

to support Israel's fight against the killers of Hamas. I have pointed out that continued United States aid to the Palestinian authority is difficult to justify unless Arafat takes concrete action against terrorists who threaten the peace process. Congress has had many contentious delays in extending the Middle East Facilitation Act in the past. We could have a continuing resolution in the Chamber maybe next week or maybe even this week, sometime very soon, and unless and until Arafat does more to crack down on terrorism, I would assume—I am not suggesting I am going to plead it, but I assume there might be an effort by some to cut off aid to the Palestinian authority, and that is the point I made. It seems to me it is up to Mr. Arafat to take some decisive action. It is not enough to say that he regrets it and it is intolerable. I think we need action not only from Arafat but some action from Syria which has been a safe haven for terrorists the last decade or so.

#### CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1996—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is now on agreeing to the conference report to accompany H.R. 927. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 74, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 22 Leg.]

#### YEAS—74

Abraham	Faircloth	Mack
Ashcroft	Feinstein	McCain
Baucus	Ford	McConnell
Bennett	Frist	Mikulski
Biden	Glenn	Murkowski
Bradley	Gorton	Nickles
Breaux	Graham	Pressler
Brown	Gramm	Pryor
Bryan	Grams	Reid
Burns	Grassley	Robb
Byrd	Gregg	Rockefeller
Campbell	Hatch	Santorum
Coats	Heflin	Sarbanes
Cochran	Helms	Shelby
Cohen	Hollings	Simpson
Conrad	Hutchison	Smith
Coverdell	Inhofe	Snowe
Craig	Johnston	Specter
D'Amato	Kassebaum	Stevens
Daschle	Kempthorne	Thomas
DeWine	Kohl	Thompson
Dole	Kyl	Thurmond
Domenici	Lautenberg	Warner
Dorgan	Lieberman	Wyden
Exon	Lott	

#### NAYS—22

Akaka	Dodd	Kerrey
Bingaman	Feingold	Kerry
Bond	Harkin	Leahy
Boxer	Hatfield	Levin
Bumpers	Jeffords	
Chafee	Kennedy	

Moseley-Braun	Murray	Simon
Moynihan	Pell	Wellstone

#### NOT VOTING—4

Inouye	Nunn
Lugar	Roth

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, as manager of the conference report on H.R. 927 just adopted by the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I wish to thank Senator HELMS, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the majority leader, Senator DOLE, for their leadership on this issue.

I also wish to thank my fellow Senate conferees—Senators THOMPSON, SNOWE, and ROBB—for their relentless effort and willingness to work long hours to pass the conference report. Further, I wish to thank Senator DODD for his knowledgeable input and management of the conference report on the floor, and for his willingness to bring this to closure even though he does not support the measure.

In addition, I want to add my thanks to the staff involved in this conference report, especially Steve Schrage of my office, and Dan Fisk and Gina Marie Lichacz of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who worked diligently throughout the process to keep me fully briefed and prepared. I also wish to express my gratitude to Randy Scheunemann of the leader's office for his invaluable expertise, and to Janice O'Connell of Senator DODD's staff for graciously working with us during floor consideration of this conference report. Finally, I wish to acknowledge all the other Senators and staff who made passage of the Libertad Act a reality.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996—CONFERENCE REPORT

##### CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2546, the D.C. appropriations bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

##### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2546, the District of Columbia appropriations bill:

Trent Lott, Jim Jeffords, Dan Coats, Larry E. Craig, Paul D. Coverdell, Conrad Burns, Pete V. Domenici, Jon Kyl, John Ashcroft, Slade Gorton, Spencer Abraham, Craig Thomas, Mark O. Hatfield, C.S. Bond, P. Gramm, Don Nickles.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are ordered under rule XXII.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 23 Leg.]

#### YEAS—53

Abraham	Domenici	Lott
Ashcroft	Faircloth	Mack
Bennett	Frist	McCain
Bond	Gorton	McConnell
Bradley	Gramm	Murkowski
Breaux	Grams	Nickles
Brown	Grassley	Pressler
Burns	Gregg	Santorum
Byrd	Hatch	Shelby
Campbell	Hatfield	Simpson
Coats	Helms	Smith
Cochran	Hutchison	Snowe
Cohen	Inhofe	Stevens
Coverdell	Jeffords	Thomas
Craig	Kassebaum	Thompson
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Thurmond
DeWine	Kyl	Warner
Dole	Lieberman	

#### NAYS—43

Akaka	Ford	Moseley-Braun
Baucus	Glenn	Moynihan
Biden	Graham	Murray
Bingaman	Harkin	Pell
Boxer	Heflin	Pryor
Bryan	Hollings	Reid
Bumpers	Johnston	Robb
Chafee	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerrey	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kerry	Simon
Dodd	Kohl	Specter
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Exon	Leahy	Wyden
Feingold	Levin	
Feinstein	Mikulski	

#### NOT VOTING—4

Inouye	Nunn
Lugar	Roth

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 43. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LOTT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, once again the Senate has expressed its will on the conference report for the District of Columbia appropriations bill. Clearly there are provisions in the conference agreement that are not acceptable to a significant minority of the Senate, which makes it impossible at this time to pass the bill in its present form.

I will work with my colleagues here in the Senate and in the other body to find a common ground. I want to assure the District officials I will seek

every legislative vehicle to ensure that the remainder of the Federal payment to the city is provided as quickly as possible. I will discuss with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the possibility of including the District in any omnibus bill or continuing resolution in the Senate, which we may consider, hopefully this week.

I intend to get the money available for education reform so it is not lost to the city, and to secure as much education reform as possible. It is imperative for the kids—and that is why we are here, is for those kids—and essential to the District's ability to attract business and people.

I thank the Senators who have supported us, the majority, in attempting to bring an end to this debate and encourage those who did not to keep an open mind and consider the larger issue of the needs of the Capital as we attempt to resolve this issue, and especially consider the children so badly in need of education reform. Mr. President, I am concerned about where we have gone. I still have hopes we will be able to resolve this. I will keep doing that until such time as we have reached the kind of solution that we need for this city.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GORTON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Washington.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, are we still on this bill? What is the issue before the Senate at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report is still pending.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be permitted to speak as in morning business for not to exceed 5 minutes.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, certainly I will not object, but will the Senator withhold so I can make some important points at this point?

Mr. GORTON. I would indeed withhold, and also for the Senator from Vermont, if he wished to speak to the conference report.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I just ask I be recognized after the distinguished Senator from Washington.

I understand the Senator from Mississippi has some housekeeping matters to take care of first, but after that is done and after the distinguished Senator from the State of Washington, I ask I might be recognized as in morning business. That is a unanimous-consent request.

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

The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I do just have a couple of items we need to do right away.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine

morning business until the hour of 3:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I have recently expressed my concern for the harm done through the 85-percent cut in international voluntary family planning programs which is now law for this fiscal year.

I wish to submit for the record a body of statistics which describe what is likely to happen in the aftermath of a 35-percent cut in voluntary family planning programs. Again, the cut in this fiscal year is 85 percent.

These statistics represent the most conservative estimates of what a 35-percent cut would mean. In sum, we can expect nearly 2 million more abortions, and a minimum of 8,000 more women dying in pregnancy and childbirth. One need not be a professional demographer to calculate what this year's 85 percent cut will mean for families across the globe.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these estimates be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY

(Prepared by the Alan Guttmacher Institute)

The potential effect of a 35% cut in U.S. funding for family planning is estimated by gathering and sometimes reconciling information from a wide variety of sources, ranging from national censuses and population estimates to country-specific surveys of women of reproductive age to special studies of contraceptive use and of pregnancy outcomes. Detailed references and calculations are available on request. The following outline describes the basic steps in the estimation.

Estimation of the impact of the funding cut starts by determining how many of the couples who depend on U.S. funded family planning programs will lose their access to contraceptives.

Population censuses and estimates indicate an estimated 829 million women of reproductive age are living today in developing countries other than China (which receives no U.S. family planning program support).

Surveys of women in developing countries show that roughly 247.5 million of these women and their partners use modern methods of contraception to lengthen the time between the births of their children or to avoid having more children than they already have.

Because of their poverty, 190.5 million, or 77%, of the couples in developing countries outside of China who are using modern contraceptive methods rely on public-sector family planning programs for their contraceptive method.

The United States contributes about 17% of all public funds spent on family planning in developing countries other than China, accounting for 32.4 million couples using modern contraceptive methods. [Of these couples, 12.6 million are estimated to be protected by contraceptive sterilization or long-lasting methods including hormonal implants (such as Norplant) and intra-uterine devices (IUDs).]

On an annual basis, 19.8 million couples depend on U.S. supported programs to obtain

contraceptive supplies, such as pills, condoms or injectables, or to start use of a long-term method, such as voluntary sterilization, hormonal implants or IUDs.

A cut in program resources of 35% means that 12.9 rather than 19.8 million couples will be able to be served in a year's time, leaving 7.0 million couples without access to contraceptive supplies or services.

The second step is estimating what effect losing U.S. supported family planning services will have on the couples who were depending on them for contraceptive care.

There are few other contraceptive choices in developing countries for women who lack access to modern contraceptives. A conservative estimate is that of the 7.0 million women losing services because of U.S. funding cuts 2.8 million will turn to traditional methods and 4.2 million will use no contraceptive.

Because pregnancy rates are so much higher among couples relying on no method or on a traditional method than if they use a modern contraceptive, 4.0 million more unwanted pregnancies are expected in developing countries due to the drop in family planning program resources.

About 40% of these unintended pregnancies are likely to end in induced abortion, even though it is often not legal and performed in unsafe conditions—accounting for 1.6 million abortions among the expected additional unwanted pregnancies.

Some 47% of these unintended pregnancies are likely to end in unwanted births with the remaining 13% resulting in spontaneous abortions or miscarriages—accounting for 1.9 million unwanted births among the expected additional unwanted pregnancies.

Maternal mortality rates in developing countries are high, about 4.1 deaths per 1,000 women giving birth, leading to an estimated 8,000 additional deaths due to pregnancy among the women facing additional unintentional pregnancies.

In summary, it is estimated that, in a year's time as a result of a 35% cut in AID funding, there will be:

7.0 million couples in developing countries who would have used modern contraceptive methods will be left without access to these methods.

As a result, there will be 4.0 million more women experiencing unintended pregnancies, leading in turn to:

1.9 million more unplanned births, and  
1.6 million more abortions (the remainder of the unintended pregnancies ending in miscarriages); and  
8,000 more women dying in pregnancy and childbirth.

*Estimate of number of additional abortions resulting from a 35-percent cut in USAID funding for family planning services for all developing countries excluding China*

1. WRA .....	829,000,000
2. Percent in union .....	
3. MWRA .....	
4. Percent MWRA using modern methods .....	
5. Percent WRA using modern methods .....	
6. Modern method users .....	247,473,000
7. Percent FP supplied by public sector .....	74
8. Percent of private sector subsidized .....	10
9. Modern method users relying on public sources .....	190,455,221
10. Percent of USAID share of total funding .....	17
11. Users protected by USAID .....	32,377,388
12. Percent users using long term methods .....	43
13. New sterilization acceptors as percent of ster. users .....	10