

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to, the preamble is agreed to, and the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 224) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, we mourn the many lives lost 2 years ago today, both the victims of terrorist attack and the heroes, the first responders who rushed to try to save them. In various ceremonies around the country today people are contemplating once again what the war on terrorism involves.

Mr. President, only two years ago, we awoke to the threat that global terrorists posed to the security of the American people and, for that matter, freedom-loving people around the globe, and Americans resolved to fight back against these enemies of freedom.

Our Nation committed to fighting terrorism knowing full well it would require risks, and sacrifice, and time, and, yes, money. We committed to fighting terrorism because the terrorists had already committed to fighting us.

Fortunately, America does not stand alone, because the same terrorists who target the United States also plotted and carried out attacks against European, Asian, and moderate Arab governments who do not share their violent ideology or rationalized interpretation of Islam.

We are now only 24 months into a global war against terrorism and that fact alone is worthy of some reflection.

For 53 months, between June 1914 and November 1919, World War I engulfed Europe. More than 110,000 Americans lost their lives in defense of global security.

For 72 months, between September 1939 and September 1945, World War II raged across the globe, and required years of peacekeeping and reconstruction efforts afterwards. During this tragic conflict nearly half a million American troops gave their lives not only to bring security to America but also to liberate millions of innocent victims suffering under the jackboot of totalitarianism.

For 37 months, between June 1950 and July 1953, American troops battled Communist forces on the Korean Peninsula. American troops remain in South Korea today to maintain a sometimes fragile cease-fire and defend a democratic ally in a war that has yet to end. More than 30,000 Americans

were killed while defending against North Korean and Chinese Communist aggression.

And for nearly 50 years of cold war conflict, American troops were deployed to the edges of the Earth in support of our country's efforts to protect free societies from the threat posed by Soviet totalitarianism. During these tense and difficult decades of cold war, America did not shirk its responsibility to defend its people and the rights of all freedom-loving people. Nor did American politicians put price tags on the defense of democracy and liberty.

The global war against terrorism requires, like the Cold War, a sustained level of commitment by the United States that is equal to our moral commitment in all of these previous conflicts—perhaps even more so—because the terrorists who now confront America do not seek merely territory in a far-off land but are dedicated to the destruction of the United States and the elimination of free societies wherever they may exist. We are fighting an enemy which seeks weapons of mass destruction, not to blackmail democracies but to destroy them.

Under the leadership of President Bush, America has made tremendous progress over the last 24 months. We have jailed or otherwise dealt with nearly two-thirds of al-Qaida's leadership and have dismantled terrorist sleeper cells, severely curtailing al-Qaida's ability to plan and carry out terrorist attacks.

We have cooperated with international police organizations to arrest thousands of terrorists throughout the world, to freeze terrorist assets, to increase surveillance of terrorist organizations, and to keep terrorists on the run.

We routed al-Qaida from Afghanistan and destroyed its many terrorist training camps. Under the Taliban government in Afghanistan, terrorists freely plotted the destruction of our cities and the mass murder of our citizens, while an evil government tortured, raped, and killed those who dared to oppose its misrule. The Afghan people are now building a democratic government and terrorists are no longer welcome in Afghanistan.

In addition, we ended the regime of Saddam Hussein, a long-time sponsor of terrorism and a potential terrorist clearinghouse of weapons of mass destruction. We liberated nearly 25 million Iraqis, who for generations had suffered under Hussein's brutal regime. Now we are helping the Iraqis build for themselves a multiethnic and moderate democracy in the heart of the Middle East.

All these efforts have helped to prevent another terrorist attack on American soil despite al-Qaida's unremitting desire to carry out such an attack.

However, despite our successes, more challenges lie ahead. The terrorists are making a desperate stand in Iraq and Afghanistan and we must be firm in

our resolve to defeat them. As President Bush said to the Nation this very week:

The terrorists have a strategic goal. They want us to leave Iraq before our work is done. They want to shake the will of the civilized world. In the past, the terrorists have the examples of Beirut and of Somalia, claiming that if you inflict harm on Americans, we will run from the challenge. They are mistaken.

For 24 months we have fought to keep America safe from terrorists, and with Osama bin Laden calling for American troops to return home, we must not shrink from our responsibilities now.

We must confront the terrorists where they live and train; otherwise, they will face us in the streets of our cities. We must continue to bring the fight to the enemy or surely he will bring it to us.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 11:45 am.

The Senator from Nebraska.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, today is a day for remembrance and reflection. The attacks of September 11, 2001, affected all Americans as individuals, as families, and as a Nation. On that day, 2 years ago, I told the Omaha World Herald: "America is forever changed."

We remember today those who died 2 years ago in New York, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania, as well as those who have since lost their lives to terrorism in Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Yemen, and elsewhere. Their sacrifices and service should reinforce our commitment to defeating this new scourge of mankind.

History has allowed America no quarter from the heavy burdens of leadership. The post-cold-war era of the 1990s now seems like an interlude between two epoch challenges: the cold war and the war on terrorism. Just as previous American generations defeated Nazi tyranny and contained Soviet expansion, today's war on terrorism requires new thinking, commitments, sacrifices, and responsibilities by a new generation of Americans.

Americans can take pride in the courage and determination we have shown over the last 2 years. Our young men and women have participated in the liberation of Iraq and Afghanistan from brutal tyrannies, and we continue

to kill and capture al-Qaida leaders and terrorists and disrupt their cells and networks worldwide.

Our Foreign Service officers, policemen, firefighters, and health and immigration professionals are on the front lines, at home and abroad, in keeping our homeland safe. Their roles have been redefined, along with our understandings of personal and collective security. These are battles joined but not yet won.

Two years is but a blip in the span of generations. America is still finding its way, seeking a new center of gravity and balance between power and purpose in world affairs. America must approach its foreign policy with a principled realism that reflects our values, acknowledges the realities and challenges we face worldwide, and conveys an awareness of the costs and consequences of our actions. Decisions made today will have global implications for years to come, at a time when there is very little margin for error.

America is playing for the next generation around the world. The battle against terrorism cannot be considered in a vacuum from the breeding grounds of poverty and despair in the Islamic world. We need to turn the tide in our favor. Our military power and policies must be balanced with a nobility of purpose that conveys America's commitment to helping make a better world for all people.

The perception of American power will either enhance or diminish our influence, trust, and respect in the world. America's success will be determined not only by the extent of its power but by a judicious and wise use of it. America must enhance its relationships, not just its power. And America should not meet those world challenges alone.

At these historic junctures, international alliances and institutions will change and be redefined, as events unfold and realities demand. America must lead in reshaping these alliances, institutions, and relationships that have helped support peace and prosperity since World War II. America's interests are not mutually exclusive from the interests of our friends and partners. Our actions abroad cannot be separated from our priorities at home.

I have spoken across the country and to many Nebraskans about their concerns of the costs of the war on terrorism and building Iraq and Afghanistan at the expense of America's economy, health care, agriculture, and environment. But we have to understand all of this is connected. Our commitments abroad will require resources and sacrifices. But America cannot prosper at home in the absence of security and stability abroad. Issues critical to Nebraskans, to America, such as trade and economic growth, do not flourish in conflict; they wither and die.

In thinking of the post-9/11 world, I think of my children and the world that they and all of our children will inherit. The stakes could not be higher.

Today America looks upon a world of danger, of risk, but yet opportunity. The world looks upon an America that stands astride the globe as no other nation in history. How will the future of the world play out? That is up to us. The world is made up of 190 nations. These 6.2 billion people represent many religions, cultures, traditions, histories, and ideas. But there is a fundamental common denominator among all people—the desire to be free. America's course in the world will be guided by the hallmarks of our national character: courage, compassion, humility, and respect for others.

The memory of September 11, 2001, will focus our prayers, lift our spirits, and renew our purpose. That is the way those Americans who gave their lives on that day would have wanted it.

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

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. 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.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask to speak in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is in a period of morning business.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Thank you very much.

Mr. President, I come to the floor to add my words to those of my colleagues as we take time to remember those who died and who were injured 2 years ago on this very day and at this very time.

America will never be the same again. The changes are visceral and they are real. So many innocents were killed by a vicious and evil act. We still can't really comprehend how people could do this kind of thing.

It has truly been a living nightmare for so many children, wives, mothers, fathers, and loved ones. There have been so many candles, so many shattered dreams. September 11, 2001 was a true day of infamy.

But the rebuilding has begun and the page is turned. I cannot imagine what the survivors and family members and friends of those killed have endured. My sorrow, my sympathy, and my condolences go to those who lost so very much. I hope they understand that they still have the love and respect of a sympathetic nation.

Here in the Capitol, in the wake of 9/11, we have come to see that many loopholes exist in the security of this great and free Nation. Some of these are the very result of what we have treasured as part of our freedom, our openness, our democratic way of life. And while acknowledging this fact, we in the Senate have participated in plugging a number of these loopholes in ways we hope are designed to pro-

tect our country from another catastrophic terrorist attack.

First, we passed the USA PATRIOT Act, which is legislation that aims to make it easier for the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to monitor terror suspects and investigate their financial and personal records, to improve the sharing of information between law enforcement and intelligence-gathering agencies, and to bring Federal law up to date with recent advances in communication technology.

It is still amazing to me to realize that 19 terrorists were able to come into this country—most of them on legal visas—and launch an attack that killed thousands of our people. But we should also be very much aware that the 9/11 attacks were no anomaly. In fact, there are thousands of other terrorists, just like those 19 hijackers, who are poised to strike at the United States and our interests.

The CIA Counterterrorism Center estimates that 70,000 to 120,000 individuals trained in Afghanistan terrorist training camps between 1979 and 2001. Think of that. The Center also says that between 15,000 and 20,000 are believed to have been trained by Osama bin Laden. These people are now spread all over the world and in many areas of this country now.

The number of terrorist cells in this country is classified. I cannot share this on the floor of the Senate, but if I did, many people would be both shocked and surprised. So there is no question that the danger is real and, unless we find out who the enemy is and stop them before they try to kill us, only suffering and death can result.

The USA PATRIOT Act was aimed at helping solve some of the problems that led to missed opportunities before 9/11. This legislation was spurred by the fact that key agencies in our Government had bits of information that, when viewed together, may have revealed details about the hijackers and their plans and prevented 9/11. Unfortunately, these bits of information were often held by different law enforcement and intelligence agencies and not widely shared—or, in some cases, not shared at all.

Given the urgency of the war on terror and the inevitability of future attacks against our country and our interests, I believe there is a compelling need for our law enforcement and intelligence agencies to be able to gather intelligence to prevent attacks. But the challenge is, how can we do this without violating cherished civil rights and liberties?

Now, the PATRIOT Act was passed with the knowledge that it had been drafted and negotiated quickly. Mr. President, you yourself serve on the same committee I do—Judiciary—and I think it was about 6 weeks from start to finish that we held hearings, debated the bill, and then finally enacted it. Congress needs to exercise vigorous oversight to prevent abuse and to solve

unintended problems with the legislation. That is one of the reasons some of these sections in the PATRIOT Act are scheduled to sunset in 5 years.

The USA PATRIOT Act was also passed with the expectation that the executive branch would limit its new powers to the intended purpose of fighting terrorism. Indeed, the breadth and depth of these new powers in the act demand careful application and close oversight. And the jury is still out as we evaluate the actions taken under this new law.

Secondly, after September 11, I learned at a hearing on the Technology and Terrorism Subcommittee of Judiciary that the security controls for anthrax, smallpox, ebola, and 33 other deadly pathogens were too lax. The FBI and the CDC could not tell us at that time how many people were working with these deadly agents, how much they possessed, where these agents were, or where they were being used or stored. Moreover, labs conducted no background screening of workers who handled these dangerous agents. As a result, Senator KYL and I introduced legislation to heighten security and restrict possession of these pathogens. Ultimately, Congress incorporated many of these provisions into the comprehensive bioterrorism bill that was passed in June of last year.

Thirdly, Senator KYL and I also coauthored the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, which seeks to plug loopholes in our border security. We have seen over the years that our borders are like swiss cheese. This legislation enhances border security by, among other things, putting more Federal officers on the border to try to stop possible terrorists from entering our country.

Last month, for example, two Pakistani nationals at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport paid cash for one-way tickets to John F. Kennedy International Airport. The customer agent at the desk checked a terrorism-related "no fly" list and found both men's names on it. Local police then detained the two men and handed them over to the FBI.

The new border security law requires the Federal Government to take concrete steps to restore integrity to the immigration and visa process. It requires that all visas, passports, and other travel documents to be fraud- and tamper-resistant and contain biometric data by October 26, 2004.

Word has reached me that the administration may be requesting a delay in this deadline. I hope they will not. I hope that, instead of taking the easy course and saying let's delay that deadline, they take the more constructive and important course and say let's find out what we can do to comply with the law. It is critical and important that they do this.

This law also requires all foreign nationals be fingerprinted and, when appropriate, to submit other biometric data to the State Department when applying for a visa.

These provisions should help eliminate fraud, as well as identify potential threats to the country before foreign nationals gain access to the United States. That is why that October 26, 2004, deadline is so important.

Now, when we put deadlines into the border security bill, we actually considered the need to come up with the new technology and the time it might take. We believed that the 2004 date was one that could be met. I, for one, think we should meet it.

Finally, this law tightened up two programs that were highly unregulated and ripe for abuse and have been abused by terrorists: the Visa Waiver Program and the Foreign Student Visa Program.

Much other work remains to be done. We know all of our ports, all 361 one of them, are the soft underbelly of homeland security. To emphasize this point, "ABC News Primetime" tonight will have a segment announcing the results of an investigation that shows just how porous our borders are.

As a test, they shipped a suitcase with 15 pounds of depleted uranium from Jakarta to Singapore to Hong Kong to mainland China, and finally to the port of Los Angeles—all without being detected. The suitcase was in a 20-foot container filled with teak furniture.

This investigation demonstrates how easily a terrorist could put a dirty bomb on a container, ship that container to a port in the United States, then place the container on a train unopened, and move it out anywhere into the heartland of our country.

To help solve this sort of problem, earlier this year, Senator KYL and I introduced the Antiterrorism and Port Security Act of 2003. This bill is still pending. Our distinguished colleague, Senator SCHUMER, is a cosponsor, and we are grateful for his support.

This legislation would close loopholes in our criminal laws that would allow terrorists to strike against our ports to escape appropriate punishment. Many criminal laws don't deal appropriately with port security and were never even contemplated as deterring and punishing a terrorist attack on a port, so there are enormous loopholes in them.

The bill would also help safeguard ports by strengthening security standards and requirements and ensuring greater coordination, and it would better focus our limited cargo inspection resources by improving the existing shipment profiling system and substantially bolstering container security.

The "ABC News" show airing tonight will show that our container risk profiling and inspection system is inadequate. Today, the administration is putting a handful of Customs agents in other countries, to try to push the borders out, and using a risk profiling system that includes much less information and intelligence that it could. Moreover, fewer than 2 or 3 percent of the containers that come into our country are searched.

I would add that over 40 percent of all imported containers in the U.S. come through two big ports in my State. I would hate to see a dirty bomb come in through the port of Los Angeles, the port of Long Beach, or the port of Oakland and be detonated somewhere in the United States. That is all too easy to do still today.

Rather than criticize ABC for this show, we should be grateful to them because, once again, their investigative efforts have shown dramatically a loophole in the homeland security of this great, free society.

I have also come to truly believe that we need to look deeply at our entire intelligence structure in this country. I have been privileged to serve on the Select Committee on Intelligence now for a couple of years, and I have seen many indicators that our intelligence structure needs dramatic improvement.

Some recommendations for improvement are in the report by the joint inquiry into intelligence community activities before and after the terror attacks of September 11. One of the most important of these recommendations is the creation of a statutory Director of National Intelligence who shall be the President's principal adviser on intelligence and have the full range of management, budgetary, and personnel responsibilities necessary to run the entire United States intelligence community.

Our intelligence community is so big—more than a dozen separate departments—and yet the individual who is head of the CIA is also supposed to be the head of this entire community. Yet he does not have budgetary and statutory authority over all of the departments. Consequently, he cannot transfer positions, and he cannot set strategies among the more than a dozen departments.

I believe this is a shortcoming. And I have been joined by others in this belief. I am pleased that the joint inquiry report included the creation of a Director of National Intelligence as one of its recommendations. I am also pleased that Senator GRAHAM of Florida makes this one of the provisions in his bill implementing the report's major recommendations.

The current structure of our intelligence community was designed for post-cold-war intelligence-gathering agencies in a symmetrical world where two world powers—the Soviet Union, and the United States—dominated. That structured world is no more. We are now in an asymmetrical world where intelligence-gathering agencies have to move to entirely new and different dimensions. Our current intelligence structure is not set up to allow that to happen.

One of the things that has concerned me greatly is that many people have shied away from considering real reform in this area. If I ask questions about restructuring our intelligence community, I am told: Well, now is really not the time.

I proposed the Director of National Intelligence bill in June 2002 and have introduced it again in this Congress. Yet we still have not had a hearing on that bill. It still has not moved. When I make inquiries, I am told: Now is really not the time. When is it going to be the time?

The Intelligence Committees of both the House and Senate are charged with oversight of the intelligence structure. But I do not believe we are doing our job in that respect with respect to the organization of our intelligence community.

One of the things, also, that I have learned is that man is capable of unspeakable violence, and in the case of 9/11, violence was the product of learned hatred—hatred that was conscientiously taught, that was drummed into tens of thousands, maybe millions, of people. Such hatred sows a field of violence and now this violence is all over our world.

As The New York Times points out today, in the 2 years since 9/11, the view of the United States as a victim of terrorism deserving the world's sympathy has changed. Remember the Le Monde headline right after 9/11 in France? It was: "We are all Americans today."

That view has given way to a widespread vision of America as an imperial power that has defied world opinion through unjustified and unilateral use of force. We must take heed of this and move to remedy it. We must listen more; we must build alliances; we must move multilaterally; and we must recognize that we need the help of others. Yes, we need the help of the United Nations.

In a world of asymmetrical warfare and terror, unilateralism is a flawed and unworkable doctrine. I believe the last 2 years have demonstrated that point.

I hope we take heed, I hope we listen. And I hope as we commemorate this very solemn day that we will dedicate ourselves to that listening, to working with alliances, to building partnerships, to encouraging the United Nations to work with us, and to dispelling arrogance and becoming the humble nation that we said we were going to be.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORNYN). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11:45 a.m., the Senate stand in recess until 1 p.m.

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

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

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not more than 6 minutes.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we remember the victims of the attack on this country 2 years ago today. Last year, Congress held a special session in New York on this day. As part of those proceedings, the poet laureate of the United States, Billy Collins, read a poem written for the occasion entitled "The Names." He dedicated it to the victims of September 11 and to their survivors. I believe it appropriate to reread that poem again here today:

THE NAMES

Yesterday, I lay awake in the palm of the night.

A fine rain stole in, unhelped by any breeze,
And when I saw the silver glaze on the windows,

I started with A, with Ackerman, as it happened.

Then Baxter and Calabro,
Davis and Eberling, names falling into place
As droplets fell through the dark.

Names printed on the ceiling of the night.
Names slipping around a water bend.
Twenty-six willows on the banks of a stream.

In the morning, I walked out barefoot
Among thousands of flowers
Heavy with dew like the eyes of tears,
And each had a name—

Fiori inscribed on a yellow petal
Then Gonzalez and Han, Ishikawa and Jenkins.

Names written in the air
And stitched into the cloth of the day.
A name under a photograph taped to a mailbox.
Monogram on a torn shirt.

I see you spelled out on storefront windows
And on the bright unfurled awnings of this city,
I say the syllables as I turn a corner—

Kelly and Lee,
Medina, Nardella, and O'Connor.

When I peer into the woods,
I see a thick tangle where letters are hidden
As in a puzzle concocted for children.

Parker and Quigley in the twigs of an ash,
Rizzo, Schubert, Torres, and Upton.
Secrets in the boughs of an ancient maple.

Names written in the pale sky.
Names rising in the updraft amid buildings.
Names silent in stone

Or cried out behind a door.
Names blown over the earth and out to sea.
In the evenings—weakening light, the last swallows.

A boy on a lake lifts his oars.
A woman by a window puts a match to a candle,

And the names are outlined on the rose clouds—

Vanacore and Wallace,
(let X stand, if it can, for the ones unfound)
Then Young and Ziminsky, the final jolt of Z.

Names etched on the head of a pin.
One name spanning a bridge, another under-
going a tunnel.

A blue name needled into the skin.
Names of citizens, workers, mothers and fathers,

The bright-eyed daughter, the quick son.
Alphabet of names in green rows in a field.
Names in the small tracks of birds.

Names lifted from a hat
Or balanced on the tip of the tongue.
Names wheeled into the dim warehouse of memory.

So many names, there is barely room on the walls of the heart.

Our thoughts and prayers are first and foremost with all those who sacrificed their lives on September 11 2 years ago.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 1 p.m.

Whereupon, the Senate, at 11:44 a.m., recessed until 1:01 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BUNNING).

DISAPPROVING FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION BROADCAST MEDIA OWNERSHIP RULE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 17, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A Senate Joint Resolution 17 (S.J. Res. 17) disapproving the rules submitted by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to broadcast media ownership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me begin with a brief opening statement about why we are here and what brings us to this point. My colleague from Arizona, who will speak in opposition to this resolution of disapproval, is here to make a presentation and my colleague with whom I have worked on this resolution of disapproval, Senator LOTT from Mississippi, is here and will make a statement. I believe others will arrive as well.

Let me describe what we are doing. There is a provision in Federal law that allows the Congress to effectively veto a rule offered by a Federal agency under certain circumstances. This is called the Congressional Review Act. I call it a legislative veto. It is rarely used. In fact, this is only the second occasion on which it will be used. It requires 35 signatures of Senators to discharge a proposition from a committee and bring it to the Senate floor, with 10 hours of debate. Following the 10 hours of debate, there is then a vote on the resolution of disapproval.

The specific rule that brings us to the floor today with a resolution of disapproval is a rule by the Federal Communications Commission dealing with broadcast ownership rules. This is an issue that is controversial. It is highly charged and very significant. Some