

SEC. 339. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE USE OF BUDGET SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) Poverty rates among the elderly are at the lowest level since our Nation began to keep poverty statistics, due in large part to the social security system and the medicare program.

(2) Twenty-two percent of every dollar spent by the Federal Government goes to the social security system.

(3) Eleven percent of every dollar spent by the Federal Government goes to the medicare program.

(4) Currently, spending on the elderly accounts for 1/3 of the Federal budget and more than 1/2 of all domestic spending other than interest on the national debt.

(5) Future generations of Americans must be guaranteed the same value from the social security system as past covered recipients.

(6) According to the 1997 report of the Managing Trustee for the social security trust funds, the accumulated balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund is estimated to fall to zero by 2029, and the estimated payroll tax at that time will be sufficient to cover only 75 percent of the benefits owed to retirees at that time.

(7) The accumulated balance in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund is estimated to fall to zero by 2001.

(8) While the Federal budget deficit has shrunk for the fourth straight year to \$67,000,000,000 in 1997, measures need to be taken to ensure that trend continues.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that budget savings in the mandatory spending area should be used—

(1) to protect and enhance the retirement security of the American people by ensuring the long-term future of the social security system;

(2) to protect and enhance the health care security of senior citizens by ensuring the long-term future of the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); and

(3) to restore and maintain Federal budget discipline to ensure that the level of private investment necessary for long-term economic growth and prosperity is available.

SEC. 340. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE VALUE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM FOR FUTURE RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The social security system has allowed a generation of Americans to retire with dignity. Today, 13 percent of the population is 65 or older and by 2030, 20 percent of the population will be 65 or older. More than 1/2 of the elderly do not receive private pensions and more than 1/3 have no income from assets.

(2) For 60 percent of all senior citizens, social security benefits provide almost 80 percent of their retirement income. For 80 percent of all senior citizens, social security benefits provide over 50 percent of their retirement income.

(3) Poverty rates among the elderly are at the lowest level since the United States began to keep poverty statistics, due in large part to the social security system.

(4) Seventy-eight percent of Americans pay more in payroll taxes than they do in income taxes.

(5) According to the 1997 report of the Managing Trustee for the social security trust funds, the accumulated balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund is estimated to fall to zero by 2029, and the estimated payroll tax at that time will be sufficient to cover only 75 percent of the benefits owed to retirees at that time.

(6) The average American retiring in the year 2015 will pay \$250,000 in payroll taxes over the course of his or her working career.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that no change in the social security system should be made that would reduce the value of the social security system for future generations of retirees.

SEC. 341. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH DIVIDEND PROTECTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that with respect to the revenue levels established under this resolution—

(1) according to the President's own economists, the tax burden on Americans is the highest ever at 31.7 percent;

(2) according to the National Taxpayers Union, the average American family now pays almost 40 percent of their income in State, local, and Federal taxes;

(3) between 1978 and 1985, while the top marginal rate on capital gains was cut almost in half—from 35 to 20 percent—total annual Federal receipts from the tax almost tripled from \$9,100,000,000 annually to \$26,500,000,000 annually;

(4) conversely, when Congress raised the rate in 1986, revenues actually fell well below what was anticipated;

(5) economists across-the-board predict that cutting the capital gains rate will result in a revenue windfall for the Treasury; and

(6) while a USA Today poll from this March found 70 percent of the American people believe that they need a tax cut, under this resolution Federal spending will grow 17 percent over five years while the net tax cuts are less than 1 percent of the total tax burden.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that with respect to the revenue levels established under this resolution, to the extent that actual revenues exceed the revenues projected under this resolution due to higher than anticipated economic growth, that revenue windfall should be reserved exclusively for additional tax cuts and/or deficit reduction.

SEC. 342. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) Our Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers provide essential services that preserve and protect our freedoms and security, and with the support of Federal assistance, State and local law enforcement officers have succeeded in reducing the national scourge of violent crime, as illustrated by a murder rate in 1996 that is projected to be the lowest since 1971 and a violent crime total in 1996 that is the lowest since 1990.

(2) Through a comprehensive effort to attack violence against women mounted by State and local law enforcement, and dedicated volunteers and professionals who provide victim services, shelter, counseling, and advocacy to battered women and their children, important strides have been made against the national scourge of violence against women, illustrated by the decline in the murder rate for wives, ex-wives, and girlfriends at the hands of their "intimates" fell to a 19-year low in 1995.

(3) Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts need continued financial commitment from the Federal Government for funding and financial assistance to continue their efforts to combat violent crime and violence against women.

(4) Federal, State and local law enforcement also face other challenges which require continued financial commitment from the Federal Government, including regaining

control over the Southwest Border, where drug trafficking and illegal immigration continue to threaten public safety and menace residents on the border and throughout the Nation.

(5) The Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund established in section 310001 the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14211) fully funds the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, including the Violence Against Women Act, without adding to the Federal budget deficit.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions and the functional totals underlying this resolution assume that—

(1) the Federal Government's commitment to fund Federal law enforcement programs and programs to assist State and local efforts to combat violent crime, including violence against women, will be maintained; and

(2) funding for the Violent Crime Reduction program will continue as authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

SEC. 343. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PREVENTION OF DRUG USE BY CHILDREN.

It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that, from resources available in this budget resolution, a portion should be set aside for a national grassroots volunteer effort to encourage parental education and involvement in youth drug prevention and to create a drug-intolerant culture for our children.

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN R. KASICH,
DAVID L. HOBSON,
JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. KASICH, the previous question was ordered on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The question being,

Will the House agree to said conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BONILLA, announced that pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV the yeas and nays were ordered, and the call was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas 327
affirmative } Nays 97

¶59.12

[Roll No. 166]

YEAS—327

Abercrombie	Bereuter	Burr
Ackerman	Berman	Burton
Aderholt	Berry	Buyer
Allen	Bilbray	Callahan
Archer	Bilirakis	Calvert
Armey	Bishop	Camp
Bachus	Blagojevich	Campbell
Baesler	Bliley	Canady
Baker	Blunt	Cannon
Baldacci	Boehlert	Capps
Ballenger	Boehner	Cardin
Barcia	Boniilla	Carson
Barr	Bonior	Castle
Barrett (NE)	Bono	Chabot
Barrett (WI)	Boswell	Chambliss
Bartlett	Boyd	Christensen
Bass	Brady	Clayton
Bateman	Bryant	Clement
Bentsen	Bunning	Clyburn

Coble	Jackson-Lee	Porter
Collins	(TX)	Portman
Combest	Jenkins	Poshard
Condit	John	Price (NC)
Cook	Johnson (CT)	Pryce (OH)
Cooksey	Johnson (WI)	Quinn
Costello	Johnson, E. B.	Radanovich
Cramer	Johnson, Sam	Ramstad
Cummings	Jones	Redmond
Cunningham	Kasich	Regula
Danner	Kelly	Reyes
Davis (FL)	Kennelly	Riggs
Davis (VA)	Kildee	Riley
Deal	Kim	Rivers
DeLauro	Kind (WI)	Rodriguez
DeLay	Kingston	Roemer
Dickey	Klecza	Rogan
Dicks	Klink	Rogers
Dingell	Knollenberg	Ros-Lehtinen
Doggett	Kolbe	Rothman
Dooley	LaFalce	Roukema
Doolittle	LaHood	Royce
Doyle	Lampson	Ryun
Dreier	Latham	Sabo
Duncan	LaTourrette	Sanchez
Dunn	Lazio	Sandlin
Edwards	Leach	Sawyer
Ehlers	Levin	Saxton
Ehrlich	Lewis (CA)	Schaefer, Dan
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Schaffer, Bob
English	Linder	Schumer
Ensign	Livingston	Sensenbrenner
Eshoo	LoBiondo	Sessions
Etheridge	Lofgren	Shaw
Everett	Lowe	Shays
Ewing	Lucas	Sherman
Fattah	Luther	Shimkus
Fawell	Maloney (CT)	Sisisky
Fazio	Maloney (NY)	Skaggs
Flake	Manton	Skeen
Foglietta	Manzullo	Skelton
Foley	Martinez	Smith (MI)
Forbes	Mascara	Smith (NJ)
Ford	Matsui	Smith (OR)
Fowler	McCarthy (MO)	Smith (TX)
Fox	McCarthy (NY)	Smith, Adam
Franks (NJ)	McCrery	Smith, Linda
Frelinghuysen	McDade	Snowbarger
Frost	McHale	Snyder
Furse	McHugh	Solomon
Galgely	McInnis	Souder
Gejdenson	McIntosh	Spence
Gekas	McIntyre	Spratt
Gibbons	McKeon	Stabenow
Gilchrest	McKinney	Stenholm
Gillmor	Meehan	Strickland
Gilman	Meek	Stump
Gonzalez	Menendez	Stupak
Goodlatte	Metcalf	Sununu
Goodling	Mica	Talent
Gordon	Miller (FL)	Tanner
Goss	Minge	Tauscher
Graham	Molinari	Tauzin
Granger	Moran (KS)	Taylor (MS)
Green	Moran (VA)	Taylor (NC)
Greenwood	Morella	Thomas
Gutknecht	Murtha	Thornberry
Hall (OH)	Myrick	Thune
Hall (TX)	Neal	Thurman
Hamilton	Nethercutt	Tiahrt
Hansen	Neumann	Upton
Harman	Ney	Vento
Hastert	Northup	Visclosky
Hastings (WA)	Norwood	Walsh
Hayworth	Nussle	Wamp
Hefley	Ortiz	Watkins
Hefner	Oxley	Watts (OK)
Herger	Packard	Weldon (PA)
Hilleary	Pallone	Weller
Hinojosa	Pappas	Wexler
Hobson	Parker	White
Hoekstra	Pascrell	Whitfield
Holden	Pastor	Wicker
Hooley	Paxon	Wise
Horn	Pease	Wolf
Hostettler	Peterson (MN)	Woolsey
Houghton	Peterson (PA)	Wynn
Hoyer	Petri	Young (AK)
Hulshof	Pickett	Young (FL)
Hutchinson	Pitts	
Inglis	Pomeroy	

NAYS—97

Barton	Brown (OH)	Crane
Becerra	Chenoweth	Crapo
Blumenauer	Clay	Cubin
Borski	Coburn	Davis (IL)
Boucher	Conyers	DeFazio
Brown (CA)	Cox	DeGette
Brown (FL)	Coyne	Delahunt

Dellums	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Dixon	Lipinski	Salmon
Engel	Markey	Sanders
Evans	McCollum	Sanford
Filner	McDermott	Scarborough
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Scott
Granske	McNulty	Serrano
Gephardt	Millender	Shadegg
Gutierrez	McDonald	Shuster
Hastings (FL)	Miller (CA)	Slaughter
Hill	Mink	Stark
Hilliard	Moakley	Stearns
Hinchee	Mollohan	Stokes
Hunter	Nadler	Thompson
Hyde	Oberstar	Tierney
Istook	Obey	Torres
Jackson (IL)	Olver	Towns
Kanjorski	Owens	Trafficant
Kaptur	Paul	Velazquez
Kennedy (MA)	Payne	Waters
Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi	Watt (NC)
Kilpatrick	Pombo	Waxman
King (NY)	Rahall	Weldon (FL)
Klug	Rangel	Weygand
Kucinich	Rohrabacher	Yates
Largent	Roybal-Allard	

NOT VOTING—10

Andrews	Goode	Schiff
Deutsch	Jefferson	Turner
Diaz-Balart	Lantos	
Farr	Pickering	

So the conference report was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

§59.13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BONILLA, pursuant to House Resolution 159 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1757) to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. LAHOOD, Acting Chairman, assumed the chair.

§59.14 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. CAMPBELL to the amendment submitted by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Amendment submitted by Mr. CAMPBELL:

Page 1, strike all following the title designation and insert the following:

SEC. . POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES OR OTHER POPULATION ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available to pay for the performance of abortions in any foreign country, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or in cases of rape or incest.

(2) The limitation contained in paragraph (1) shall not apply to the treatment of injuries or illness caused by unsafe abortions.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available to lobby for or against abortion.

(2) The limitation contained in paragraph (1) shall not apply to activities in opposition

to coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

SEC. . UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND.

(a) LIMITATION.—Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d)(2), of the amounts made available for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, not more than \$25,000,000 shall be available for each such fiscal year for the United Nations Population Fund.

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available under this section shall be made available for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(c) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—(1) Not more than one-half of the amount made available to the United Nations Population Fund under this section may be provided to the Fund before March 1 of the fiscal year for which funds are made available.

(2) Amounts made available for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the United Nations Populations Fund may not be made available to the Fund unless—

(A) the Fund maintains amounts made available to the Fund under this section in an account separate from accounts of the Fund for other funds; and

(B) the Fund does not commingle amounts made available to the Fund under this section with other funds.

(d) REPORTS.—(1) Not later than February 15, 1998, and February 15, 1999, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees indicating the amount of funds that the United Nations Population Fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that the United Nations Population Fund plans to spend China country program funds in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds that the Fund plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the Fund after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

Amendment submitted by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Insert at the end of the bill the following new title:

TITLE . UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO FORCED ABORTION AND FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION

SEC. . FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION.

Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87-195, is amended by the addition of the following subsection:

“(h) RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR ACTIVELY PROMOTE ABORTIONS.—

“(1) PERFORMANCE OF ABORTIONS.—

“(a) Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, non-governmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will not, during the period for which the funds are made available, perform abortions in any foreign country, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term or in cases of forcible rape or incest.

“(b) Paragraph (a) may not be construed to apply to the treatment of injuries or illnesses caused by legal or illegal abortions or to assistance provided directly to the government of a country.