

months doing townhalls and listening to Nebraskans. They do not want a special deal. No Nebraskan came up to me and said: MIKE, give me a special deal. You see, their request is simple: They want to be able to see the doctor of their choice and to keep the current plan they have. They want our job creators, our small businesses, to get our economy moving and create jobs in our communities from large to small, free of the \$½ trillion in taxes and fees this bill will keep on our employers.

The managers' amendment does nothing to change the core problems with this bill. The nearly \$500 billion in Medicare cuts will be devastating to Nebraska. No special deal with an insurance company is going to make Nebraskans feel better about that. No special deal to make the State budget look better is going to make Nebraskans feel any better about the Medicare cuts and the impacts on our hospitals, our nursing homes, our home health care industry, and our hospice industry. Nationally, Governors—Republicans and Democrats—have stepped forward to say they cannot afford the unfunded mandates that come from Washington and drive their budgets into the red.

The special deal struck on abortion is enormously tragic and insufficient. It breaks my heart. This is a far cry from the 30 years of policy by this U.S. Government. You see, when this is done and over, what we will be reporting to our citizens is that taxpayer funds will fund abortions if this bill passes. You see, no watered-down accounting gimmick will convince the pro-life community in my State otherwise. In fact, they have publicly said they feel betrayed.

I will wrap up with this. This bad deal is not sealed. There is time for truly pro-life Senators to stand tall and say no. There is still time for principled Senators to reject the carve-outs and to cast aside the bad backroom deals. There is still time for Senators to listen to the people and reject reckless Federal policy.

Fair treatment is not too much to ask of Washington. I know in my State, that is what they are asking for. I will firmly stand behind any Senator who has the courage to stop this train wreck. I will be the first to lead the applause. I am confident that the standing ovation for that courageous Senator will extend all the way back to Nebraska and it will be deafening.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 2½ minutes.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I would think one of the things we would have seen from the majority at this point is a list of what the last two Senators were talking about, all the earmarks that are in this bill, because I asked for a parliamentary inquiry yesterday—I am not going to ask that again—but, as we said yesterday, rule XLIV was adopted as part of a major ethics and reform legislation, adopted in 2007. It was part of the

Honest Leadership and Open Government Act. The Democratic leadership made it the first bill to be introduced when they took the majority in 2007, taking control of Congress for the first time for a long period of time. This bill passed by unanimous consent.

When rule XLIV was passed, the theory behind it was that we ought to have total transparency on earmarks. It applies to floor amendments such as the pending Reid bill. It requires the sponsor of the amendment to provide a list of earmarks in that amendment.

Earmarks are provisions that provide limited tax benefits. Those words, "limited tax benefits," are words out of the rule. Another substitute language for limited tax benefits is "congressionally-directed spending items" or "earmarks," as they are generally referred to by the public at large.

Given what a priority the new rule passed in 2007 was given and the importance of it, one would expect that the majority leader would be making every effort to comply with it. One would think he would be wanting to set a good example in complying with the rule and disclosing these earmarks. In order to assure transparency of these very narrow provisions, such as what Senator JOHANNIS just referred to, to get the votes of specific Members of the majority party who probably would not have voted for this bill, you would think that ought to be made public. That is what rule XLIV is about. Of course, that burden under that rule is on the sponsor to provide the list.

Once again, I am going to ask the Democratic leadership to comply with the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for the minority has expired.

The Senator from Montana.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed en bloc to the following bills: Calendar Nos. 235 through 242; that the bills be read a third time and passed en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to these matters be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRASSLEY. I object. I don't know what this is all about. Has this been cleared with our side?

Mr. BAUCUS. These are post office bills.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I withdraw my objection.

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

The Senate proceeded to consider the bills.

1ST LIEUTENANT LOUIS ALLEN POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 2877) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 76 Brookside Avenue in Chester, New York, as the "1st Lieu-

tenant Louis Allen Post Office", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COACH JODIE BAILEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3072) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9810 Halls Ferry Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Coach Jodie Bailey Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARMY SPECIALIST JEREMIAH PAUL MCCLEERY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3319) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 440 South Gullwing Street In Portola, California, as the "Army Specialist Jeremiah Paul McCleery Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATRICIA D. MCGINTY-JUHL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3539) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 427 Harrison Avenue in Harrison, New Jersey, as the "Patricia D. McGinty-Juhl Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLYDE L. HILLHOUSE POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3667) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16555 Springs Street in White Springs, Florida, as the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. HAZEN HILLYARD POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3767) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 North Main Street in Smithfield, Utah, as the "W. Hazen Hillyard Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORPORAL JOSEPH A. TOMCI POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3788) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Darrow Road in Stow, Ohio, as the "Corporal Joseph A. Tomci Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. WILDER POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 1817) to designate the facility of the United States Postal