

and it has been discussed a lot on the floor today, is that, with regard to prescription drugs, seniors want help now. They listen to the debate, and both of the bills discussed earlier today have some very good, substantive issues to them, are comprehensive, and each have pluses and minuses. But the defect that both bills have that the Hagel-Ensign bill does not have is this bill takes effect, in essence, right now. That is what seniors want.

Seniors who are listening may think: Why talk about a bill taking place in 2006 or 2005? I do not even know if I am going to be around 3 or 2 years from now. What they really want is help now. Those who need it want it now. The message they tell me is to do it now. Again, the Hagel-Ensign bill takes effect next year, not 2 years and not 3 years from now.

The third factor this bill does is it addresses prescription drugs in a responsible way. We are not in a world today or in a country today where you can just throw unlimited money and say it will be taken care of by the next generation or by my family 5 years from now. This is especially true when we have a doubling of the number of seniors, the demographic change, the move of the baby boomers coming online in 2008 and 2010. Seniors tell me, whatever you do, do it responsibly. Do it in a way that is just not over a 3-year period, 4-year period and it disappears, you take the benefit away or raise taxes exorbitantly. Do it in a way that can be sustained over time. Do it responsibly.

That is what the Hagel-Ensign bill does. One of the most beautiful aspects of this bill is that we can do it now, and we can do it responsibly. We talk big figures. The dollar figure was \$160 billion. It is a lot of money, but it is not the \$800 billion or the \$1 trillion or even the \$370 billion of the tripartisan plan. It takes effect now, giving peace of mind in capping how much money a senior is going to have to pay out of pocket if there is a catastrophe or if a senior develops a disease which requires the miracle medications that are out there today, and it does it in a responsible way.

How does the bill work? We have been through the details. The first issue I mentioned was peace of mind, security, and savings. Instead of what seniors are doing now—going to a pharmacy, placing a prescription on the table, and paying a retail price that nobody in this body, most employer-sponsored plans do not have to—they will be able to go in to a pharmacy with a card that they put on the table and take advantage of mass negotiations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. FRIST. I thank the Chair.

Madam President, seniors can take this card in and get discounts, resulting in savings to seniors right now.

Catastrophic coverage gives security, peace of mind. Using marketplace tools is important as we look ahead because

it takes advantage of the marketplace in negotiating discounts that are not available today.

Madam President, I close with the statement that I believe the Hagel-Ensign bill brings to a head much of the discussion today in that it reaches out and gives seniors the security they want. It does it now. It does it in a way that is responsible. It is affordable for seniors, affordable for taxpayers, and is permanent.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, can you give us an indication of the time remaining to each side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan controls 1 minute. The Senator from Nebraska controls 5 seconds.

Ms. STABENOW. Does the Senator from Nebraska wish to take his 5 seconds?

Mr. HAGEL. I want the Senator from Michigan to have my 5 seconds.

Ms. STABENOW. I was looking forward to what the Senator might say in 5 seconds.

Mr. HAGEL. Madam President, the Senator from Michigan has a more difficult case to make. She needs more time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I will simply say in closing that AARP, representing seniors, and other senior organizations across this country do not believe this, in fact, is a good deal. There is no question they want action now, but it has to be real and meaningful.

Discount cards are available now. In many cases, they do not work at all or they are very limited. It is important we be responsible.

I would argue there is a broader responsibility in the Senate. When we debate whether or not the tax cut geared to the wealthiest individuals in the country will be extended another 10 years, we are debating an amount of money that is more than four times any comprehensive Medicare plan that we will have before us.

This is a question of priorities. It is a question of what we believe, as Americans, should be our values and how we act on those in terms of our priorities, and I argue that doing the right thing with the real Medicare benefit is what our seniors are asking for and it is what they deserve. I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Hagel amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The Senator from West Virginia.

A TRUE COMMITMENT TO HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, the Senate will soon have before it the fiscal year 2002 supplemental appropriations conference report. This legislation provides for the defense of this Nation, both at home and abroad.

Specifically, the bill provides \$14.4 billion for the Department of Defense. It allocates \$5.5 billion to New York to complete the promise made to provide \$20 billion to help recover from the terrorist attacks on September 11. Another \$1 billion is for Pell grants, \$417 million for veterans' medical care, \$400 million for election reform grants, and \$2.1 billion for foreign affairs.

The bill also provides \$205 million for Amtrak. Amtrak is an integral piece of the Nation's transportation network. For many rural communities, Amtrak represents the only public transportation connection to the rest of the Nation. But without the funding contained in this bill, that connection is in danger of being severed. Because of growing financial pressures, Amtrak needs an infusion of funding soon or else it faces bankruptcy. The \$205 million included in this supplemental appropriations bill will stave off bankruptcy and give the passenger railroad, which is under new management, time to craft sound plans for the future.

Most importantly, this bill provides \$6.7 billion for homeland security, including \$3.85 billion for the Transportation Security Administration. That is why this funding bill is so important. This funding will take steps now—without delay—to plug the holes in our Nation's defenses here at home. Congress has not hesitated when it comes to funding homeland security efforts. In two supplemental bills—the one approved shortly after the attacks and the one before the Senate today—Congress has invested \$15 billion to protect Americans from another terrorist attack and to better respond should, God forbid, another attack occur.

The funding initiatives shaped by Congress have helped to hire more border patrol agents, increase the scrutiny of cargo shipments at our seaports, and accelerate the purchase of vaccines against smallpox. We have funded critical training and equipment purchases for local police, fire, and medical personnel. We have helped to train doctors and local health departments to detect and treat a biological or chemical weapons attack.

The money allocated in December has helped to hire more than 2,200 INS border agents and Customs inspectors on the northern and southern borders. The INS is now implementing a system for tracking foreign students in this country—a system funded in the first supplemental bill. The Nation's police, fire and medical personnel are getting better training and equipment for detecting and responding to potential biological, chemical or nuclear attacks. The FBI is hiring hundreds of new agents. 750 more food inspectors and investigators are being hired. The number of ports with Food and Drug Administration investigators is being doubled. 324 additional protective personnel are being hired to protect our

nuclear weapons complex, and additional resources are being spent on efforts to destroy or secure nuclear materials overseas.

The legislation that will soon be before the Senate today will accomplish even more. It will accelerate the purchase of bomb-detecting machines at airports and provide much-needed resources at the local level. The funding will strengthen port and border security; tighten protections at our nuclear facilities; and better ensure the safety of food and drinking water supplies.

The legislation provides \$701 million for first responder programs, \$343 million above the President's request. This conference report, which will be voted on tomorrow morning, includes \$150 million for firefighters, with the funds going directly to the local fire departments. In the spring, when the firefighter grants that Congress allocated in the \$40 billion supplemental where made available, more than 18,000 fire departments across the country applied for assistance totaling more than \$3 billion. Yet only \$360 million was available to meet the demand. The administration did not request any additional funding for this program. However, the need is clear. Our first responders want to be prepared to respond to attack; Congress and the President need to provide the necessary resources so those first responders will be ready.

And in this supplemental bill, State and local governments will receive \$100 million to improve interoperability of communications equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical technicians. The inability of local police and fire departments to communicate with each other when responding to the World Trade Center attack has been identified as a major Achilles' heel in a defense of our homeland. The funding in this legislation will help to eliminate that inability and to develop uniform standards for interoperable State and local law enforcement, firefighting and emergency medical communications equipment. The administration requested no funding for this important need.

Another \$54 million, \$22 million above the President's request, will strengthen the Federal Emergency Management Agency's search and rescue teams. Currently, there are 28 FEMA search and rescue teams around the country that can be deployed to major disasters to assist local first responders in search and rescue operations. This funding will be used to upgrade equipment and training for responding to events involving a biological, chemical, radiation or nuclear attack.

One of the major weaknesses in our homeland security is the virtually nonexistent protections at the Nation's ports. Cargo containers are piled up by the thousands at ports, depots, and huge outdoor warehouses. American ports are home to oil refiners, chemical plants, and nuclear facilities. A hijacked vessel that crashes into a port

could be used to ignite volatile fuels or gases and produce an explosion that equals one caused by hundreds, maybe thousands of tons of dynamite. American ports receive 16,000 cargo containers per day and 6 million containers each year, but less than five percent of those containers are inspected. That means a terrorist has at least a 95 percent chance of sneaking weapons of mass destruction into the United States. That is not acceptable.

Congress, through this supplemental legislation, provides \$739 million for port security programs, \$465 million above the President's request. This conference report includes \$125 million for port security grants through the Transportation Security Administration. Last fall, Congress approved \$93 million of unrequested funds for port security grants. DOT received \$692 million of applications for the \$93 million we provided. The administration did not request additional funding for this purpose.

Another \$528 million in this bill is for the Coast Guard for port and maritime security, \$273 million above the President's request. Increased funds would be used to expedite vulnerability assessments at our Nation's ports, rather than follow the administration's slower plan to do the assessments over the next 5 years. The money would add two new maritime safety and security teams; purchase a total of 6 homeland security response boats; and expand aviation assets as well as the shore facilities to support them. Another \$39 million would help the Customs Service to target and inspect suspect shipping containers at overseas ports before they reach American ports. The administration requested no funds for these activities.

Another major concern is the security of the Nation's nuclear facilities. The U.S. Department of Energy needs funds for this effort, but the Office of Management and Budget chose not to forward the Department's request to Congress. This legislation recognizes the need, heeds the warnings, and provides \$235 million to improve security of the nuclear weapons stockpile, national nuclear labs, and nuclear weapons plants. Funds are included to establish a "911" system for local first responders to call when confronted with nuclear hazards, enhanced funding for the National Center for Combating Terrorism, expansion of radiological search teams, and establishment of a National Capital Area Response Team at Andrews Air Force Base.

Just a few weeks ago, the White House warned of a possible terrorist attack on the Nation's banking system. It was a vague threat, but the potential for a terrorist organization to use computers and technology to short-circuit our financial system is clear. That is why this conference report includes \$147 million—\$128 million above the administration's request—for cyber security to help deal with the threat to Federal and private information systems.

Our long and porous land borders represent a daunting challenge in terms of homeland security. The Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Customs Service are already hiring more than 2,200 agents and inspectors with the funding Congress allocated in December. This legislation on which we will vote tomorrow, takes the next step, providing \$120 million for border security, including \$32 million for Immigration and Naturalization Service construction to improve facilities on our Nation's borders and \$25 million for better equipment.

When it comes to security at the Nation's airports, no one should doubt Congress' commitment. I note that, earlier today, the U.S. Secretary of Transportation testified at a hearing and charged that Congress is hamstringing his new Transportation Security Administration. Secretary Mineta has complained about a lack of flexibility in Congressional funding. Before the Transportation Secretary takes shots at Congress, I wish he would consider the facts. I hope that he will. This legislation provides \$3.85 billion for the Transportation's Security Administration. The conference report provides \$471 million for unrequested airport security efforts, including \$150 million to ensure that all small and medium airports have funds to implement the FAA's new airport security guidelines and that large airports have some additional funding to meet those requirements. \$225 million is provided above the President's request for explosives detection equipment and \$42 million is provided to improve the security of the FAA air traffic control system. In light of the recent tragedies at the Los Angeles International Airport, when a man walked to an airline ticket counter and started shooting, Congress provides \$17 million to improve airport terminal security. In addition, \$15 million is provided for improved air to ground communications for the air marshals. If there is a problem on a plane, the security personnel on the ground need to know about it.

The Transportation Secretary has charged that less flexibility translates into less security at our airports. Well, last fall, when Congress approved the \$40 billion emergency supplemental, we gave the administration flexibility. The President had the authority to allocate \$20 billion and he gave \$1.3 billion to the Transportation Security Administration. But did that flexibility lead to efficient government? Not necessarily. The Transportation Secretary, while pointing a finger at Congress, ignores the fact that his hand-picked Under Secretary of Transportation Security promptly spent \$418,000 to refurbish his personal office in what I am told is a beautiful mahogany. That must be one of the most stunning offices in the entire Department of Transportation. I would suggest that the Secretary's finger pointing be flexible, and that he turn his finger to his own department. Try that,

Mr. Secretary. He cannot in good conscience charge Congress with the inefficient operations of the Transportation Security Administration when its own personnel have wasted money and opportunity, missed their own internal deadlines for improving airport security, and failed to provide adequate budget information to Congress. Instead of looking for someone to blame for failures, the Transportation Secretary should be working internally to fashion a much more efficient and responsive Transportation Security Administration.

Another area of focus for this Congress is nuclear non-proliferation. We have heard a great deal of discussion about the potential for a "dirty bomb"—a small nuclear device no larger than a briefcase that, if exploded, can contaminate a broad area with radiation for many years. The best way to stop a dirty bomb is to minimize the opportunity for terrorists to get their hands on nuclear material. This supplemental bill includes \$100 million to protect fissile material abroad, purchase radiation detectors, and establish international standards for securing fissile material.

The Department of Defense will receive, through this legislation, \$14.4 billion for its activities around the world. There can be no doubt as to the commitment of Congress to the men and women in the Armed Forces. We will always ensure that they have the resources and equipment necessary to fulfill their mission to protect American interests throughout the world.

However, the Secretary of Defense, in the Administration's supplemental request, asked for authorities that are currently invested in other Cabinet secretaries and in the Congress. The Defense Secretary asked for the authority to spend \$100 million in foreign countries as he sees fit. Congress said no. The Defense Secretary asked for the authority to pay bounties for the death of those he deems to be terrorists. Congress said no. The Defense Secretary asked for the authority to spend \$30 million to indigenous groups around the world who arguably are assisting in the war on terrorism. Congress said no.

The Framers of the Constitution crafted a delicate balance between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. These new authorities for the Secretary of Defense would jeopardize that balance. Congress should not give this Secretary—or any other Secretary—extraordinary authority for the sole purpose of making the Secretary's job easier.

If the President signs this bill, he will have 30 days to decide whether to designate over \$5.1 billion as an emergency. If he does not make the emergency designations, the funds cannot be spent. Within the \$5.1 billion, there is nearly \$2.5 billion for homeland security. If the President does not make the emergency designation, he will

block nearly \$2.5 billion in homeland security investments, many of which I have just outlined. Firefighters. Police officers. Port security. Border security. Airport security. Search and rescue teams. Food safety. Drinking water safety. All these and more are involved. I hope that the President will join with Congress in this bipartisan approach to homeland security. I hope that he will declare these items to be an emergency, and make these important investments immediately to protect the American people from terrorist attacks.

In addition, if the President decides not to make the emergency designation, he also will block funding for the National Guard and Reserves. He will block funding for election reform. He will block funding for combating AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria overseas. He will block flood prevention and mitigation; embassy security; aid to Israel and disaster assistance to Palestinians; wildfire suppression; emergency highway repairs; and veterans health care.

These critical appropriations for the American people have been delayed for months, sometimes as a result of administration intervention. The time has come for its speedy passage and the President's signature.

The Senate Appropriations Committee held 5 days of hearings on this bill and benefited greatly by hearing testimony from our Nation's first-responders, terrorism experts, mayors, Governors and Cabinet officials—from seven departments and from the Director of FEMA. We have produced a fair and balanced bill that fills many of the gaps in our homeland defense that were identified in our hearings.

I want to thank, once again, my friend and the Ranking Member of the Appropriations Committee, the Senior Senator from Alaska, Senator TED STEVENS, for his cooperation, for his leadership along the way in the conduct of the hearings, the markup of the bill, in the debate on the floor. I also want to thank our House counterparts, Appropriations Committee Chairman C.W. "BILL" YOUNG and Ranking Member DAVID OBEY for their cooperation and commitment to completing action on the legislation. I would be recreant if I did not thank the staffs who have worked so hard to finish this bill. On the Republican side, I thank Steve Cortese and Andy Givens and all of the professional and subcommittee staffs. On the Democratic side, I thank the Committee Staff Director, Terry Sauvain, my Deputy Staff Director Charles Kieffer, Edie Stanley, and Nancy Olkewicz, and all of the professional and subcommittee staffs for their long, long hours and days and weekends. Their tireless efforts have resulted in legislation, this legislation that we will vote on tomorrow, legislation that will help to protect American lives.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Madam President, before the President pro tempore of the Senate leaves the floor, I would like to say on behalf of the people of Nevada and the country how much we appreciate the work he did on homeland security.

Knowing the Congress has gone to the effort—and the Senator from West Virginia held hearings and called in Cabinet members to find out what was needed by each entity—and then the disappointment was, as far as I am concerned, when we got the supplemental request from the President, these matters were not found.

I say to the Senator from West Virginia, based on information obtained about how this should be obtained, by having congressional oversight hearings to determine what was needed, and then move forward together so people in West Virginia, Washington, and around the rest of the country are going to receive as a result of the action that will be taken by the Senate tomorrow, I hope there are no games played.

When the bill goes to the President, I hope he doesn't play around and try to send us a message about vetoing the bill.

This is so important for the country. We would not have this legislation but for the Senator from West Virginia. Of course, I have to include Senator STEVENS, who was very deliberate and sat through those hearings, as did the Senator from West Virginia. This is a bipartisan bill. A large chunk of it is based on the needs of this country for homeland security.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I thank the very distinguished Democratic whip for his observations.

Senator REID is a member of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate. So he partook of the action on this bill all along the way. He was present in the hearings that this Appropriations Committee held early in the year on this bill. I believe it was April.

This bill is not the first occasion in which the Senate Appropriations Committee has taken the lead in acting to strengthen our homeland security. This committee led the way last year.

The Appropriations Committee in the Senate appropriated \$4 billion above the President's request last year. Of course, I know we are accused of spending money, but that is the money we are spending for the security of the American people for their homeland, their homes, their schools, their churches, and their children. That is the money we are spending. Last year we exceeded the President's request for homeland security by \$4 billion. That was done in a bipartisan fashion. It wasn't done just by Democrats on the committee. But the Republican members of that committee joined all the way. The President threatened last year to veto that bill.

Does the Senator remember that? The President said last year he would veto that bill because it contained \$4 billion more than he requested last year.

This year that bill came to the floor with the solid support of the Republicans and Democrats on that committee. It was unanimously supported. It increased the homeland security part above the President's request by \$3 billion.

As we have gone through the process—it was a long, dragged-out effort when it came to working with the other body on the conference. We finally had to yield and come down from the \$3 billion to \$1.4 billion in additional money over the President's request for homeland security.

Again, all the way, I am proud to say, we have a bipartisan group in that committee that walks step by step and shoulder to shoulder to my colleague, Senator STEVENS, and I. We don't have any quarrels. We don't have any differences. We don't have any partisan discussions. We don't have any partisan bickering, nor do the members on the committee.

The distinguished Senator from Utah, Mr. BENNETT, is a member of that committee. I served with his father. I believe his father sat right here. I believe his father sat right there in that chair when the son, in whom his father was well pleased, was around these premises and knew a great deal about the Congress and worked in the Congress. He worked in his precincts.

We don't have any middle aisle in our committee. It was a joint effort on the part of Republicans and Democrats in close ranks and voting to support moneys for the security of the American people. These are moneys that are in this conference report.

When it comes to homeland defense, this Appropriations Committee has been right out front. I am very proud of the way we have been able to do our work and work together. It has been a long time since this committee started on this bill. I guess the budget was sent up here last February. It has been all that long time.

Here we are in July with the conference report that we will be voting on tomorrow morning.

I thank the distinguished Senator.
I yield the floor.

CHANGES TO THE 2002 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS AND THE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee by the amount of appropriations designated as emergency spending pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. The conference report to H.R. 4775, the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States, provides \$29.886 billion

in designated emergency funding 2002 for a variety of activities, including homeland security and the war on terrorism, which is estimated to result in \$7.783 billion in outlays in 2002.

Pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby revise the 2002 allocation provided to the Senate Appropriations Committee in the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

TABLE 1.—REVISED ALLOCATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, 2002
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	704,240	692,717
Highways	0	28,489
Mass Transit	0	5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,473
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	1,064,567	1,078,791
Adjustments:		
General Purpose Discretionary	29,886	7,783
Highways	0	0
Mass Transit	0	0
Conservation	0	0
Mandatory	0	0
Total	29,886	7,783
Revised Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	734,126	700,500
Highways	0	28,489
Mass Transit	0	5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,473
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	1,094,453	1,086,574

Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby revise the 2002 budget aggregates included in the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

TABLE 2.—REVISED BUDGET AGGREGATES, 2002
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current allocation: Budget Resolution	1,680,564	1,645,999
Adjustments: Emergency Spending	29,886	7,783
Revised allocation: Budget Resolution	1,710,450	1,653,782

Prepared by SBC Majority staff on 7-23-02.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 3210

Mr. REID. Madam President, when I today read Congress Daily, as I often do, I was stunned. I was stunned as a result of what the President said in his radio address.

I have to acknowledge that I didn't wait around and listen to it Saturday. But I read about it here.

Let me read what the President said on Saturday. I say this with total sincerity. I am so disappointed in the President. I am sure others think that what he has done is hypocrisy. I will not use that word.

I am just terribly disappointed in the President.

This is what he said. The headline is: BUSH URGES CONGRESS TO SEND HIM TERRORIST REINSURANCE BILL.

President Bush made another plug for enactment of a terrorism reinsurance bill, noting in his radio address over the weekend, "Until Congress sends a bill to my desk,

some buildings will not be able to get coverage against terrorist attacks, and many new buildings will not be built at all. Commercial development is stalling, and workers are missing out on those jobs. This year alone, the lack of terrorism insurance has killed or delayed more than \$8 billion in commercial property financing. Congress should pass a terrorism insurance bill without unnecessary measures."

Can you imagine giving an address to the American people about Congress needing to do something on terrorism insurance?

Rather than wasting time on the radio address, why doesn't he call the Republican leadership in the Senate and ask: Why don't you let us go to conference?

Almost everything we have done with this terrorism insurance, we have had to fight the minority every step of the way. We fought to get it on the floor. We tried to do it even last year, right after the events of September 11, and we were stopped from doing so.

I have been on this floor maybe 10 or 12 times offering a unanimous consent request that we be allowed to go forward with the conference.

Just to remind everybody, we were told by the leadership that all we needed to do is change the ratio. Senator DASCHLE—and he has that right—decided the ratio should be 3 to 2. We were told: Make it 4 to 3, and we will go right to conference. That was weeks ago. We changed: OK, if that is what you want, then we will be happy to do that. We changed it to 4 to 3.

Then we are told: Well, there are two people in the minority who want that third spot, and they can't work that out.

So, as a result of that, as the President has indicated, there is no question about it, there is work being held up in Nevada and all over the country because they cannot get terrorism insurance. We cannot go to conference because you will not let us.

Last week, we were told: Give us 24 hours to resolve this. I have said here, for this unanimous consent agreement that I have been seeking for several days: I will put it in my desk and do it again. No more. No more. This is the last. As far as I am concerned, terrorism insurance is dead.

The industry, obviously, does not care enough to put enough pressure on the minority so that we can go to conference. If the role were reversed, and we, the Democrats, were holding up the appointing of conferees on a terrorism insurance bill, our phones would be ringing. We would have petitions. We would have demonstrations. But because it is the insurance industry, which is a little closer to the minority than we are, nothing happens. Day after day after day goes on, and I guess they expect me and Senator DASCHLE to come and offer this unanimous consent request.

No more. They can do it. In the meantime, terrorism insurance is dead. Nothing is going to happen. The House is going out Thursday.