact, for that matter, even on the basis of this we get a bum deal. We get even worse because the dairy compact was left out of it.

If you are a proponent of States rights, regional dairy compacts are the answer. They are State-initiated, they are State-ratified, and they are State-supported programs that assure a safe supply of milk for consumers.

I received a letter signed by 22 Governors, Republicans and Democrats—I believe there is even an Independent in there—who are endorsing the dairy compact bill. Because it would ratify the compacts that their States have negotiated among themselves.

If you support interstate trade, regional compacts are the answer. The Northeast Dairy Compact has prompted an increase in sales of milk into the compact region from neighboring States.

If you support a balanced budget, then regional compacts are the answer. Why? Because the Northeast Compact does not cost the taxpayers a single cent, which is a lot different from some of the farm programs that are being boosted up by billions of dollars in this bill.

If you support farmland protection programs, regional compacts are the answer. In fact, that is why major environmental groups have endorsed the Northeast Dairy Compact; they know it helps preserve farmland and prevents urban sprawl. I recently received a letter from 33 environmental, conservation, and public interest membership organizations supporting the dairy compact amendment.

Lastly, of course, if we are worried about consumers, then we ought to like regional dairy compacts. Retail milk prices within the compact region are lower on average than in the rest of the Nation where they do not have a compact.

The dairy compact has done what it is supposed to do: It has stabilized widely fluctuating dairy prices; it has ensured a fair price for dairy farmers; it has made it possible for farm families to stay in business; and it has protected consumers' supplies of fresh milk.

Unfortunately, though, this is a policy debate that pits dairy farmers who go to work every single day trying to

make a living against some of the Nation's most powerful corporations. It pits consumers and communities that treasure the open space and quality of life that local dairy farming offers, against those who can spend millions of dollars on ads and lobbyists here in Washington.

We should not stay in the way of these State initiatives that protect farmers and consumers without costing taxpayers a cent.

Dairy compacts are one of those issues where Members have very strong views even though we all share the same core beliefs. We all want to support our dairy farmers and we all believe that they should be able to earn a decent living for their families. We all want ample supplies of fresh milk, at reasonable prices, for our States' consumers. Unlike agricultural commodities such as wheat, corn, and soybeans, milk is highly perishable.

When a dairy farmer brings the milk to market, that milk has to be sold right away, or it quickly loses its value. It can't be set aside in a silo. For big processors, that's just fine. They can buy milk at distressed prices and store it away to make cheese or powdered milk or ice cream. But that setup hurts farmers, who work incredibly hard just to make a living, and consumers, who want farmers around to supply fresh milk for the store shelves.

As a nation we have tried several remedies to cut through this knot, and the record is proving that regional compacts are the most sensible and workable answer yet. And unlike other legislative remedies that come with price tags, and often hefty ones, compacts cost Federal taxpayers nothing.

Milk is one of those unusual foods where the spread between what farmers get paid for their labor, and what consumers pay for the product, is huge and increasing throughout the Nation.

In New England, what farmers get paid has been fairly stable since the dairy compact began working in 1997, and that is one of its great successes. But what processors and stores charge for milk has greatly increased since 1997—not just in New England, but in the rest of the Nation. Consumer prices are lower in new England than in much of the rest of the country and that the \$10,000 to \$20,000 in added annual income has helped keep New England farmers in business who otherwise would have had to leave farming.

There is a hidden risk right now to consumers and farmers in New England—and the rest of the Nation. This is the growing concentration of processors in the milk industry.

In New England, Suiza Foods is rapidly trying to cinch a stranglehold on milk supplies. In some parts of New England they already control 70 to 80 percent of the fluid milk supply. They have swept in, bought processing plants in New England, and then closed them—eliminating competition.

The ascent of Suiza is nothing less than stunning. In a few short years,

Suiza has gained its dominant position in the milk processing business. I showed you three charts a couple days ago showing the incredible increase in the dominance of Suiza in just a few years. Even worse, if its purchase of Dean Foods is approved, a strong case can be made that Suiza is on the verge of becoming a monopoly in the milk processing business. I have asked the Department of Justice and its Antitrust Division to closely monitor Suiza's surging market dominance, and I again call to their attention the urgency of doing that.

But equally remarkable is the fact that Suiza is also now in the process of consolidating a dominant position as the chief purchaser of milk from farmers. Simply put, in many parts of the country, Suiza Foods is the dominant customer—if it is not the only customer—for farmers' raw milk to be used for fluid processing. Suiza Foods is now dominating both the purchase and the sale of fluid milk in this country. Suiza is becoming—all at once—both a monopolist and a monopsonist in the fluid dairy marketplace.

Suiza Foods is a new type of market force. I have searched our antitrust case law for a name for this type of combined market power. There is no adequate name on the books for what Suiza has become, as I called them in a recent Judiciary hearing, and on the Senate floor, they are "suizopolies."

How can suppliers and consumers defend themselves from a giant firm—this Suizopoly—that controls both the purchase of a product—from thousands of suppliers with little bargaining power—and its sale to millions of consumers?

The best way is the dairy compact; it gives the public some control over access to milk, it assures fresh, local supplies of milk, and it gives farmers some ability to earn a living income.

I also want to respond to seven myths about the compact that the big processors have spent millions of dollars to promote, through years of lobbying and advertising and campaign contributions. They were trumpeting many of these myths before the compact was enacted, and they have not changed their songsheets, even though the compact has done just what it was supposed to do, proving their arguments dead wrong.

This first myth is that dairy compacts are milk taxes that hurt consumers. As you have just heard, concentration, is the major cause of consumer price increase in the milk sector.

And, a recent independent study funded by USDA determined that industry profit taking—including profit taking by Suiza—and cost increases not related to the compact, are responsible for more than 90 percent of the increase in retail prices in New England since the compact was implemented. This leaves less than three cents of a gallon of milk attributable to the compact.

A recent GAO report requested by Senator FEINGOLD and myself says to all: It compares the prices of a gallon of 2 percent milk in Boston and Milwaukee for last year. The wholesale price of milk in Boston was \$2.03. The wholesale price in Milwaukee was \$2.08—five cents more than in Boston. So you would expect retail prices to be about the same for Boston, or slightly less, than for Milwaukee.

However, Suiza controls around 70 percent of the milk supply in Massachusetts and a greater amount in Boston. The average retail price listed by GAO is \$2.74 in Boston for a gallon of milk but only \$2.26 in Milwaukee.

Obviously, the compact does not cause the difference—the wholesale prices for Boston are lower than in Milwaukee, as the GAO makes clear.

The GAO report also shows that for most of the cities they examined, the consumer prices in the compact region were lower.

There is a myth that the dairy compact has harmed nutritional programs such as WIC, school lunch, school breakfast, and food stamps.

Wrong again. The fact is that the Compact Commission requires compensation to State WIC and school lunch programs for any potential impacts. In fact, if anything it has overcompensated the WIC program, as noted in the 1998 OMB study. A letter from the Massachusetts WIC Director says this:

The Commission has taken strong steps to protect the WIC Program and the School Lunch program from any impacts due to the compact. . . . Because of this, our WIC Program was able to serve approximately 5,875 more participants with fresh wholesome milk without added costs. . . .

The New England Compact Commission has exempted school breakfast and lunch programs from any pricing impacts due to milk price regulation.

Commissioner Kassler of Massachusetts tells me in writing that "without the compact, this [regional New England] milk shed will dwindle and milk would be brought in from greater distances and at greater costs." Those greater costs have been estimated in the range of from 20 to 67 cents per gallon.

There is also a myth that dairy compacts are unconstitutional price-fixing cartels. This is my favorite example of twisted logic. I believe my opponents' argument goes something like this:

Interstate compacts would be unconstitutional if the Constitution didn't explicitly contain a clause allowing the creation of interstate compacts with the consent of Congress.

By operation of the compact clause, States explicitly have the opportunity to solve regional problems in this constitutionally permitted way. United States Federal courts have recognized the Northeast Dairy Compact as a constitutional exercise of congressional authority under the commerce and compact clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

There is a myth that dairy compacts are barriers to interstate trade. Dairy compacts encourage greater competition in the marketplace by preserving more family farms and increasing trade.

An OMB study concluded that trade into the compact region actually increased after implementation. And I would also point out that farmers in non-compact States, like New York, or even Wisconsin, are perfectly free to sell their milk in the compact region at compact rates. New York dairy producers are benefiting today by doing just that. Indeed, if Wisconsin were to trade places with New York, Wisconsin farmers would gain the benefit of the compact.

There is also a myth that dairy compacts encourage farmers to overproduce milk and will lead to a flood of milk in the market. The fact is that the dairy compact regulatory process includes a supply management program that helps to prevent overproduction. In 2000, the Northeast Dairy Compact States produced 4.7 billion pounds of milk, a 0.6 percent decline from 1999.

In the nearly 4 years that the compact has been in effect, milk production in the compact region has risen by just 2.2 percent. Nationally during this same period, milk production rose 7.4 percent. In Wisconsin milk production rose over 4 percent.

There is a myth that dairy compact only help bigger farms at the expense of smaller ones.

Just like most commodity programs, the compact benefits all participants. Also, 75 percent of the farms in New England have fewer than 100 cows.

The worst myth is that the dairy compact has not been successful.

The success of the Northeast Dairy Compact is undeniable.

Let me just close with this.

Mr. President, when I was a young man—actually even before my teens—I thought how much I would love being in the Senate. Why? Because every State has two Senators. A State with a large population, a powerful State such as the Presiding Officer's State, or a small, rural State such as mine each get two. The one place where every State is equal, supposedly, is in the Senate; two Senators.

I thought what a joy it would be to represent my native State of Vermont in the Senate; and it has been. I love the Senate. I have so much respect for Members on both sides of the aisle.

I think of the Senate as a place where the country can come together, where regional interests can be represented, and, of course, where States can maintain their identity, certainly, and where we have an obligation to help each other. And we have.

Whether it be earthquakes in California or floods in the Midwest or defense programs in the Southeast, and on and on, the Senators from my part of the country have supported providing assistance to those parts of the country. I could give a million dif-

ferent examples. But there seems to be one area where that effort to help each other always falls apart: The Northeast Mid-Atlantic States, when it comes to agriculture disaster programs.

We are always there. We are like the fire brigade that answers the call in the middle of the night. We show up all the time, show up all the time to protect those other "houses." It would kind of be nice if, just once, when it is our "house" on fire, some of those we have helped throughout the years could come and maybe help us put out the fire. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, let me begin by saying how honored I am to have a chance to rise while the distinguished Senator from Vermont is in the chair. I concur strongly with the majority of the arguments made by the Senator about the fairness of how our agricultural activities in our country are distributed. Sometimes our agricultural emergencies in the Northeast are lost sight of when we get around to supporting our family farmers and agricultural activities.

#### TREASURY BORROWING AND TAX CUTS

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise to discuss a recent report by the Treasury Department that has received very little attention in Washington, but it is sending a very significant signal, message, about the recently approved tax bill to the financial analysts around the world and market participants around the globe.

On July 30, the Treasury Department announced that it expects to borrow from the public \$51 billion during the quarter ending in September. This was a whopping reversal from an estimate in a similar Treasury report issued just 3 months earlier.

Back in April, Treasury said that it expected to pay down a total of \$57 billion in debt in this very quarter—a negative cashflow swing of an incredible \$108 billion.

Let me repeat that. For this quarter, we have gone from an estimate showing that we would reduce our debt by \$57 billion, to an estimate that we will increase our debt by \$51 billion—again, a \$108 billion swing in just 3 months.

I used to serve on the Treasury Department's Debt Advisory Committee as a private citizen, so perhaps this report by the Treasury struck me as a little more troubling than it did many of my colleagues. It is a serious reversal and worthy of a few minutes to discuss its implications because it is a precursor of things to come.

The first and perhaps most important point to make is this: We are financing the tax rebates that are so much ballyhooed by borrowing, something about which the American people would be more troubled if they knew it were happening. We are going into debt in order to finance these tax cuts. That is not a function of any accounting tricks. It has nothing to do with trust fund accounting. My comments are not political. It is a simple undeniable statement of fact—a fact that is a precursor of things to come, the end result of this flawed and overreaching tax cut program.

The tax rebates will cost \$40 billion this fiscal year. But we don't have \$40 billion lying around, as many advocates expected. As a result, the Treasury Department says it will now have to borrow every dollar that will then be sent out in a check from the Treasury. In addition, we will have to pay out \$500 million in additional interest this year just to finance these tax rebates.

It may be the right thing to do for stimulating the economy, but it comes at a real cost. And that is before we unfold all the other elements of this tax cut over the years.

To be fair, it is true that in the previous quarter the Government ran a surplus. If you consider the fiscal year as a whole, there is still a chance we will see an on-budget surplus. But it is undeniable that in this quarter we will be in deficit, not just an on-budget deficit but a unified deficit, meaning we enter Medicare trust fund moneys and maybe even potentially Social Security trust funds.

Thus, every tax cut check that goes out is being financed by borrowing, with its accompanying interest costs. That is not what we told the American people when we passed this tax cut. We said we were just giving back their money; that is, excess revenues. We didn't say we would go out and borrow to finance that tax cut. We did not say we would increase our debt to finance the tax cut. We said we had the money.

Now the truth is out. We don't. That is one truth that was conveniently left out when the administration sent out its \$34 million notice taking credit for the tax cut.

Beyond the need to finance the tax rebates, Treasury was also forced to build up its cash balance because of a gimmick—one of many gimmicks—that was built into this recently enacted tax bill. This is one that really bothers me, actually more than the rebates, as you could make an argument that we need that as a slowing economy occurs.

That legislation shifted the due date for corporate taxes from September 17 of this year to October 1. This was nothing more than accounting magic to allow us to spend more money next year without showing a raid on the Medicare surplus. But this particular gimmick has come at a real cost. By delaying the receipt of those revenues,