

[Rollcall Vote No. 260 Leg.]

YEAS—95

Akaka	Dorgan	Lugar
Allard	Durbin	McConnell
Allen	Edwards	Mikulski
Baucus	Enzi	Miller
Bayh	Feingold	Murkowski
Biden	Feinstein	Murray
Bingaman	Fitzgerald	Nelson (FL)
Bond	Frist	Nelson (NE)
Boxer	Graham	Nickles
Breaux	Gramm	Reed
Brownback	Grassley	Reid
Bunning	Hagel	Roberts
Burns	Harkin	Rockefeller
Byrd	Hatch	Santorum
Campbell	Helms	Sarbanes
Cantwell	Hollings	Schumer
Carnahan	Hutchinson	Sessions
Carper	Hutchinson	Shelby
Chafee	Inhofe	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Inouye	Smith (OR)
Clinton	Jeffords	Snowe
Cochran	Johnson	Specter
Collins	Kennedy	Stabenow
Conrad	Kerry	Stevens
Corzine	Kohl	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Landriau	Thurmond
Daschle	Leahy	Voinovich
Dayton	Levin	Warner
DeWine	Lieberman	Wellstone
Dodd	Lincoln	Wyden
Domenici	Lott	

NAYS—2

Ensign Gregg

NOT VOTING—3

Bennett McCain Torricelli

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 95, the nays are 2. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

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 I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the motion to proceed to S. 1246 be adopted and the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that the Senate resume consideration of the Agriculture supplemental bill, S. 1246, at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 31, and that Senator LUGAR be recognized to offer an amendment, the text of the House-passed bill; further, that no cloture motion against the bill, or any amendments, be in order prior to Wednesday, August 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LUGAR. Madam President, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I simply thank the majority leader for this motion. It sets us off on a constructive path for consideration of this bill, and it offers an opportunity

for me to present an amendment, which I am prepared to do. We look forward to working with him. I do not object.

I yield the floor.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, let me thank the distinguished ranking member and the chairman for their excellent work in getting the Senate to this point. I appreciate very much Senator LUGAR's interest in pursuing this amendment. We will have a good debate on it. We don't know how long the debate will last, but we will certainly leave it to him to make some decision in that regard tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow is Tuesday. We have 4 days within which to do a tremendous amount of work. I ask the cooperation of all of our colleagues. We need to finish this bill, and that will entail, of course, working through some very difficult questions not only with regard to the level of funding but also perhaps the dairy issue and other questions about which I know Senators are concerned. We also have to finish the Transportation bill, and of course, the Export Administration Act expires in August. The distinguished Presiding Officer addressed that point last week. We would like to do HUD-VA. There is a lot to be done.

Tomorrow night our Republican colleagues have an event and we will attempt to accommodate that event tomorrow night. I appreciate very much the minority leader's cooperation in allowing us to move to the bill as quickly as we have. That will at least accelerate the opportunity for debate and hopefully allow us to address some of these questions as quickly as possible. It will be a busy week.

I will say now, so there is no surprise if we are not finished at least with the Export Administration Act, the Transportation bill and the Agriculture supplemental bill by Friday, we will need the weekend and we will need additional days. That is an unfortunate but certainly accurate statement. I am hopeful that will not be necessary, but I want Senators who have traveling plans to take that into account because this work must be done. I thank all of my colleagues.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DURBIN. I seek recognition in morning business for 10 minutes.

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

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. This weekend, the New York Times Sunday edition had a front page story on a proposal by two Members of the House of Representatives concerning the future of Social Security. It is an interesting proposal because the two, JIM KOLBE of Arizona and CHARLIE STENHOLM of Texas, a Republican and Democrat, support the notion of privatizing Social Security, giving people an opportunity to invest some part of their Social Security payroll deduction into some sort of private account.

It is interesting that the Kolbe-Stenholm proposal for privatization is the first complete package I have seen because in that package they have to tell you how they will pay for it. If they want to take 2 percent of the payroll deduction and put it into a private investment, it will have a dramatic impact. Two percent does not sound like much, but it turns out to be a substantial portion of the amount that is dedicated to Social Security. Since Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system, if you are going to dedicate the 2 percent to private investment, you run the risk, or at least have the opportunity to take a look at a lot of other things that need to be done in order to achieve this 2-percent privatization investment.

When you look at the Kolbe and Stenholm proposal and Social Security, a number of things come out very clearly. In order to achieve this privatization, they are calling for an increase in the payroll tax for Social Security, a reduction in the benefits paid for Social Security, an acceleration of the age of 67 years for retirement under Social Security, and a variety of other changes, which means that the Social Security system as we know it will be dramatically changed.

Some critics of the Democrats have said even though you are critical of this commission on Social Security, you have to accept the reality that Social Security is not going to last forever. That is true. Left untouched, Social Security is going to run out of funds. There is no doubt about it.

The report that was given by the President's commission suggests that Social Security would run out of funds in the year 2016. That is not accurate. The right year is 2038. The obvious question is, Should we be concerned today about a system that will run out of funds 37 years from now? I think the answer is yes. The answer is obvious because there are people paying into Social Security today who will need that system 37 years from now, and we should be making changes that we can realistically make, honestly make, that will save Social Security to make certain that it has a longer life.