

and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CARNAHAN (for herself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1720. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States involving anthrax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1721. A bill to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 1722. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the application of the excise tax imposed on bows and arrows; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1723. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act with respect to the statute of limitations on actions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 1724. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to permit States to place supplemental guide signs relating to veterans' cemeteries on Federal-aid highways; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 1725. A bill to require the Comptroller General to carry out a study to determine the feasibility of undertaking passenger rail transportation security programs that are similar to those of foreign countries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. BREAUX):

S. 1726. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study of the feasibility of implementing a program for the full screening of passengers, baggage, and cargo on Amtrak trains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. REED, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. DODD):

S. 1727. A bill to reward the stewards of America's farms, ranches, public and private lands, wildlife, water quality and supply, to reduce the risk of specialty crop production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 1728. A bill to provide for greater security at seaports; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. Res. 182. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LEVIN, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. Res. 183. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the establishment of a National Words Can Heal Day; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. Con. Res. 85. A concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 351

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 351, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the quantity of mercury in the environment by limiting use of mercury fever thermometers and improving collection, recycling, and disposal of mercury, and for other purposes.

S. 556

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 556, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions from electric powerplants, and for other purposes.

S. 775

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 775, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit expansion of medical residency training programs in geriatric medicine and to provide for reimbursement of care coordination and assessment services provided under the medicare program.

S. 1006

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1006, a bill to provide for the energy security of the United States and promote environmental quality by enhancing the use of motor vehicle fuels from renewable sources, and for other purposes.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small business concerns with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small business concerns, and for other purposes.

S. 1322

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from Lou-

isiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1322, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify qualified rental office furniture as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. 1396

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1396, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase of a principal residence by a first-time homebuyer.

S. 1499

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1499, a bill to provide assistance to small business concerns adversely impacted by the terrorist attacks perpetrated against the United States on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes.

S. 1522

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1522, a bill to support community-based group homes for young mothers and their children.

S. 1618

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1618, a bill to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1635

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1635, a bill to ensure the prompt research, development, manufacture, and distribution of new life-saving drugs, biologics, and medical devices that prevent or mitigate the consequences of a chemical or biological bioterrorist attack, and for other purposes.

S. 1673

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1673, a bill to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011.

S. 1680

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1680, a bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to provide that duty of the National Guard mobilized by a State in support of Operation Enduring Freedom or otherwise at the request of the President shall qualify as military service under that Act.

S. 1707

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from

Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1707, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to specify the update for payments under the medicare physician fee schedule for 2002 and to direct the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to conduct a study on replacing the use of the sustainable growth rate as a factor in determining such update in subsequent years.

S. 1715

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1715, a bill to improve the ability of the United States to prepare for and respond to a biological threat or attack.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. BOND, and Mr. FRIST):

S. 1717. A bill to provide for a payroll tax holiday; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I send to the desk to be appropriately referred a bill that is cosponsored by Senator BOND and Senator FRIST. This is going to be called the payroll tax holiday bill.

Mr. President, we have been talking a lot about a war, and we are beginning to read stories about the great valor and the fantastic American military machine, of which the American people ought to be very proud. Clearly, we have, in months and years past, supplied a very large amount of the American tax dollars to provide for adequate defense. This war we have waged for a few weeks against hatred and terrorism—while that war changed us forever, it also showed the world what a tremendous military force America is and what a great idea we have with democracy and capitalism matched up, with growth and prosperity—what a tremendous idea it is.

The idea and ideal was received on the streets of cities in Afghanistan with cheering for the few Americans who were part of it. This morning, we hear a communique from one of our military talking about how they are being received.

At the same time that we are paying for this and asking for our wonderful volunteer men and women of the military, there is another war, and it is a tough one. It has to do with an economy that for 11 years was at the very peak of performance—almost without comparability in any period of economics that we note here in America. Now that economy, as one might have predicted, is going into one of the normal and natural downturns—except each one of these recessions are different. The qualities are different. What happened to get us there is different. There are also a lot of similarities. If we don't engage in the war that is also on

our plate, called recession, in as unified a manner as we attacked the war on terrorism, with a proposal to help the economy, thus help our people—that is, Democrat and Republican—and gather together and say we each, Democrat, Republican, and the White House, have a plan—a lot of Senators have plans. We only had one vote, and it is pretty obvious that the Democrat plan can't muster the 60 votes that is going to be required to get a tax package through the Senate.

We all know the vote. The distinguished Senator from Montana, the chairman of the Finance Committee, has done a yeoman's job in trying to put together a partisan package. I have been there when you had to do that, and then I have had to defend it and try to get it through, with the entire party on the other side being opposed. I have listened and watched and seen this distinguished Senator do his very best. If the Republican plan—which may be the President's plan—is called up, I regret to say that I think it is going to get the same kind of treatment from the other side of the aisle. I can't say why each side has decided that they have a better plan, but that is what has happened. Let's hope that it is nothing more than that and that both sides still wish to get something done, to get an economic stimulus package; that is, a package that will cause America's economy to grow, jump-start, give it a little boost.

I am not going to talk about the things that have already been done, other than to say that once the recession started—that is a long time ago; for those who think this just came upon us, if you trace the economy—and I am sure the occupant of the chair, who, for many years of his life, day by day, had to rely upon his ability to analyze the economy and/or that of those who worked for him, and decisions had to be made on the best assumptions you could put together. But it is clear if you look at what happened, this recession started downward about 16 months ago, before the swearing in of the new President. It started down and it has been coming down a little bit at a time for all these months.

During that period, the Federal Reserve Board has, for the 12th time, I believe, reduced interest rates. I know if my friend from New Jersey were standing here and we were discussing this issue, we would both be saying that is a very good thing, reducing the interest rates. No question, America relies upon capital for growth, for investment, for everything we put people to work with; you have to have money to buy a house, to buy a car.

Incidentally, if anybody wants to know how important interest rates are, look at the anomaly in America today. One of the biggest anomalies is that we are selling more cars than ever. So we

are breaking the bank on selling cars in America in the middle of a recession. Well, I guess one could say the people finally woke up and wanted new cars, but I don't think so. I think they have wanted them all along. But guess what. The automobile companies decided it was better to sell cars and finance at zero interest rate and keep people working than it was to go ahead and cut back on production, charge interest rates so the finance companies would be turning a profit, but their factories would be laying off people. What an experiment because their people kept working and producing automobiles, and the rate of finance is zero. They must have analyzed what that does or does not do for their economic picture. But in the end, cars are selling because the cost of buying them is cheap.

Now, the economy is still not recovering properly, although somehow—at least this Senator believes that while I understood what was happening and clearly was out front saying we were moving toward a recession probably 12 months before we started saying it here, I believe there is a real chance if we do something right quick that this economy will start back up.

There are some good signs out there, but there are some not so good signs that could indicate it is going to be a long recession. But I am putting before the Senate today a proposal. There are many Senators I have talked to about it. I won't mention their names. But a few of them I thank profusely because they have publicly commented to papers such as the Wall Street Journal, and others; some Democrat Senators who have analyzed it with me have said it is a very good approach.

The reason that it is not moving with large numbers of Senators at this point is because everybody has some entanglements—and I use that word not pejorative—in terms of putting the packages together where they have committed here and there and, of course, they can't just jump off those ships, they have to let normal events occur.

But this morning, Senator BOND, Senator FRIST, and I put this before the Senate and the American people because we truly believe it is something that ought to be looked at. We are not here saying it is absolutely a cinch that it will work. But we are saying—three of us—with gaining strength today—the Wall Street Journal quotes Dr. Lindsey from the White House. His analysis would indicate that this is a good economic stimulus package. Let me suggest that it is quick, doesn't have any administrative costs associated with it. It helps city, county, States, and private sector, and, indeed, every working man and woman in America who pays payroll tax for Social Security.

The 6.2 percent that comes out of their paycheck will stay in their paycheck for whatever month we choose.