Mr. MCCAIN. I object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. I amend the unanimous consent request which stated there would be 20 minutes for closing remarks, equally divided, just prior to the vote. I amend that to say, 20 minutes for closing remarks, equally divided, plus an additional 10 minutes for Senator MCCAIN and 10 minutes for Senator FEINGOLD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. Reserving the right to object, let me just say that there are 19 nominations still pending on the calendar if we are able to adopt this unanimous consent request today. Some of those nominations have been on the calendar for well over a year. I think it is the view of virtually every member of the caucus on our side that to hold nominations that long is cruel. It is wrong. It should not be tolerated. We are in a position to clear all nominations, including those 19.

I ask whether the majority leader might be able to clear those as well?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I will respond. I know that at least one appointment is waiting on a companion appointment from the administration, where you have a Democratic nominee for a commission or a board, and we usually try to move them together. That is one case. Then we have seven IRS members who can be cleared if—I understand there is opposition to at least one of those from the Democratic side.

But my goal in working to get this large package done is so we can continue to work to get companion nominations and move more nominations. I discussed this with Senator DASCHLE yesterday. It is not easy, but we hope to continue to work together to get the nominations in a position where they can be cleared, or where we have debate time and a vote and arrange for that to occur. We will keep working on it. It has been reduced by some 70 or more nominations if this entire package is completed, and if all of them—well, it will either be voted on and approved or defeated, leaving only 19. So that is a major step toward getting nominations confirmed.

Mr. DASCHLE. Reserving the right to object, and I will not, obviously, I hope the majority leader will work with us to work through these 19 names. As I say, some of them have put their lives on hold now for over a year. It is just intolerable to them, and it should be intolerable to us that we would accept that kind of a practice. I will work with the majority leader and, hopefully, resolve these outstanding problems. I will not object to this request.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I simply thank both the leaders for their patience in working out this very difficult agreement. I appreciate the majority leader extending us time prior to the vote to summarize our arguments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, are we now in morning business?

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. PRESIDENT, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for 5 minutes without having that time come off of the time allocated to the Senator from Minnesota, who, I understand, has time reserved during this period of morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has time until 10 o'clock. The Senator from Minnesota has time until 10 o'clock.

Mr. GREGG. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for 5 minutes and that his time be extended to reflect the time that I will take.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are sequential times after that. The Senator from Wyoming has until 10:30, and the Senator from Illinois has until 11:30.

Mr. GREGG. I ask unanimous consent that my 5 minutes come off of the time of the Senator from Wyoming.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIERRA LEONE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I wanted to speak about Sierra Leone and especially about the attempts I have made to address this issue as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary.

The New York Times and a number of other daily papers have reported that I have limited the ability of the State Department to spend money on behalf of the United Nations, or send money to the U.N. for the purpose of peacekeeping in Sierra Leone, and that is correct. However, the numbers that the New York Times, at least, used were incorrect.

I think the record needs to be corrected. I presume this story came from a momentum within the U.N. to try to put pressure on the Congress to spend money on U.N. initiatives. Obviously, the U.N. feels that by using our media sources in this country, they can influence the activity of the Congress, specifically of the Senate. However, I would have hoped that the New York Times reporter would have reviewed the actual facts and determined the facts before reporting them as facts. Obviously, this reporter got his information from somebody, I presume, at the U.N., or maybe the State Department, and did not bother to check the facts.

It was represented in the story, for example, that the amount of money that was owed to the U.N. in the area of peacekeeping was somewhere in the vicinity of $1.7 billion. This number is inaccurate and the story was, therefore, inaccurate.

Let me review the numbers specifically. In accounting for the amount of money that the U.N. is owed, there is a regular budget assessment of approximately $300 million. This is included in the $1.7 billion, which I presume they got from the U.N., or they could not have gotten to that number. However, that $300 million is not owed. We paid that money on a 9-month delay. We have always paid it on a 9-month delay because of the budgeting process of the Federal Government. So you can reduce that number by the $300 million figure because that money will be paid on October 1, as it always is.

Second, the Times must have been counting as a U.N. assessment the peacekeeping moneys of $500 million. Well, the $500 million is the amount we have allocated for peacekeeping in our budgets for the benefit of the U.N. But that $500 million has not yet been called upon by the U.N. In fact, of that $500 million, we have received requests for approximately $300 million. We have not received requests for the full $500 million. We have received requests for about $300 million. We have paid—of that $300 million requested—approximately $55 million. The balance is in issue, but it is being worked out. So that number is inaccurate, and you can reduce that $1.7 billion by at least $200 million that we have not received a request for, and the $55 million we have paid and, in my opinion, by significant other numbers also.

Third, the Times must have been counting the $926 million which is an arrearage payment. The arrearage issue was settled last year. It had been

delayed for 3 years because of the Mexico City language, which did not need to be delayed. But the administration put such a hard line on obscure language dealing with Mexico City Planned Parenthood that they ended up tying up the arrears that we as the Senate were willing to pay. We appropriated that money every year, by the way. There was an agreement reached between ourselves and the State Department and the White House, known as the Helms-Biden agreement, which said we would pay that money. So that money is in the pipeline to be paid, subject to the U.N. meeting certain conditions. That is not in issue.

So when you take all the numbers, there is no $1.7 billion at issue. Actually, it is closer to $100 million than $1.7 billion. So the exaggeration in the story was inaccurate. It reflects, I think, shoddy journalism.

Secondly, the story implied that my position was basically an isolationist position and that I am opposing peacekeeping everywhere in the world.

No, I am not. In fact, we have approved peacekeeping in my committee in a number of areas. We have approved peacekeeping in the Golan Heights for $4 million, Lebanon for $15 million, Cyprus for $3 million, Georgia for over $3 million, in Tajikistan for $2 million, and the Yugoslavia and Rwanda War Crime Tribunal for $22 million. The list goes on and on.

So we have approved a significant amount of peacekeeping dollars for a variety of different missions that have been undertaken by the U.N. However, the problem I have is that in Sierra Leone, what we ended up doing was endorsing a policy that brought into power parties who had committed rape, murder, and atrocities against the people of Sierra Leone. And instead of having these people brought to justice under the War Crimes Tribunal, as they should have been, what we have done is endorsed these people in the Lome Accord and said they should be brought into the Government. That policy makes no sense.

We are seeing a deterioration of that policy by what is happening to the peacekeepers in Sierra Leone today. Instead of taking weapons from the rebels who are basically killing people arbitrarily and, as part of the policy, hacking limbs off of people—instead of taking their weapons, the U.N. has given up more weapons than it has taken in Sierra Leone.

Right now, we still have actually hundreds of U.N. peacekeepers who have been taken hostage over there. Why? Because the policy being pursued in Sierra Leone was misdirected from the start. We should not have been making peace. We should not have been bringing into the Government people who acted in such a barbaric way toward their own people. We should have been taking a harder line. We should have been sending in U.N. peacekeepers—in Sierra Leone honoraria we may not want to—people who had the capacity and the equipment to defend themselves, and had the portfolio and the directions so they could defend themselves and use force.

Unfortunately, we didn't send those types of troops in there—or the U.N. didn't. America is complicit in this. American taxpayers have to ask themselves, why are we spending this money? Why would we want to spend money to support, encourage, and endorse people who are essentially criminals and moving those criminals into the Government of Sierra Leone and giving them the authority to act? Well, that was my reason for putting a hold, as we call it, on this. It was actually a denial of the funds for Sierra Leone.

It appears, having said that, I guess, that suddenly people have awakened and are saying, hey, maybe that is right. In fact, as of yesterday, the State Department changed its position as to the rebel leader over there. Instead of him being a conciliatory, positive force for the basis on which they might base the peace accord over there, this person—or people—should be brought before an international tribunal when they have committed crimes against humanity, which this individual clearly has. Maybe there is a shift of attitude occurring within the State Department. I hope there is because that would move us down the road towards resolving this issue. But the representation that the committee I chair, and in which the ranking member, Senator HOLLINGS, participates in very aggressively, has in some way opposed peacekeeping is inaccurate. The numbers used in the article are inaccurate. The fact is, we have raised legitimate concerns to protect the taxpayers of this country, which is our job. I believe we are doing it effectively.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, time until 10:05 a.m. is under the control of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. GRAMS. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I understand Senator THOMAS is to control the time from 10 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. He will not be to the floor right away. I ask unanimous consent to have 15 minutes of additional time from Senator THOMAS' time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

Mr. GRAMS. Thank you very much. Mr. President, I have a lot to go through in a very short period of time. But I wanted to come to the floor this morning to make a few remarks on a vitally important issue facing our Nation, which is how we are going to strengthen and save Social Security.

But, first, I would like to commend George W. Bush for bringing Social Security reform to the forefront by proposing to allow workers to invest a portion of their Social Security payroll taxes in personal retirement accounts. I believe this is the best solution to the fast approaching insolvency of Social Security.

Governor Bush's vision of courage and leadership is greatly appreciated by all of us who are concerned about saving this Nation's retirement programs, including the Senator from Pennsylvania, who is in the chair this morning, who has also worked very hard and tirelessly to find a way to save Social Security in the future.

In contrast to the efforts by Governor Bush to explore solutions to fix our retirement system, his opponent, Vice President AL GORE, offers no workable plan and only politicizes the issue. He accuses Governor Bush of being too willing to take risks with the nation's retirement program. He also believes that younger workers should not be allowed to invest some of their payroll taxes because they would not be capable of managing their own investments.

Besides the usual scare tactics, Vice President GORE has taken the same approach as President Clinton in dealing with Social Security problems—basically, they refuse to make hard choices and use double counting and other budget gimmicks to mask the threat to Social Security.

Under current law, Social Security will begin running a deficit by 2015. The Clinton/Gore proposal would not extend this date by a single year.

They simply put more IOUs in the Social Security trust fund which will significantly increase the national debt, and then claim they have saved Social Security.

But their numbers simply do not add up. Between 2015 and 2036, the government will have to come up with $11.3 trillion from general revenues to make up the annual shortfall in the Social Security system. This is nearly three times the amount the government will save from paying down the publicly held debt during that period.

Worse still, the Clinton/Gore plan does not trust the American people to manage their own money, and they instead propose government investment of Americans' Social Security surplus—this despite Vice President GORE's recent denial that their plan called for the government to invest payroll taxes in the stock market. ''We didn't really propose it. We talked about the idea,'' he said.

Vice President GORE obviously has a short memory. He forgot their government investment proposal was included in their budgets for FY 1999, FY 2000 and FY 2001.