

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, for the information of our colleagues, productive work is going on to try to reach a final list of amendments for the STOCK Act and to have an agreement which will come up for a vote, and to have that obviously by a bipartisan agreement. We are making progress. I hope we can continue to do that.

ORDER FOR RECESS

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 4 to 5 p.m. so that all Senators can attend a classified briefing.

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

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

A SECOND OPINION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor, as I do week after week, as a physician who practiced medicine in Wyoming for a quarter of a century to give a doctor's second opinion about the health care law.

I was thinking last week, while sitting in the House Chamber when the President was giving his State of the Union Address, about something he said. He said:

We will not go back to an economy weakened by outsourcing, bad debt, and phony financial profits.

Repeating, he promised not to go back to an economy weakened by phony financial profits. That is why today, in the next hour or so, the House of Representatives will answer the President's call. They will agree. They will vote to repeal the CLASS Act—a program that is the perfect example of phony financial profits.

Let me explain further. President Obama's health care law established the CLASS Act—a brandnew Federal long-term care entitlement program. CLASS pays a stipend to individuals enrolled when they are unable to perform daily living activities, such as dressing, bathing, and eating. The issue is that to qualify for the CLASS benefit, an individual would have to pay a monthly premium for 5 years before the Federal Government starts to pay out any benefits. Well, that sounds great, but not so fast. It turns out that the math for the program doesn't add up and it will not work.

The worst part about it is that the administration has known from the very beginning that this CLASS Program—and the President's entire

health care law—was built on phony financial profits. Specifically, the Obama administration hid behind a Congressional Budget Office estimate showing that this program would reduce the deficit by \$70 billion over a 10-year period. These savings are entirely mythical, and they come from premiums collected over the first 5 years. During that time, the program isn't required or even allowed to pay out individual benefits. Over its first 10 years, this program, the Congressional Budget Office estimated, would collect \$83 billion in premiums but would only pay out \$13 billion in benefits. But then instead of holding on to the \$70 billion in excess premiums collected to pay out future expenses, the Washington Democrats used it as an accounting gimmick, a budgetary trick to pay for the President's health care law. Adding insult to injury, Washington Democrats then tried to claim that the same \$70 billion could also be used to pay down the deficit. Talk about phony financial profits. This is the very practice used by the President that the President now objects to.

The good news is that the administration finally admitted late last year that the CLASS Act was a complete failure and they could not make it work. The bad news is that the phony financial profits continue.

Just because the program won't go forward doesn't mean that the costs of the President's health care law don't go forward, because they do. Now the American people are stuck with the bill, and it is a much more expensive bill than the one they had been promised and the one they had expected. In fact, just yesterday, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office reported that the health care law is now likely to cost \$54 billion more than expected between 2012 and 2021.

As Politico says:

The big change that makes the law more expensive is the Obama administration's decision not to implement the CLASS Act, which means the government will not collect \$76 billion in premiums over the next 10 years.

I applaud the House for taking the lead and voting to repeal the CLASS Act. I call on President Obama and my colleagues in the Senate to do exactly the same. Senate majority leader HARRY REID should bring H.R. 1173, the Fiscal Responsibility and Retirement Security Act, to the Senate floor for a vote. This bill will repeal the CLASS Act so that the American people have a clear understanding of the cost of the President's health care law.

It is time to end the phony financial profits in the President's health care law that continue to burden our economy and our Nation. It is time to finally find out if the President truly does believe in fairness because if he does, he will repeal the CLASS Act and make it clear that he has the same accounting standards for Washington as he has for the private sector. Washington should not be able to cook the

books and to make the President's health care law look more financially sound than it really is.

The American people are sick of phony financial profits, and they are demanding fairness in the public sector as well as the private sector. That is why I will continue to come to the floor and fight each and every day to repeal and replace the President's broken health care law—replace it with a patient-centered plan, a plan that allows Americans to get the care they need from a doctor they want at a price they can afford.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECESS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess at this time under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:59 p.m., recessed until 5 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. WHITEHOUSE).

STOP TRADING ON CONGRESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE ACT—Continued

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

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as we start Black History Month, I rise to discuss a national hero I have spoken about many times on the Senate floor. With this year's Black History Month focused on African-American women, it is all the more appropriate for me to talk about Maryland's Harriet Ross Tubman and her dedication to justice, equality, and service to this country.

In my career, I have spoken on the Senate floor, at events in Maryland, in meetings with constituents, and with my colleagues about Harriet Tubman's legacy. While I hope each opportunity I have taken to discuss the life of this remarkable woman helps raise the

awareness about her importance to the history of our great Nation, my ultimate goal is to properly commemorate her life and her work by establishing the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park on the eastern shore of Maryland, and, in working with my colleagues from New York, to establish the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, NY.

A year ago this week, I reintroduced the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park and the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park Act with Senators SCHUMER, MIKULSKI, and GILLIBRAND as original cosponsors. I am happy to say since that time the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committees held a positive hearing on the bill, the Energy Committee favorably reported the bill, and it has been placed on the Senate calendar. I thank my colleagues on the committee for their support, particularly Chairman BINGAMAN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI, and the chairman of the National Park Subcommittee, Senator UDALL of Colorado.

The establishment of the Harriet Tubman Historical Park has been years in the making and is long overdue. The mission of the National Park Service has evolved over time, from preserving our natural wonders across the United States for recreational purposes to commemorating unique places of significance to historical events and extraordinary Americans who have shaped our Nation.

The woman who is known to us as Harriet Tubman was born in approximately 1822 in Dorchester County, MD, and given the name Araminta—Minty—Ross. She spent nearly 30 years of her life in slavery on Maryland's eastern shore. She worked on a number of different plantations on Maryland's eastern shore, and as a teenager she was trained to be a seamstress. As an adult, she took the first name Harriet, and when she was 25 years old she married John Tubman.

In her late twenties, Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in 1849. She fled in the dead of night, navigating the maze of tidal streams and wetlands that to this day comprise the eastern shore's landscape. She did this alone, exercising incredible courage and strength.

Not satisfied with attaining her own freedom, she returned repeatedly for more than 10 years to the places of her enslavement in Dorchester and Caroline Counties, where under the most adverse conditions she led away many family members and other slaves to freedom in the Northeastern United States.

She helped develop a complex network of safe houses and recruited abolitionist sympathizers residing along secret routes connecting the southern slave States and the northern free States. No one knows exactly how many people she led to freedom or the number of trips between the North and

South she led, but the legend of her work was an inspiration to the multitude of slaves seeking freedom and to abolitionists fighting to end slavery.

Tubman became known as "the Moses of her people" by African Americans and White abolitionists alike. She is the most famous and the most important conductor of the network of resistance known as the Underground Railroad.

During the Civil War, Tubman served the Union forces as a spy, a scout, and a nurse. She served in Virginia, Florida, and South Carolina. She is credited with leading slaves from those slave States to freedom during those years as well.

Following the Civil War and the emancipation of all Black slaves, Tubman settled in Auburn, NY. There she was active in the women's suffrage movement and established one of the first incorporated African-American homes for the aged to care for the elderly. In 1903, she bequeathed the Tubman Home to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Auburn where it stands to this day. Harriet Tubman died in Auburn in 1913, and she is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery.

Fortunately, many of the structures and landmarks in New York remain intact and in relatively good condition. Only recently has the Park Service begun establishing units dedicated to the lives of African Americans. Places such as the Booker T. Washington National Monument on the campus of Tuskegee University in Alabama, the George Washington Carver National Monument in Missouri, the Buffalo Soldiers at Guadalupe Mountains National Park, the National Historical Trail commemorating the march for voting rights from Selma to Montgomery, AL, and, most recently, the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial on The National Mall.

These are all important monuments and places of historical significance that help tell the story of the African-American experience.

As the National Park Service continues its important work to recognize and preserve African-American history by providing greater public access and information about the places and people that have shaped the African-American experience, there are very few units dedicated to the lives of African-American women, and there is no national historical park commemorating African-American women.

I cannot think of a more fitting hero than Harriet Tubman to be the first African-American woman to be memorialized with a national historical park that tells her story and her fight against institutions of slavery and the work on the Underground Railroad. I hope my colleagues will support my effort to honor Harriet Tubman and support the passage of my bill to authorize the creation of the Tubman National Historical Parks in New York and Maryland.

Let me just point out that the landscapes in which she lived still exist

today, and that will be an incredible part of the national park that can tell the story, particularly to young people, about the courage of this extraordinary woman. A number of structures exist in Auburn, NY, which complement her life as the conductor of the Underground Railroad, as well as her later life in helping to advance the rights of all people.

This is an incredible opportunity for us to honor her with this national park and to help future generations understand the history of America and the courage of this extraordinary leader and hero of our Nation, Harriet Tubman.

Mr. President, these parks will hopefully pave the way for the Park Service to develop more National Historical Park commemorating the lives of many other important African-American women in our history.

The vision for the Tubman National Historical Parks is to preserve the places significant to the life of Harriet Tubman and tell her story through interpretative activities and continue to discover aspects of her life and the experience of passage along the Underground Railroad through archaeological research and discovery.

The buildings and structures in Maryland have mostly disappeared. Slaves were forced to live in primitive buildings even though many slaves were skilled tradesmen who constructed the substantial homes of their owners. Not surprisingly, few of the structures associated with the early years of Tubman's life still stand.

As I mentioned, the landscapes of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, however, remain similar to the time Tubman lived there. Farm fields and forests dot the lowland landscape, which is also notable for the extensive network of tidal rivers and wetlands that Tubman, and the people she guided to freedom, would have traveled under the cover of night.

In particular, a number of properties—including the homestead of Ben Ross, her father, Stewart's Canal, where he worked, the Brodess Farm, where she worked as a slave, and others are within the master plan boundaries of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.

Similarly, Poplar Neck, the plantation from which she escaped to freedom, is still largely intact in Caroline County. The properties in Talbot County, immediately across the Choptank River from the plantation, are currently protected by various conservation easements.

Were she alive today, Tubman would recognize much of the landscape that she knew intimately as she secretly led black men, women and children to freedom.

There has never been any doubt that Tubman led an extraordinary life. Her contributions to American history are surpassed by few. Determining the most appropriate way to recognize that life and her contributions, however, has been exceedingly difficult.

The National Park Service determined that designating a Historical Park that would include two geographically separate units would be an appropriate tribute to the life of this extraordinary American.

The New York unit would include the tightly clustered Tubman buildings in the town of Auburn. The Maryland portion would include large sections of landscapes that are representative of Tubman's time and are historically relevant.

Harriet Tubman was a true American patriot. She was someone for whom liberty and freedom were not just concepts but values she fought tirelessly for. She lived those principles and achieved freedom with hundreds of others. In doing so, she has earned the Nation's respect and honor.

Harriet Tubman is one of many great Americans who we honor and celebrate every February during Black History Month.

In schools across the country, American History curriculums teach our children about Tubman's courage, conviction, her fight for freedom and her contributions to the greatness of our Nation during a contentious time in U.S. history. Now it is time to add to Tubman's legacy by preserving and commemorating the places representative of her extraordinary life.

Every year, millions of school children, as well as millions of adults, visit our National Historical Parks and gain experiences and knowledge about our Nation's history that simply cannot be found in history books or on Wikipedia.

Our Nation's strength and character comes from the actions of the Americans who came before us and the significant events that shaped our Nation.

The National Park Service is engaged in the important work of preserving where American history has taken place and providing a tangible experience for all people to learn from.

It is one thing to learn about Harriet Tubman from a book, it is a completely different and fulfilling experience to explore, to see, to listen, and to feel the places where she worked as a slave, where she escaped from, and where she lived her days as a free American.

The National Park Service is uniquely suited to honoring and preserving these places of historical significance, and I urge my colleagues to join me in preserving and growing the legacy of Harriet Tubman by establishing the Harriet Tubman National Historical Parks in her honor.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Rhode Island.

REMEMBERING J. JOSEPH GARRAHY

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleague and friend from Rhode Island to pay tribute to former Rhode Island Governor J. Joseph Garrahy, who passed away last week at the age of 81.

Joe Garrahy loved Rhode Island, and in turn the people of Rhode Island loved Joe Garrahy. His intelligence, his

instinct, and his integrity led our State with compassion and courage. He believed in the people of Rhode Island and in the virtue of public service.

More than three decades after he left public office, Joe Garrahy remains one of our most respected and beloved leaders. A man of the people, the Governor of Rhode Island, Joe Garrahy, is a Rhode Island icon who will be held in high esteem for generations to come. Rhode Islanders lost a friend. We all lost a good friend.

John Joseph Garrahy was born in humble circumstances in Providence, Rhode Island, on November 26, 1930, the son of Irish immigrants. He graduated from La Salle Academy in Providence and attended the University of Buffalo and the University of Rhode Island.

The Governor began his political career in 1962 when he was elected to represent Smith Hill in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He served as Rhode Island's Lieutenant Governor from 1969 to 1976, and then was elected Governor and served from 1977 to 1985.

After his retirement from public life, Governor Garrahy was a business consultant who championed new economic development projects and helped existing businesses that have always been the backbone of our economy in Rhode Island. He never stopped looking for and finding new ways to promote his beloved State of Rhode Island.

As Governor, Joe Garrahy had vision, initiative, and an incredibly strong work ethic. He possessed the unique ability to bring people together to address their needs at the most basic level, while at the same time tackling the most pressing public policy issues of his time. He was also particularly gifted in bringing together opposing sides and would often invite diverse interests into the room to discuss issues and matters of conflict. Because of his integrity, his decency, and his sincerity, he was more than an honest broker; he was someone people trusted.

His leadership and his example led Rhode Island with special distinction. He brought people together because they innately trusted this kind and wise gentleman. They knew he always had the interests of the State at heart, not his personal ambition, not his personal progress, but the welfare of the people of Rhode Island. His list of achievements is long. His many good works have made a lasting impression on our State. He believed government could and must do all it can to improve the lives of its citizens.

He was elected Governor after the Navy decided to close Quonset Point—which was a premier naval air station in Rhode Island, a major employer and a major source of economic activity—and reduced its presence in Newport. This was a shock to the economy of Rhode Island. In spite of double-digit unemployment and the challenging economy that was worsened by this departure, he set a new course to redirect resources and make government work for the people.

He fought for the rights of the disabled and led in the deinstitutionalization of the mentally disabled citizens of Rhode Island. He closed the Ladd School, which was our residential center, and he literally ended the practice of warehousing the disabled at the Institute of Mental Health. He reformed Rhode Island's prison system, which was plagued with unrest and violence, transforming it to a national model.

Following the energy crisis in the 1970s, the Governor provided resources to a much needed energy office to look for innovative ways to deal with a problem that still challenges the State and the Nation. He also forged creative partnerships with neighboring States throughout the Northeast and with leaders in Canada.

Governor Garrahy was a man of great passion, great decency, and he had a special affection for the elderly and the children of Rhode Island. Under his tenure he created the Department of Elderly Affairs and Children, Youth and Families, he said, to focus the attention of the State and make the delivery of services to these seniors and children more efficient and more effective. That was Joe Garrahy—thinking not about himself but, in particular, thinking about the most vulnerable people in our society.

He was always a great cheerleader for Rhode Island. He led the way for the Rhode Island Heritage Commission to flourish and to publicize and popularize our State's unique contributions to American history and its rich cultural heritage—a rich ethnic heritage which he was awfully proud of. He was always a staunch supporter of our tourism industry.

He also had a profound respect and regard for the environment and worked diligently to clean up pollution in Narragansett Bay and preserve our open spaces. He helped establish the Narragansett Bay Commission, which is one of the leading agencies in the State that treats our waste products and makes sure they are not discarded untreated into the bay. In fact, his efforts—with foresight years ago—paved the way for one of the largest projects ever completed in the State of Rhode Island, which now prevents sewage from flowing into our bay unabated. But this was just one of the extraordinary commitments he made to our environment.

He was always looking to bring businesses to Rhode Island—high-tech businesses, along with businesses that would provide people the chance for employment, the chance to own a home, and the chance to provide for a better life for their children. He worked to revitalize, particularly, the downtown Providence area through his work with the Capital Center Commission, which did landmark work in literally reshaping the face of Providence, making it one of the most attractive and most compelling cities in our country.

Throughout his administration, he always worked for public transportation facilities, and everything that would complement our economic growth. He did it with great passion, great diligence and, again and again and again, extraordinary decency.

In his final days in office he launched The Greenhouse Compact, which was a bold economic revitalization plan. He proposed to create 60,000 high-paying jobs and lay the foundation to combat the dying manufacturing industries of the State of Rhode Island at that time. And although the compact was not approved by the voters—there were concerns about how it would be paid for—many of its proposals have come to fruition; a tribute again to his foresight, to his vision, to his courageous leadership, and to his confidence, that bringing these issues to the people would eventually lead to their adoption. And they have.

Joe Garrahy was the person you wanted leading you in difficult times, and there was no more difficult time than in 1978, when the great blizzard descended upon Rhode Island. Literally, Rhode Island was paralyzed. You couldn't move. People were without communication, without electricity. But there was one constant beacon of hope and stability and strength, and that was Governor Joe Garrahy. He was the voice who quelled the anxiety—the fear, frankly—that this natural disaster would overwhelm us. In time of great turmoil, he was there. He assured us that help was on the way. And in what has become a famous historic relic in the State of Rhode Island, he did it all wearing the same plaid shirt, it seemed. That plaid shirt was a symbol of him: Nothing fancy; someone you could trust; someone you could depend upon; someone who rolled up his sleeves to get the job done for the people of Rhode Island to literally, in some cases, save people in a very demanding natural disaster through his leadership. He was, as I say again and again, one of the most decent individuals I have ever met. He was so kind to me, so understanding, so tolerant. And I am not alone.

I recall something that was said about another great American, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was in his final position; the cortege was going down Pennsylvania Avenue. There was an individual by the side of the road who was weeping, literally. A reporter went up to him and said, Well, you must have known the President; you are so upset. And he said, No, no; I didn't know him, never met him. But he knew me.

Joe Garrahy knew the people of Rhode Island. He was a man of innate decency and goodness. He believed that every situation had some merit, a silver lining, something he could do to bring forth good out of bad, progress out of adversity. He was a man of deep faith, who worked hard, and remained optimistic and compassionate in every moment. He was a noble public serv-

ant. That word is used often, but no more accurately than with respect to Joe Garrahy, a man of nobility—a nobility born not of privilege or wealth but of character, conscience, and concern.

He had an extraordinary winning personality. He was one of those people you wanted to bump into because he made you feel better. His warm, embracing personality, his humor, his friendliness, his caring, his sincerity, all those things transmitted this sense of knowing you and caring for you—which was unique and will never, I think, in my mind, be replicated by any of us in Rhode Island.

Whenever you were with the Governor, you always felt a little bit better about where you were, about the future, and about the world. He was fond of people, and that fondness was repaid by a deep sense of gratitude for what he has done and profound respect for a wonderful man.

But above all this, he loved his family the most. He was a devoted husband, father and, as he was described by his grandchildren, their Poppy.

We remember him now, and we also remember his family because they have lost a great man. But he did so much for all of us to make us bigger and better that we can withstand this great loss.

I want to join with my fellow Rhode Islanders in offering my heartfelt sympathy to his wonderful wife Margherite and his wonderful family, Colleen and Michael Mahoney, their children Ryan and Michaela; John and Barbara Cottam Garrahy, their daughters Katherine and Elizabeth; Maribeth and Robert Hardman and their son Wesley; Sheila and Gregory Mitchell and their children, CJ, Todd, and Chad; and Seana and Michael Edwards and their children Drew, Brayden, and Ellie Rose.

We will miss him. But his legacy and his personal example of kindness and good will continue to sustain and inspire us. Today, we celebrate his life, and in the days and weeks and years to come we will remember him fondly as one of Rhode Island's greatest Governors. We are all the better for having Joe Garrahy in our Biggest Little State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARDIN). The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise today to join my senior colleague, Senator REED, in tribute to the memory of a great public servant and a great friend, Jay Joseph Garrahy, former Governor of Rhode Island, who passed away last week at the age of 81.

At his funeral services this week, he was remembered by an enormous crowd for his warmth, for his kindness, and for his steady leadership of our State.

Joe Garrahy was born in Providence, RI to a blue-collar, Irish immigrant family. He worked his way through Catholic school, and he served in the Air National Guard and in the Air

Force during the Korean war. He came back home from the war and went to work as a beer salesman for our Narragansett Brewery. He was what they fittingly called a Narragansett Goodwill Man. And, as Senator REED has explained, Joe Garrahy brought good will wherever he went.

He turned to politics and to public service with the 1960 Presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy. Joe followed his path himself, ultimately, with election to the Rhode Island Senate, and then he was elected statewide as Lieutenant Governor, and then served two terms as Rhode Island's Governor—serving as Chief of State in the very statehouse where his mother had once cleaned floors. It was a beautiful American success story for him to rise to lead the statehouse that his mother had cleaned.

The story was told at his funeral that when he was Lieutenant Governor and she was still cleaning the statehouse, he said: Mom, don't you want to find something else to do now that I am here as Lieutenant Governor? She turned to him and said: Joe, I got here first.

In his public life, Joe Garrahy always made the effort to be what he once described as “probably one of the easiest guys in the State of Rhode Island to get along with.” He sure was. I don't think anyone who has worked with him over the years would disagree with that. Joe was certainly always very kind and supportive to me as I embarked on my fledgling career in public service.

But Governor Garrahy's service to our State stands as a guidepost for today's political leaders. He saw Rhode Island through the difficult economic recession of the early 1980s. He was a staunch defender of Narragansett Bay, our environmental jewel, and of Rhode Island's open spaces; his efforts to attract high-tech industries to Rhode Island and to advance our economy; his work on behalf of children and senior citizens and those with disabilities all continues to inspire us.

Of course, all Rhode Islanders who are old enough remember the blizzard of 1978, which buried parts of our State under 3 feet of snow and brought our roads and businesses to a shuddering halt. People spent days in factories, in movie theaters, in department stores where they were snowed in. I still recall the scene of cars up and down 95 covered in snow, abandoned, the road closed. Rhode Islanders are filled with stories of where they were and what they did during the great blizzard of 1978 and how they struggled to get home to their loved ones.

Through all of that, Governor Garrahy marshaled resources from the Federal Government and from neighboring States and got Rhode Island back on its feet. In his frequent televised messages to Rhode Islanders during the crisis, his plaid flannel shirt became a trademark of his accessible, hard-working, easygoing style.

Governor Garrahy's righthand man throughout his political career was Bill Dugan, his chief of staff. As fate would have it, we are also mourning the loss of Bill, who passed away the day before we lost the Governor. It was often said that Governor Garrahy didn't know how to say no. He was too nice for that. Well, that job often fell to Bill Dugan.

Joe and Bill were lifelong friends, graduated in the same class at La Salle Academy, went into politics together, and made a memorable political team in Rhode Island history. Last Thursday, Joe Garrahy and his dear companion and political associate Bill Dugan were together one last time.

Bill's sons are friends of mine, David and Richard. At Bill's funeral I spoke to Richard, and I remarked on how extraordinary it was that this exceptional Rhode Island friendship and political alliance should end with these two men dying in the same week within virtually hours of each other.

Richard looked back at me and he said: SHELDON, you don't know the half of it. It was during my father's wake at Boyle's Funeral Home that the Governor was brought home from Florida, where he had been vacationing, by the State police to Rhode Island. And that night, the two old companions rested one last time, side by side, on Smith Hill at Boyle's Funeral Home.

On behalf of my wife Sandra and my family, I extend to the Garrahy family our deepest condolences. To Joe's loving wife Margherite, to their children Colleen, John, Maribeth, Sheila, Seana, and their 11 grandchildren and the entire Garrahy family, we have you in our hearts.

Joe Garrahy often spoke about the great joy his children and his 11 grandchildren gave him, especially in the years after his retirement. Our thoughts and prayers are with them all today.

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to join with Senator REED and with so many Rhode Islanders who are still remembering, thinking of, praying for, and giving homage to Governor Garrahy. We will never forget his ready smile, his easy friendship, his distinguished service, his ability to remember every name, and his long and very loving marriage.

I join Senator REED in saluting his legendary service to our State.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REED). The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I know folks are riveted to their televisions. I wanted to give them an update as to where we are on the STOCK Act.

First of all, there have been a lot of good amendments back and forth. We have reviewed them. We worked obviously late into last night and have been working throughout today. We are gearing up for votes that hopefully will be forthcoming, if not today, then hopefully tomorrow.

But I do appreciate the process, and I wanted to publicly thank Leader REID for his willingness to allow us to work through this process because it is sensitive for some people and it is new territory for others. But I will say, being the first time and having the ability to come down and co-manage the floor with Senator COLLINS and work with Senator LIEBERMAN and Senator GILLIBRAND, the process has been open and fair. We are trying now to eliminate some of the amendments that may not be relevant. We have had some folks step back and say, yes, take this off or take that off, and that is good. And we have been trying to combine other amendments to try to solidify where we want to go.

But I did want to let folks know that we are working diligently with the staffs of all the concerned Members, and hopefully we will get some votes very shortly.

Once again, I commend Leader REID and his staff, the chairman and his staff, Senator GILLIBRAND, and Senator COLLINS, for everyone working together trying to make this happen. I appreciate that, and I want to make that reference for folks who are paying attention.

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

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the quorum be rescinded.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I apologize to the Presiding Officer and staff and Senators, but we have not been able to reach an agreement yet on how to move forward on this simple bill. Remember, everybody loved the bill? We should have been able to finish it quickly. It has not worked out that way, but we are close. I hope in the morning we can do this and finish the bill tomorrow afternoon. That would be preferable. I hope we can do that.

Everyone has worked in good faith and there are a number of amendments we will vote on, and if that is the case, we can finish this hopefully tomorrow, late in the afternoon or early evening. We are not there yet, but we are very close.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, while the majority leader is here, I wished to thank him for the work he and his staff have continued to do to enable us to get to a vote on this bill, which most everybody in the Senate supports, to make it clear that Members of Congress and our staffs are covered by anti-insider trading laws. Senator GILLIBRAND, Senator COLLINS, and Senator BROWN have all been working

to bring this to an end and give Members on both sides the opportunity to introduce amendments. Senator REID has been showing great forbearance in not moving to file a cloture motion. In some sense, this is a test of whether we can all apply to ourselves a rule of reasonableness so that there can be a pretty open amendment process, but one that does not stop the Senate from getting something accomplished.

I share the leader's optimism. There is only one obstacle now to having an agreement and, hopefully, we can begin voting tomorrow afternoon and get it done before we finish.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is Senator GILLIBRAND's fault we are in all of this trouble.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I wish to commend the leader for his forbearance and patience in this very long and extended process. But we are making great efforts to come together to work in a bipartisan way to accomplish something good for the American people and to begin to restore faith and trust in this institution and in our government. So I thank our leader. We are so grateful for his patience. I also thank the chairman for his work in leading this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, to Senator LIEBERMAN, we did a lot more generalized work than the distinguished junior Senator from New York. She is an absolute expert in this area where we are dealing with corporate law, all the stuff we did with derivatives and all that, and I was certainly joking when I said she was the cause of trouble for this legislation. It was her idea. We appreciate her good work. Senator LIEBERMAN and I have been through a number of battles together and this is one of the minor skirmishes.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS CAUSEY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to send my best wishes and gratitude to a good friend of mine and a loyal public servant to the people of