who went to work in the morning inno-
cently. This is not a usual tragedy for a 
usual response. We need help. We 
need large help.

The President told me when I spoke with him that he would do anything he 
could to help. We are so glad he is com-
ing to New York tomorrow. The mayor 
and Governor have expressed that, and 
so do we. But we need, of course, more 
than just expressions of sympathy and 
solidarity, as deeply as those are appre-
ciated. Our financial markets are crip-
piled. Our electricity market, our phone 
system, all of this is in huge trouble.

We are putting forward. Senator 
CLINTON and myself, a proposal. We 
will bring it in broad outline before our 
colleagues in a few minutes. We will 
then work on language, and hopefully it 
can be incorporated into the bill.

Let me just say, these are the most 
difficult times I have faced as an elect-
official. I now understand, during 
our valiant struggles—whether it be the 
Roe v. Wade, the Civil War, World War II—how brave our soldiers were to 
just go on despite the heavy burdens 
pressed upon them. I feel that a little 
bit myself. It is hard to get up in the 
morning having not slept or having had 
nightmares of those planes going 
through the towers. There are too 
many things to do in the day, but every 
one of them is essential. And go on we 
must.

To my colleagues and the Nation, 
New York desperately needs your help. 
We have come before you as people who 
contribute greatly to our Nation in so 
many different ways. Now we need you. 
Please be there for us.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 
Chair thanks the Senators from New 
York.

Under the previous order, the Senate 
stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:54 p.m., 
recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled 
when called to order by the Pre-
siding Officer (Mr. EDWARDS).

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, 
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES 
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—Con-
tinued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I under-
stand we are very close to working out 
something on the filing of amend-
ments. The managers are working on 
that at this time.Awaiting their ar-
ival, I suggest the absence of a 
quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 
clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk pro-
cceeded to call the roll.

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the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Ms. COLLINS, Mr. President, I rise to 
applaud the managers of this bill, 
Senator HOLLINGS and GREGG, for 
focusing on a problem that simply has 
not received the attention it deserves 
in recent years. I am referring to the 
disturbing lack of Immigration and 
Naturalization Service inspectors at 
the land ports of entry that line our 
boundaries with Canada and Mexico. Based 
on an analysis of workload and work-
force needs, the INS estimates that our 
104 land ports of entry are staffed at a 
mere 49 percent of their optimal level, 
leading to long lines and exhausted, 
overworked inspectors.

The situation in my home State of 
Maine is even more alarming. Maine’s 
12 land ports of entry are staffed, on 
average, at 41 percent of their optimal 
level. This means that the INS inspec-
tors must perform the work of 174 men 
and women. To put the problem in per-
spective, I point out that, last year, 
Maine’s 71 INS border staff inspected 
approximately 6.75 million people who 
entered through our land border ports of 
entry in 3 million passenger vehicles, 
400,000 commercial trucks, and thou-
sands of buses and trains.

Moreover, many of these inspections 
are far from routine. Since 1996, the 
Portland, ME district of the INS— 
which includes 14 land border points of 
entry in Vermont and one in New 
 Hampshire—has confiscated over 2,500 
 fraudulent documents and apprehended 
hundreds of narcotics and alien smug-
glers, over 8,200 criminal aliens, and 
approximately 4,000 aliens who were 
the subject of lookouts by the INS and 
other agencies. Last year alone, the 
Portland district office apprehended 4 
terrorists.

These figures underscore the critical 
need for additional land border inspec-
tors to protect the integrity of our bor-
ders and the safety of those who cur-
rently man them. This latter point is 
perhaps best illustrated by the situa-
tion at the border port of entry in 
Coburn Gore, Maine. Coburn Gore 
should be staffed by 12 INS inspectors. 
Instead, it has two. Together with two 
Customs Service inspectors, they man 
the port of entry 24 hours per day, 7 
days per week. Most of the time, 
Coburn Gore is manned by only one in-
spector. Think about that. A single in-
spector must not only keep traffic 
moving but must also decide when and 
whether to conduct a time-consuming 
secondary inspection when suspicion is 
raised. Not surprisingly, suspicion some-
times backs up to the Canadian border. 
And when assistance is needed, a call 
must be placed to the State Police bar-
racks in Skowhegan, the nearest 
village. Not surprisingly, sometimes 
back up to the Canadian border. 

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without 
objection, it is so ordered. The Senator 
from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unan-
imous consent the Senator from Michi-
gan, Ms. STABENOW, be recognized as 
in morning business for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without 
objection, it is so ordered. The Senator 
from Michigan.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, 
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES 
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—Con-
tinued