

an original cosponsor. We have surveyed our committee members. Senator THURMOND, may we list you as an original cosponsor?

Mr. THURMOND. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. Senator THURMOND, and also Senator TIM HUTCHINSON as cosponsors.

Mr. DOMENICI. I think anybody who wants to join this amendment ought to join it. We are going to let you have a vote, but not without my making an observation about it.

I have been asked not to use strange words to describe amendments. So I will try to be very accurate.

This is a feel-good, do-nothing amendment, and the veterans of the United States ought not think that they are getting \$2 billion. As a matter of fact, there is \$1.1 billion more than the President in this budget. But, for some, whatever you put in—I should have put \$4 billion in. Then we want \$7 billion.

The truth of the matter is, this amendment is a do-nothing, feel-good amendment because it requires that we cut some other programs, following the format of the budget. That would mean we would have to cut education, environment, NIH, international affairs, housing, WIC—all of which we heard complaints all day long have been cut too much already. Nonetheless, this amendment chooses to cut none of them and just says we will find it in an allowance, which means all these programs will be cut for this \$2 billion.

I do not think that is right. But neither do I want Senators to vote against veterans. So let us all vote "aye" and have a great big hurrah about the amendment.

I ask for the regular order.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 145

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the Ashcroft amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), is absent because of a death in the family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HUTCHISON). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced, yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 60 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Abraham	Byrd	Edwards
Akaka	Campbell	Enzi
Allard	Chafee	Feingold
Ashcroft	Cleland	Feinstein
Baucus	Cochran	Fitzgerald
Bayh	Collins	Frist
Bennett	Conrad	Gorton
Biden	Coverdell	Graham
Bingaman	Craig	Gramm
Bond	Crapo	Grams
Boxer	Daschle	Grassley
Breaux	DeWine	Gregg
Brownback	Dodd	Hagel
Bryan	Domenici	Harkin
Bunning	Dorgan	Hatch
Burns	Durbin	Helms

Hollings	Lincoln
Hutchinson	Lott
Hutchison	Mack
Inhofe	McCain
Inouye	McConnell
Jeffords	Mikulski
Johnson	Moynihan
Kennedy	Murkowski
Kerrey	Murray
Kerry	Nickles
Kohl	Reed
Kyl	Reid
Landrieu	Robb
Lautenberg	Roberts
Leahy	Rockefeller
Levin	Roth
Lieberman	Santorum

Sarbanes
Schumer
Sessions
Shelby
Smith (NH)
Smith (OR)
Snowe
Specter
Stevens
Thomas
Thompson
Thurmond
Torricelli
Voinovich
Warner
Wellstone
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lugar

The amendment (No. 145) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 147

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally debated on the Conrad amendment.

The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair.

Madam President, this amendment is very direct. It creates a lockbox to protect every dollar of Social Security surplus for Social Security. In addition, it creates a lockbox to add 40 percent of the non-Social Security surplus for Medicare.

Medicare is in danger. It is on the brink of insolvency. It is time not only for reform of Medicare, but to add additional resources so the promise of Medicare can be kept.

In addition, this amendment will pay down the debt by \$300 billion more than the budget resolution alternative. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment to create a safe lockbox, not only for Social Security but for Medicare. That leaves sufficient resources—

Mr. BURNS. Madam President, the Senate is not in order. The Senator should be heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired, but because the Senator from Montana is correct, the Senator may take another 3 seconds to finish.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair, and I thank my colleague from Montana.

This leaves sufficient resources for \$400 billion over the next 10 years for high-priority domestic issues, like education and defense, as well as room for tax reduction. But, fundamentally, it puts Social Security and Medicare first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, this amendment is an anti-tax-relief amendment, plain and simple. Compared to the chairman's mark, which is before you, this amendment increases taxes by \$320 billion over 10 years.

As to Medicare, let us get it straight once and for all. What is really incredible is that there is no lockbox for Medicare. There is a wish box. All we do with the money that is claimed for Medicare is apply it against the debt so

that it can be spent by anyone anytime. As a matter of fact, if it is done to reduce the debt so as to strengthen the economy, our budget does more than the President plus this amendment by way of deficit reduction.

There is not one nickel in it that is spent on Medicare. It is a wish and a hope. We don't even know we need \$320 billion over 10 years.

It violates the Budget Act because it is not germane to the budget, and the vote will be on a motion to waive, which I recommend Senators vote no on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CONRAD. Madam President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive the applicable sections of the act for the consideration of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive the Budget Act in relation to the Conrad amendment No. 147. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) is absent because of a death in the family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 45, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 61 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Akaka	Edwards	Levin
Baucus	Feingold	Lieberman
Bayh	Feinstein	Lincoln
Biden	Graham	Mikulski
Bingaman	Harkin	Moynihan
Boxer	Hollings	Murray
Breaux	Inouye	Reed
Bryan	Johnson	Reid
Byrd	Kennedy	Robb
Cleland	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerry	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Schumer
Dodd	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Durbin	Leahy	Wyden

NAYS—54

Abraham	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Allard	Frist	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Gorton	Nickles
Bennett	Gramm	Roberts
Bond	Grams	Roth
Brownback	Grassley	Santorum
Bunning	Gregg	Sessions
Burns	Hagel	Shelby
Campbell	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Chafee	Helms	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Snowe
Collins	Hutchison	Specter
Coverdell	Inhofe	Stevens
Craig	Jeffords	Thomas
Crapo	Kyl	Thompson
DeWine	Lott	Thurmond
Domenici	Mack	Voinovich
Enzi	McCain	Warner

NOT VOTING—1

Lugar

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 45, and the nays are 54. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to. The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

AMENDMENT NO. 151

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will proceed to the amendment by Senator BOND. There will be 2 minutes equally divided.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Thank you, Madam President.

This amendment is an opportunity for all of our friends who think that the President's budget outlines the plan which we should follow to express themselves by voting for it. The President has said we must save the entire surplus to save Social Security, but the actual details of the plan takes \$158 billion out of Social Security over the next 5 years.

The President and the minority leader have said that we need to stay in the caps. This budget plan breaks the caps by \$38 billion. These are the actual details. These are the actual plans and the absolute numbers that we think come from the President's budget.

For our friends who believe that the President's budget is a preferable means of charting our spending programs for this coming year, I say vote for this.

I believe it does not fix Medicare. It ignores Medicare. It spends money that should be put into the retiring debt from the Social Security surplus, and I urge my colleagues to vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREGG). The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I think by the description the Senator just offered he tells you what he thinks. He is offering this amendment and saying vote no. What he wants the Democrats to do is to be tricked into moving on this.

Here is one part of it—1,291 pages. If anyone wants to vote for this without inspecting it, unless all of you have reviewed it in detail and have decided that whatever you are concerned about is taken care of in here.

This is not a sincere amendment being offered. What this is, I think, is political chicanery. I urge my opponents to vote against it.

Mr. BOND. I agree.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. I move to table the amendment.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), is absent because of a death in the family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 62 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Abraham	Feingold	Mack
Akaka	Feinstein	McCain
Allard	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Mikulski
Baucus	Gorton	Moynihan
Bayh	Graham	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Murray
Bingaman	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Reed
Boxer	Gregg	Reid
Breaux	Hagel	Robb
Brownback	Harkin	Roberts
Bryan	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bunning	Helms	Roth
Burns	Hollings	Santorum
Byrd	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hutchison	Sessions
Chafee	Inhofe	Shelby
Cleland	Inouye	Smith NH
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith OR
Collins	Johnson	Snowe
Conrad	Kennedy	Specter
Coverdell	Kerrey	Stevens
Craig	Kerry	Thomas
Crapo	Kohl	Thompson
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Domenici	Leahy	Warner
Dorgan	Levin	Wellstone
Durbin	Lieberman	Wyden
Edwards	Lincoln	
Enzi	Lott	

NAYS—2

Biden Schumer

NOT VOTING—1

Lugar

The motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 151) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 153

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 153 offered by Senator JOHNSON. There is 1 minute on each side equally divided.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I respectfully disagree with the chairman's characterization of the amendment. This amendment tonight will put the Senate on record for the first time in support of full funding for veterans' health care. No budget resolution guarantees funding. That is part of the appropriations process. But this amendment will open the door. This amendment will open the door for consideration on the part of the appropriators for the full funding for veterans' health care that is so badly needed.

I yield to the Senator from Minnesota for 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, what is meaningful about this amendment is it provides the necessary funding for decent health care for veterans. And the veterans community will hold all of us accountable. This is a very meaningful vote, I say to my colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who rises in opposition?

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, there is no one in opposition. So I am going to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask that Senators SPECTER, JEFFORDS, HUTCHINSON, MURKOWSKI, and myself be made original cosponsors.

Mr. President, while there is no assurance that veterans' health care is going to be increased by \$2 billion, we already increased it \$1.1 over the President's budget. I believe everybody should vote for this amendment, nonetheless.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

Is there a request for the yeas and nays?

Mr. JOHNSON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) is absent because of a death in the family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 63 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Abraham	Enzi	Lott
Akaka	Feingold	Mack
Allard	Feinstein	McCain
Ashcroft	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Baucus	Frist	Mikulski
Bayh	Gorton	Moynihan
Bennett	Graham	Murkowski
Biden	Gramm	Murray
Bingaman	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Reed
Boxer	Gregg	Reid
Breaux	Hagel	Robb
Brownback	Harkin	Roberts
Bryan	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bunning	Helms	Roth
Burns	Hollings	Santorum
Byrd	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hutchison	Schumer
Chafee	Inhofe	Sessions
Cleland	Inouye	Shelby
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (NH)
Collins	Johnson	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Kennedy	Snowe
Coverdell	Kerrey	Specter
Craig	Kerry	Stevens
Crapo	Kohl	Thomas
Daschle	Kyl	Thompson
DeWine	Landrieu	Thurmond
Dodd	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Domenici	Leahy	Voinovich
Dorgan	Levin	Warner
Durbin	Lieberman	Wellstone
Edwards	Lincoln	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lugar

The amendment (No. 153) was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of the Senate technical corrections to certain descriptions contained in Senate report 106-27, which accompanies the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY 2000.

On page 266, the description of the Conrad amendment should read:

(3) Conrad amendment to increase revenues relative to the Chairman's mark by \$320 billion, to require that any revenue reduction be offset with spending reductions or revenue increases, to create a Medicare Surplus Reserve, and to create a new 60-vote point of order in the Senate against legislation that would reduce that reserve.

On page 273, the description of the Lautenberg amendment should read:

(27) Lautenberg amendment to increase revenues relative to the Chairman's mark by \$320 billion, to require that any revenue reduction be offset with spending reductions or revenue increases, and to create a Medicare Surplus Reserve.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, today, the Senate begins consideration of a budget for the fiscal year that begins on October 1. When it passes, it will be only the second budget in the last 30 years that will be balanced.

That will be a tremendous achievement considering that it was as recently as 1995 that President Clinton sent Congress a budget that would have produced annual deficits in the range of \$200 billion for the foreseeable future. The budget recommended to us by the Budget Committee will effectively balance the budget, and it will do so even without relying on the surplus from the Social Security trust fund. The small deficit that is projected now is likely to be eliminated once the Congressional Budget Office updates its revenue estimates this summer.

Mr. President, the budget we have before us will ensure that the Social Security surplus is set aside so that it cannot be spent on other government programs—\$1.8 trillion over the next 10 years. Many of us may have heard President Clinton promise to do the same, but when he sent his budget to Capitol Hill we found that he is actually proposing to raid the Social Security trust fund for \$158 billion over the next five years alone. Moreover, we found that the President's plan to deposit 62 percent of the unified budget surplus into the trust fund was nothing more than an accounting gimmick. According to the Comptroller General, David Walker, "the changes to the Social Security program [recommended by the President] will thus be more perceived than real: although the Trust Funds will appear to have more resources as a result of the proposal, in reality nothing about the program has changed." In other words, the Clinton plan fails to delay the cash-flow problem expected in the year 2013 by a single year.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan also voiced opposition to the President's risky plan to invest a portion of the Social Security Trust Funds in the stock market, noting that "even with Herculean efforts," he doubted that investment decisions could be insulated from political pressures. The Clinton plan would allow federal bureaucrats to play politics with people's retirement savings. That is wrong.

By contrast, our budget will not put Social Security at risk. It will protect the Social Security surpluses so that they cannot be raided for the President's other spending initiatives.

Our budget will help preserve Medicare, as well. It will increase spending on the nation's health care program for seniors by an average of \$20 billion a year for the next 10 years. That is in lieu of the \$9 billion reduction in Medicare spending that the President's budget recommends.

Mr. President, we will cut the public debt in half over the next decade by abiding by the spending limits Congress and the President agreed to two years ago. The Clinton budget, by contrast, would bust the spending limits by more than \$20 billion this year alone and result in only half as much debt reduction over the next decade.

Most importantly, the Senate budget proposes to return the rest of the emerging surpluses to taxpayers. Congress would still have to pass a separate bill later in the year that sets out precisely what form the tax relief would take, but there are many ideas. They range from a 10 percent across-the-board reduction in income-tax rates to more targeted relief, like repeal of the marriage penalty, elimination of death taxes, and reductions in capital-gains taxes. There are other ideas, too. Any of them is preferable to President Clinton's plan to raise \$100 billion in new taxes and fees even though budget surpluses are mounting.

Although we have succeeded in balancing the unified budget, we still have two very different visions of where we should be headed. The President has proposed myriad new spending programs—77 new programs in his State of the Union address—paid for out of the Social Security surplus, Medicare, and new taxes and fees. The Senate budget protects Social Security and Medicare, and abiding by the spending limits approved just two years ago, we begin to pay down the debt and provide long overdue tax relief to the American people.

I believe the Senate's approach is a better one. I hope my colleagues will join me in voting aye.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, let me just say, according to the unanimous consent agreement, we are going to stay here so long as Senators want to offer amendments. They can either offer them and/or pull them, set them aside, or they can offer them and de-

bate them tonight. I am going to have to leave shortly, but I will have somebody in my stead. We were not finished with the SPECTER amendment. I assume it is the regular order. It is not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOMENICI. Sure.

Mr. REID. In the morning—and I am confident this is appropriate, cleared with the manager of the bill on this side—we would like to line up three amendments that we will offer in order of Democrat-Republican-Democrat—in the right order.

Mr. DOMENICI. Do that tonight?

Mr. REID. It would be appropriate so people will be here in the morning to do their work. It was suggested Senator KENNEDY would offer the first Democratic amendment, after that a Daschle and Dorgan, after that one by John Kerry. That should get us through this side a good part of the morning.

Mr. DOMENICI. We are not going to have any votes before 11. And you are suggesting if we are making a list in the morning, those are the three that your side wants?

Mr. REID. First thing in the morning. Otherwise people will offer whatever they want tonight.

Mr. DOMENICI. But we will offer in between, ours, also.

Mr. REID. That is right. So I am saying those would be the three first Democratic amendments in the morning.

Mr. DOMENICI. So how would we do that? Whatever we take tonight would be set aside in any event, and then we would say when they are finished they would be set aside and the first three amendments to be taken up for votes tomorrow would be—

Mr. REID. I would say to the manager of the bill, it just allows more order here so people know when they should come so we are not waiting around for people to do things.

So, if I could, or if you would ask that in the form of a unanimous consent request, it would be appreciated.

We will try to have three also in the morning. We don't have any lack of amendments. There will be plenty. We will be glad to accommodate in that regard.

Mr. REID. Could we do that, I say to my friend from New Mexico, a unanimous consent request, if that happened in the morning, Republican and Democrat, six amendments? Those would be the first six? I mentioned the three Democrats, and you would have any that you believe are appropriate for Republican amendments.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, let's try that.

When we convene in the morning—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator propounding a unanimous consent request?

Mr. DOMENICI. I am going to. Sometimes it takes a little while. I am getting tired and sleepy.

The only amendment that could be ahead of all of this would be Senator SPECTER's amendment. And if you have not used all your time tonight, you will get some in the morning.

Mr. HARKIN. That's right.

Mr. DOMENICI. So when that is finished, when they have completed the pending amendment, then I ask unanimous consent that the next six amendments be alternatively spread between Democrat and Republican and that the three Democrat amendments, when they are supposedly to be called up, will be first—

Mr. REID. First, Senator KENNEDY; second, Senators DASCHLE and DORGAN; and third, Senator JOHN KERRY.

Mr. DOMENICI. Could you tell us what the second one is?

Mr. REID. One is dealing with agriculture.

Mr. DOMENICI. OK. Then the Republicans will appropriately assign their amendments. We will make our own arrangements on this side as to which ones go when.

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, is the pending business the Specter amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CRAIG. The Senator from Iowa would debate that; is that the intent at this time? Would the Senator from Iowa mind if I introduced and laid aside an amendment at this moment? It would take me a half minute.

Mr. HARKIN. Yes, of course.

AMENDMENT NO. 146

(Purpose: To modify the pay-as-you-go requirement of the budget process to require that direct spending increases be offset only with direct spending decreases)

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to introduce an amendment without laying the Specter amendment aside. That amendment is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], for himself, Mr. KERREY, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. INHOFE, proposes an amendment numbered 146.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. . REQUIREMENT TO OFFSET DIRECT SPENDING INCREASES BY DIRECT SPENDING DECREASES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Surplus Protection Amendment".

(b) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, for purposes of section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that provides an increase in direct spending unless the increase is offset by a decrease in direct spending.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the af-

firmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the concurrent resolution, bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of direct spending for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, this is a pay-go style amendment that would be applied to all new mandatory spending. I would seek to debate that in the morning, and I ask unanimous consent that it be laid aside.

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Iowa for yielding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 157

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, may I ask the chief cosponsor of the Specter amendment how much time is left on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa has 15 minutes on the proponent's side of the amendment.

Mr. HARKIN. Five zero?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifteen.

Mr. HARKIN. I thought we had an hour at a time, and I thought the only person who spoke on it is Senator SPECTER. How much time do we have on our amendment?

Mr. DOMENICI. It was cut in half by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By a previous order, the time on the amendment was reduced to an hour evenly divided, and the Senator from Pennsylvania consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I wonder if when the Senator is finished, obviously, we will not have used any time—we haven't yet, have we?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOMENICI. I do not know whether we would do that tonight or not. But Senator HUTCHINSON would like to follow that with 5 minutes. I would ask consent that he be allowed 5 minutes following that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. He will be joined in that 5 minutes, 2 minutes that you requested of me.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, there have been arrangements made on this side for tonight—

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. I believe I have the floor. I just hope this time is not running against my 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is not being charged the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the President.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I say to the manager of the bill, both managers of the bill, it is my understanding that on this side tonight the order of offering amendments was going to be Senator DODD, Senator REED, Senator GRAHAM, two for Senator GRAHAM; is that right?

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Right.

Mr. REID. Then following that, Senator BOXER, if she chose, for a couple of amendments. And Senator SCHUMER also had one after Senator BOXER.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. OK.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, a further inquiry. What does that do tomorrow to voting? Does this mean those are the first votes?

Mr. DOMENICI. The first votes we have decided upon, the three that the Senator asked me for.

Mr. DODD. So these will come after the first?

Mr. DOMENICI. In some order. Let me just say to the Senator, I understand what you have agreed to among yourselves, but the Senate hasn't agreed to that.

Mr. REID. We certainly understand that.

Mr. DOMENICI. What we would like to do is ask, on our side, if we might see if there are any Republicans that want to offer amendments, and they ought to be able to be worked into that.

Mr. REID. We understood that.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. I agree with that.

Mr. DOMENICI. Why don't we attempt to do that. Who do we have on our side that has anything this evening? Senator COLLINS, you have an amendment? OK. So we—

Mr. DODD. Why doesn't Senator HARKIN start talking?

Mr. DOMENICI. HARKIN is going to go, and then Senator COLLINS. Then you can go after that.

Mr. DODD. Are you going to stay and listen to the debate?

Mr. DOMENICI. I am going to have somebody in my stead who will whisper everything to me in the morning when I arrive.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I know the hour is late. I do not want to take from Senator HARKIN's time. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for 2 minutes as in morning business. Senator BRYAN is a grandfather for the first time today, and I would like to take a couple minutes to recognize my friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. I don't object, but I would like to couple that with—do you want to go now or after he finishes his time?

Mr. REID. He has agreed that I could speak prior to him.

Mr. DOMENICI. Then immediately following the completion of your debate, then I would like Senator HUTCHINSON—Senator, how much time did