

individual who some people do not agree with and who feel antipathy towards.

Eugene Scalia's nomination should be brought to the floor of this Senate. If people want to vote against him, that is their right. Then if he is defeated on the floor of the Senate, so be it. But let's not shuttle him off and hold him hostage to try to make a point to his father. That is not right and that is what is being done by the leadership of this Senate at this time.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 3:30 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:17 p.m. recessed until 3:31 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. CARPER).

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The assistant majority leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period for morning business from now until 4:30 p.m., that the time be divided equally, and that at 4:30 the Senate go in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that any time that is used be charged against the 30 hours under postcloture.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

PROUD NEW YORKERS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I thank all of my colleagues for their understanding for my State and my city of New York over the last 2 months. I particularly thank the majority leader, the Senator from South Dakota; the majority whip, the Senator from Nevada; the Senator from Montana, Mr. BAUCUS, chairman of the Finance Committee; and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator BYRD; as well as all of our Senate colleagues for being there for New York in its greatest hour of need.

I spoke with the mayor of New York this morning, and we were commenting to one another about what amazing fortitude New Yorkers have. The spirits are high. The desire grows to stay the course and rebuild our city and make it greater than ever before. The desire of New Yorkers to stay in New York, if one looks at the poll numbers, is higher than ever before. The number of people when asked if they expect to be living in New York 5 years from now increased since September 11.

We know all about the bravery of the firefighters and the police officers and the rescue workers, but maybe we do not know enough about the fortitude and the love of the city had by so many in New York City and the metropolitan area of New York have. They are brave people.

As New Yorkers, we come from all over the globe. New York takes us and shapes us and makes us into Americans, and we are proud of that. We now know more than ever that America is proud of that as well.

That is the good news. The good news is the fortitude, the strength, the courage, and the good grace of the people of New York. The bad news is that despite our confidence that our nightmare will soon end, we are in trouble. Two months after the attack, the economic damage to our city is becoming increasingly apparent and has been documented in publication after publication. The damage is enormous.

Let me give some statistics. Our streets are littered with 37 miles of high-voltage electricity lines that are but one prankster away from shutting off power to our Nation's financial center. Over 40 percent of the lower Manhattan subway infrastructure has been destroyed, adding hours to the daily commute of 375,000 people who work in New York City. All our major river crossings: The Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queensboro Bridges, the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels, have been and continue to be subject to nightmarish traffic jams because of security requirements.

Two weeks ago, they were all shut down again because of the crash of flight 587. Twenty-five million square feet of commercial office space was destroyed or heavily damaged. The amount destroyed—nearly 20 million square feet—surpasses the entire office space inventory of large, important cities, such as Miami and Atlanta. Over 125,000 jobs have at least temporarily vanished from the area and the city estimates that 30,000 of those jobs, at a minimum, are gone for good.

Noxious fumes continue to emanate from the hole at the World Trade Center, creating great concern among the workers and residents for their personal health. There is even a possibility that the Hudson River retaining wall, which is underground and stops the Hudson from washing in, will break and flood the area as the debris is removed.

Insurance companies are another problem—problems come from all

sides—demanding 100 percent increases from companies doing business in New York simply because they are located in a confirmed terrorist target zone. Those offers are some of the better ones. There are many insurance companies offering no insurance at all.

Mayor Guiliani has had to cut \$1 billion from the city budget just to prevent an immediate fiscal meltdown at a time when the need for city services is at an all-time high, and Mayor-elect Bloomberg will have to cut much more than that and begin thinking about it the day he enters office because the city is staring at a \$3 billion deficit next year as a direct result of this crisis.

Governor Pataki has it even worse. The State's revenue loss is projected at \$9 to \$12 billion. The comptroller of the city of New York places the economic loss to the city and its businesses at \$105 billion over the next couple of years.

We were so proud as our city grew and grew and grew and added over 800,000 people in the last decade. It was a record. But now we have had the first decline in the city gross product in over 9 years.

In short, we have taken a hit for the Nation. None of the problems I describe was of the making of New Yorkers. None of these problems was the result of a single thing New York did or didn't do. And so we find ourselves in extremely difficult times.

Now, with Chairman BYRD and Senator DASCHLE at the helm and broad support of Senate colleagues, I believe we will ultimately get the disaster aid needed to rebuild our damaged and destroyed infrastructure. That is coming through. Some Members would like it to come through more quickly, but it is coming. We don't have much of a dispute about that.

We thank everybody. Senator CLINTON and I are extremely grateful to all of our colleagues for the support they have shown New Yorkers.

What we are here to talk about today is the need for tax provisions for New York to deal with the kind of economic damage I have mentioned. As we all know, the FEMA dollars go to the Governor, as they have for disaster after disaster. They go to replace the subway lines and streets that were destroyed. They go to pay for the cleaning up of the refuse. They deal with the firefighters and the police officers and their overtime. But none of that will give one iota of help to keep the businesses in New York or get the jobs growing to where they were.

Senator CLINTON and I put together an economic stimulus package. We had great help from the Finance Committee, Chairman BAUCUS and members of the Finance Committee, and help from the staff, led by Russ Sullivan. We were extremely grateful when it was included in our stimulus package that we presented.

The reason I take the floor today, it appears there is a good chance we will