

But I believe the Senators from Missouri and Maryland are addressing a critical problem, and one for which, as appropriators, they have a unique responsibility. This issue has to be resolved. I hope in resolving it we can also address issues such as the Corporation of National Service, which is a very strong organization, and which because of the mismanagement of these funds may be cut out of the funding process.

But I am not going to make the objection which logically a chairman should make to this type of request of holding it at the desk because I do think the Senators from Maryland and Missouri are doing very excellent work here, and it needs to be passed quickly. Therefore, I am willing to forego the committee of jurisdiction to get this bill through.

I congratulate Senators for bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I express my deep appreciation to the chairman of the committee. We have shared this with the staff. But it was done on a very tight time schedule. I apologize to him for not being able to talk with him directly about it. I assure him it is a brief bill. If he has any questions, we will be happy to work with him.

I hope we can bring it up as quickly as possible because of the compelling nature of resolving this problem. If we can get it passed quickly, I will be happy to make a note of the particular organization in which he is interested and ensure that our friends at the Corporation for National Service know about the high priority the chairman of the authorizing committee places on this organization.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I, too, want to express my appreciation to the chairman of the HELP Committee, Senator GREGG. I think it is gracious of him to let us keep the bill at the desk knowing the urgency of the need to test it.

I think the point he raises about the need for regular oversight on national service is well taken. I look forward to participating in that hearing. I thank him for his courtesy and for his sensitivity to the urgency of the situation and his commitments regarding volunteers.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will simply say I am always courteous to appropriators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I understand there was a unanimous consent request that the Senator from New Hampshire be recognized. Is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, how much time does the Senator need? I would be happy to yield on my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the Senator from New Hampshire.

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFITS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, we are in the midst of debating a historic measure on the floor of the Senate; that is, the prescription drug bill. This is an issue which Americans understand. Seniors on fixed incomes understand how difficult it is to fill those prescription drugs to stay healthy.

For 8 or 10 years, we have been struggling to find some way to give them a helping hand to pay for their prescription drugs. There have been a lot of different proposals. Some people said the way to do it is to eliminate Medicare altogether. Others have said the best thing to do is put it, as appropriate, in Medicare.

What we have coming before us from the Senate Finance Committee by Senators GRASSLEY and BAUCUS is an effort to create a prescription drug benefit for seniors. To my mind, it falls short of what we need.

Isn't it interesting that in the course of this debate about this new bill there is one group which we have not heard from? Why is it the pharmaceutical companies and drug companies haven't said a word about the new prescription drug bill? I think the answer is obvious. Because this new prescription drug bill offered by Senators GRASSLEY and BAUCUS has no effort in it—none whatsoever, as far as I am concerned—to keep drug prices under control.

If you ask any family in America, or any senior, they will tell you the cost of prescription drugs has increased 10 to 20 percent a year. If you are a drug company, and the Federal Government says it is going to help your customers pay for the drugs, but they don't have to control your prices at all, you don't have to keep them under control, then, frankly, that is the best outcome you could hope for. You can continue to increase prices and know the Federal Government is going to pick up a portion of the tab.

Of course, if you are a customer buying prescription drugs, it is going to be an elusive target. Even though the Federal Government is offering you some help in paying for prescription drugs, if you do not do anything to contain the cost of prescription drugs, then ultimately it is going to go far beyond the family resources.

I stepped back and asked, Is there a better way to approach this? One that achieves the result, which is to help seniors pay for prescription drugs, and does it in a sensible way? I sat down and said: Take the \$400 billion we allocated for this program and put into it some price competition. For example, in the Veterans' Administration we have established a formulary where they have said for 2,300 drugs, we will

save 40 percent to 60 percent of the cost. If the drug company wants to do business with the Veterans' Administration, they have to bring down the prices. Let us apply the same principle to our use of the Medicare recipients and their drug prices.

I brought into question having this kind of formulary to reduce the cost. Then I brought in a proposal by Senators SCHUMER and GREGG that says let us encourage more generic drugs which are cheaper and just as effective. And then I added an element, which the Senator from Michigan, who is on the floor, has been pushing for and will offer as an amendment.

Why wouldn't we let the Medicare Program itself offer a prescription drug benefit? We know they have no profit margin. We know their cost of administration is lower than any drug company. So put those three things together, take the \$400 billion, and what can you achieve?

Let me tell you what you can achieve. You can guarantee—guarantee; which this bill does not do—a \$35 monthly premium for the seniors who volunteer to sign up for the program. You can eliminate the \$275 deductible, which is part of the bill that is on the floor. And instead of a 50/50 split on the cost of prescription drugs, you can move to a 70-percent Government pay, 30 percent being paid by the seniors, and you can give full coverage. You do not have the gaps in coverage that are part of the existing bill on the floor.

How do you achieve this? Because, frankly, you keep the costs under control. You have generic drugs as part of it. You have Medicare as part of the competition. And what period of time would the \$400 billion cover? We are waiting for an official CBO number, but we believe it would be a 5-year period. Then, at the end of 5 years, you can reauthorize the program, decide whether it has worked or whether it has not worked.

I think this approach, which we call Medisave, is much more preferable to the Grassley-Baucus bill because it does say to seniors: We are going to give you a better helping hand, 70 percent being paid by the Federal Government, no deductible, and a guaranteed \$35 monthly premium. And the way we will achieve it is by reducing the cost of the drugs, as we do in the Veterans' Administration today. I think that is a sensible way to approach it.

To take the Grassley-Baucus approach is to open up the possibility that the drug costs will just continue to skyrocket 10 and 20 percent a year. And in that situation, the seniors will not be able to keep up with them.

The Senator from New Hampshire was kind enough to yield to me until 10:10. I see my friend, the Senator from Michigan, has come to the floor. If the Senator from New Hampshire would not mind, I will yield the remaining time I have until 10:10 to my colleague from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Illinois. I commend the Senator for his substitute. What the Senator is talking about is exactly what the seniors of America are asking us to do to make sure they have a comprehensive prescription drug benefit under Medicare which they know will be there, which is stable, dependable, where you can choose your own doctor no matter where you live in the country; that whether you live in the upper peninsula of Michigan or Chicago, IL, you will have an opportunity to receive the health care you need and deserve under Medicare.

By simply expanding that to include prescription drugs, and then coupling that with the ability to keep prices down, I believe this is the best possible approach to come before the Senate—in fact, the U.S. Congress. I am hopeful that colleagues, when this comes to the floor, will rally around this plan.

What Senator DURBIN has done is put together a plan designed for seniors, not designed for pharmaceutical companies or insurance companies, which is, unfortunately, why this process has become so complicated. For example, people look at me with bewilderment when I am explaining that for the private sector plans in their region, if there are two or more, they would have to take one. But if there isn't, they could have a backup, but then they would have to drop it and go back to an insurance plan. When I explain that plan, they scratch their heads and say: Why are you doing that?

Well, unfortunately, we have a plan put forward—and I have to say it is a valiant effort by many people to try to come to some consensus, and I appreciate that—but the reality is, it is designed much more to benefit the pharmaceutical companies in particular than it is our seniors.

Why is our approach not supported by the pharmaceutical industry? For one simple reason: If we have all 40 million seniors and people with disabilities in one insurance plan, they can negotiate a big group discount, which is what they should be able to do. They should be able to come together, as one insurance plan, and negotiate a group discount. As Senator DURBIN indicated, when you do that, you are not paying retail. In fact, the Federal Government does that on behalf of our veterans through the VA, and we are able to get about a 40-percent discount, which is a terrific deal for the veterans of this country. I am proud we do that, but why shouldn't that same opportunity be available for every senior, for every person with a disability under Medicare?

So I just wanted to rise to congratulate the Senator's vision on putting forward the right plan that makes sure that, in fact, our seniors know they can count on a \$35 premium. They would also not have to have a deductible. Seventy percent, as I understand, of their prescription drug costs would be paid for. There would be no gap in coverage

for the last few months of the year. Or if you found yourself getting to a point where you reached the end of your coverage, and then, unfortunately, your doctor indicates you have an even more serious illness to deal with, you would not be left wondering what to do to pay for that treatment and medication.

This plan does what our seniors in this country are asking for. I believe it does what we should be doing for them. It is what they need, and it is what they deserve. It is what they have been waiting for.

I commend the Senator from Illinois for putting forward this option of which I encourage all of our colleagues to come together to embrace, standing together to achieve a bipartisan victory that is in the best interest of our American seniors.

#### TAX RELIEF, SIMPLIFICATION, AND EQUITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to H.R. 1308; that the Senate disagree to the House amendments to the Senate amendments, agree to the request for a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, I believe this is on the Lincoln child tax credit legislation; is that true?

Mr. SMITH. I believe that is true.

Mr. REID. I am glad this is happening. I hope the message to the Republican leaders, at least from us, is that it will be a real conference and that they will work toward resolving this most important issue. I have no objection.

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

The Presiding Officer said before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

*Resolved*, That the House insist upon its amendments to the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1308) entitled "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end certain abusive tax practices, to provide tax relief and simplification, and for other purposes", and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

*Ordered*, That the following Members be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

For consideration of the House amendments to the Senate amendments to the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. Thomas, Mr. DeLay, and Mr. Rangel.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. ALEXANDER) appointed Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. LOTT, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mrs. LINCOLN conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from the great State of Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire has been more than generous with his patience. I

would ask, however, unanimous consent that the time until 11 o'clock be for debate only on this matter. I have spoken to the majority, and they are in agreement with that. So I ask the time until 11 o'clock be for debate only on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Has the bill been reported this morning?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will now make that statement.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my consent deals with the Medicare bill.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUG AND MEDICAL CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 10 a.m. having arrived, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 1, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make improvements in the medicare program, to provide prescription drug coverage under the medicare program, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORNYN). The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise to talk about an issue which we, as the Senate, are going to address for the next 2 weeks, which is the question of how to put in place a drug benefit and to reform the Medicare system so that it is more viable.

This is, obviously, the most significant piece of legislation in the area of spending on which any of us in this Congress will vote. In fact, in my years in Congress, this is the most significant piece of spending legislation I have ever seen because it represents the most dramatic expansion, the greatest expansion of an entitlement in our history; therefore, it needs to be done right. In my opinion, there are issues which need to be addressed and which we need to discuss in order to accomplish that.

To understand the issue and to put it in context, you have to go back to the beginning of the problem. And the beginning of the problem, I hate to say it, was when I was born—1946, 1947 through 1955. It was that postwar period, where America was full of itself, and our people were returning from the war, and we repopulated our country with the largest baby boom in the history of our country. That baby boom meant an explosion of people in our country, people who have contributed, I hope—people think immensely—over those years and decades since that