

Obviously, these bills are ready to go. We should make every effort to consider those and/or other bills. I understand the District of Columbia appropriations bill is ready and perhaps Treasury-Postal Service. The Appropriations Committee is doing its work, and its work is stacking up now on our calendar.

The business before us is exactly how to proceed with the cloture motion filed on the Kennedy bill, which was offered as a second-degree amendment to the Feinstein amendment. I had suggested we would be willing to do it in the stacked sequence today, but I did not ask consent for that. We need to find some way to move forward on that cloture vote.

Rather than waiting until Wednesday, I want us to find a way to have that vote so we can move on to what is to be the outcome of that and whatever follows next.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote occur on the Kennedy health care bill at 12:15 p.m. on Tuesday and the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote on the Kennedy health care bill occur at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday and the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, there is one other option. If we do not get an agreement to handle it sometime tomorrow, we will, of course, handle it in the regular order on Wednesday, either 1 hour after we come in or sometime which the leaders will discuss. I have one more request.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 1 hour of debate on the pending amendment to be equally divided in the usual form and the vote occur on, or in relation to, the amendment at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, will the majority leader be prepared to waive points of order on that particular amendment?

Mr. LOTT. I do not believe I am able to do that, although I do not know of any reason that would be used.

But I think at this point I would not be inclined to waive a point of order.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, until we have been able to clarify that, I will have to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me explain briefly our situation.

Early this year, the majority leader stated we would take up the Patients' Bill of Rights in June. We applauded that commitment. That is really what this fight is all about—maintaining the commitment that was made earlier.

Democrats have been saying we will do everything humanly possible to ensure that the Senate engages in a full, meaningful debate on the central issues of managed care reform:

Whether doctors or HMO bureaucrats determine what tests or treatments are medically necessary;

Whether you or your child can see a qualified specialist;

Whether patients have access to a timely, independent, external review to appeal HMO decisions to deny care;

Whether HMOs should be held accountable for medical decisions to deny or delay care that injure or even kill patients;

Whether an HMO bureaucrat, or your doctor, decides what prescription drugs you need;

Whether you or your family member can participate in a clinical trial for a potentially life-saving new treatment;

Whether all privately insured Americans deserve protection.

The list goes on and on. Those are some of the issues, some of the questions.

We have tried to reach an agreement with the majority to call up the bill separately. All we have asked is that we be guaranteed votes on those central issues. So far, the majority has refused.

What we have done in the last few days is what we vowed we would have to do: We are offering our proposal as amendments on the floor, as is our right under the Senate rules.

In my view, it is also our obligation to bring to the floor of the Senate the issues that matter most to the American people.

While some have suggested there isn't time for this debate, others have stated quite clearly their real reason for refusing: They do not want to vote on these issues.

Why don't they want to cast these votes? Because they are, frankly, on the wrong side of the issues. They do not want to have to defend their position.

They said they want to get beyond the Feinstein amendment. They can. All they have to do is vote on it. The majority wants to accuse us of holding up the Senate, but nothing is stopping any member of the majority from moving to table the Feinstein amendment. They can do that tonight. We could have our vote and move on to another amendment. That is all that is re-

quired: Table the Feinstein amendment if you do not like it.

But the majority appears not to want to table the amendment. They appear to be afraid to have that vote, afraid to let doctors make medical decisions, afraid to admit they are blocking that patient protection. I have never seen anything like the bob-and-weave tactics that have been employed to date to avoid this vote.

So what are they afraid of? What is wrong with doctors making medical decisions? I believe this is gamesmanship at its worst.

Last week we heard several Republican Senators talk about how good their Patients' Bill of Rights is. Then they voted to strip it from the floor.

Now they are offering the Democratic bill—which they tabled just last week so they could avoid an up-or-down vote on the Feinstein amendment—so they can avoid a vote on whether or not to let doctors and other health care professionals determine what is medically necessary.

Every day the majority makes these decisions, every day they avoid these tough votes, someone's child, someone's parent, someone's spouse is being denied medical care prescribed by a doctor because an insurance company accountant is saying it isn't really necessary or that it costs too much.

Let me make one thing very clear. This dispute isn't about the Senate's time. In the time the majority has spent avoiding a single vote on medical necessity, we could have considered the entire Patients' Bill of Rights amendments. They have turned down every offer we have made to address this issue in an efficient manner. This dispute isn't about time, it is about actual votes on actual rights. We insist on having them—both the votes and the rights. Apparently our colleagues on the other side of the aisle want neither.

Up-or-down votes—isn't that what the Senate is here to do, to vote on the issues that matter the most? If and when the majority is willing to vote on these issues, the Senate can move on. But it is our belief that the Senate should not move on until it has dealt properly with one of the most important issues facing virtually every American—their health care.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ASHCROFT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

**SERVICE-LEARNING GOES NATIONAL—LEADING SCHOOLS ARE ANNOUNCED**

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Corporation for National Service recently announced the first winners of the National Service-Learning Leader Schools program, a Presidential initiative to recognize outstanding schools for their achievements in the field of service-learning.

Learn and Serve America, one of the three national service programs of the Corporation for National Service, is sponsoring the Leader Schools initiative. In this, its pilot year, the program is honoring 70 high schools in 41 states and the District of Columbia for thoughtfully and effectively integrating community service into the lives of students. The goals of the program are to promote civic responsibility, improve school and student performance, and strengthen local communities.

Four schools from Massachusetts—Drury High School in North Adams, Hudson High School, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Sharon High School have been leaders in our state on service-learning, and were honored by this designation. I commend them for the important work that they have accomplished in making community service an integral part of school life. These schools are impressive models for Massachusetts and for the nation.

The Leader Schools program is not simply an awards program. The schools being honored today are also making a two year commitment to help other schools include service-learning in their curriculum.

In May 1996, President Clinton announced his intention to identify and honor the schools that have done the best job of encouraging, organizing, and leading the service-learning movement. He said, "We should make service to the community a part of every high school in America and a part of the life of every dedicated citizen in the United States."

Many of us have seen local service-learning programs in action and the inspiring way that students of all ages respond and work together to improve their communities.

The Corporation for National Service also administers AmeriCorps, the domestic Peace Corps that is engaging over 40,000 Americans in intensive, service activities. In addition, it administers the National Senior Service Corps, which is involving nearly half a million Americans age fifty-five and older to share their time and talents to help solve local problems. These three outstanding programs are all achieving great success under the strong leadership of our former colleague in the Senate, Harris Wofford, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

I also commend Carol Kinsley, a member of the Corporation's Board of Directors, for her strong commitment and leadership in the field of service-learning. The dedication of citizens

like Carol are contributing immensely to the success of our national service programs.

I ask unanimous consent that the list of Leader Schools be printed in the RECORD.

These seventy schools were honored in a ceremony held at the Kennedy Center last week. These schools are leaders in education reform, and I commend them for all they are doing so well for our country and its future.

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

**1999 NATIONAL SERVICE-LEARNING LEADER SCHOOLS**

Charles Henderson High School, Troy, AL; Mesa High School, Mesa, AZ; Saguaro High School, Scottsdale, AZ; Community ACTION Academy at Balboa High School, San Francisco, CA; Los Molinos High School, Los Molinos, CA; Pioneer High School, San Jose, CA; Eagle Rock School and Professional Development Center, Estes Park, CO; Grand Junction High School, Grand Junction, CO.

Waterford High School, Waterford, CT; Bell Multicultural High School, Washington, DC; PEAK (Program for Educational Alternatives in Kent County), Dover, DE; Mainland High School, Daytona Beach, FL; Rutherford High School, Panama, FL; South Lake High School, Groveland, FL; Carver High School, Columbus, GA; Konawaena High School, Kealahou, HI; Olomana School, Kailua, HI.

Marion High School, Marion, IA; Shelley High School, Shelley, ID; Harry D. Jacobs High School, Algonquin, IL; PACE High School, Blue Island, IL; West Vigo High School, West Terre Haute, IN; DeSoto High School, DeSoto, KS; Glasco High School, Glasco, KS; Airlie High School, Bossier City, LA.

Drury High School, North Adams, MA; Hudson High School, Hudson, MA; Phillips Academy, Andover, MA; Sharon High School, Sharon, MA; Fairmount-Harford High School, Baltimore, MD; Orono High School, Orono, ME; ACE High School, Stambaugh, MI; Benilde-St. Margaret's School, St. Louis Park, MN; Carver-Scott Educational Cooperative, Chaska, MN.

Bailey Alternative High School, Springfield, MO; McComb High School, McComb, MS; Jamesville High School, Jamesville, NC; Louisburg High School, Louisburg, NC; Southern Wayne High School, Dudley, NC; Westside High School, Omaha, NE; Bernards High School, Bernardsville, NJ; Cape May County Technical School, Cape May Court House, NJ; Fair Lawn High School, Fair Lawn, NJ.

Monmouth County Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, NJ; La Cueva High School, Albuquerque, NM; Scotia-Glenville High School, Scotia, NY; North Olmsted High School, North Olmsted, OH; Steubenville High School, Steubenville, OH; Upper Arlington High School, Upper Arlington, OH; Ponca City Senior High School, Ponca City, OK; Crook County High School, Prineville, OR.

Abington Senior High School, Abington, PA; Conrad Weiser Area High School, Robesonia, PA; Cumberland High School, Cumberland, RI; Pickens Senior High School, Pickens, SC; Spring Valley High School, Columbia, SC; Wren High School, Piedmont, SC; Teen Learning Center, Cleveland, TN.

American Institute for Learning, Austin, TX; M'Lee Brooks, Bryan High School, Bryan, TX; Dixie High School, St. George, UT; Horizonte Instruction and Training Cen-

ter, Salt Lake City, UT; Judge Memorial Catholic High School, Salt Lake City, UT; Brooke Point High School, Stafford, VA.

Thetford Academy, Thetford, VT; Granite Fall High School, Granite Falls, WA; Malcolm Shabazz City High School, Madison, WI; Menasha High School, Menasha, WI; Elkins Mountain School, Elkins, WV; West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, Romney, WV.

**THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE**

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, June 25, 1999, the federal debt stood at \$5,599,474,776,223.74 (Five trillion, five hundred ninety-nine billion, four hundred seventy-four million, seven hundred seventy-six thousand, two hundred twenty-three dollars and seventy-four cents).

One year ago, June 25, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,504,168,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred four billion, one hundred sixty-eight million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 25, 1974, the federal debt stood at \$469,234,000,000 (Four hundred sixty-nine billion, two hundred thirty-four million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,130,240,776,223.74 (Five trillion, one hundred thirty billion, two hundred forty million, seven hundred seventy-six thousand, two hundred twenty-three dollars and seventy-four cents) during the past 25 years.

**MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

**EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED**

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AND THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 42**

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On November 14, 1994, in light of the danger of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction) and of the means of delivering such weapons, using my authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers