

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

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 54 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Allard	Fitzgerald	Nickles
Allen	Frist	Roberts
Bennett	Gramm	Santorum
Bond	Grassley	Sessions
Breaux	Gregg	Shelby
Brownback	Hagel	Smith (NH)
Bunning	Hatch	Smith (OR)
Burns	Helms	Stevens
Campbell	Hutchinson	Thomas
Chafee	Hutchison	Thompson
Craig	Inhofe	Thurmond
Crapo	Kyl	Torricelli
DeWine	Lott	Voinovich
Domenici	Lugar	Warner
Ensign	McConnell	
Enzi	Murkowski	

NAYS—54

Akaka	Dodd	Lieberman
Baucus	Dorgan	Lincoln
Bayh	Durbin	McCain
Biden	Edwards	Mikulski
Bingaman	Feingold	Miller
Boxer	Feinstein	Murray
Byrd	Graham	Nelson (FL)
Cantwell	Harkin	Nelson (NE)
Carnahan	Hollings	Reed
Carper	Inouye	Reid
Cleland	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Clinton	Johnson	Sarbanes
Cochran	Kennedy	Schumer
Collins	Kerry	Snowe
Conrad	Kohl	Specter
Corzine	Landrieu	Stabenow
Daschle	Leahy	Wellstone
Dayton	Levin	Wyden

The motion was rejected.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 151, AS MODIFIED

The amendment (No. 151), as modified, is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 104. CLARITY IN CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.

(a) CONTRIBUTION LIMITS APPLIED ON ELECTION CYCLE BASIS.—Section 315(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) to any candidate and the candidate's authorized political committee during the election cycle with respect to any Federal office which, in the aggregate, exceeds \$4,000.”.

(b) INDIVIDUAL AGGREGATE CONTRIBUTION LIMITS APPLIED ON ELECTION CYCLE BASIS.—Section 315(a)(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(3)), as amended by this Act, is amended to read as follows:

“(3) The aggregate contributions an individual may make—

“(A) to candidates or their authorized political committees for any House election cycle shall not exceed \$30,000; or

“(B) to all political committees for any House election cycle shall not exceed \$35,000. For purposes of this paragraph, if any contribution is made to a candidate for Federal office during a calendar year in the election cycle for the office and no election is held during that calendar year, the contribution shall be treated as made in the first succeeding calendar year in the cycle in which an election for the office is held.”.

(c) INDEXING OF CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.—Section 315(c) of the Federal Election Cam-

paign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking the second and third sentences;

(B) by inserting “(A)” before “At the beginning”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Except as provided in subparagraph

(C), in any calendar year after 2002—

“(i) a limitation established by subsection (a)(1)(A), (b), (d), or (h) shall be increased by the percent difference determined under subparagraph (A);

“(ii) each amount so increased shall remain in effect for the calendar year; and

“(iii) if any amount after adjustment under clause (i) is not a multiple of \$100, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100.

“(C) In the case of limitations under subsections (a)(1)(A) and (h), each amount increased under subparagraph (B) shall remain in effect for the 2-year period beginning on the first day following the date of the last general election in the year preceding the year in which the amount is increased and ending on the date of the next general election.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “means the calendar year 1974” and inserting “means—

“(i) for purposes of subsections (b) and (d), calendar year 1974; and

“(ii) for purposes of subsections (a) and (h), calendar year 2001”.

(d) ELECTION CYCLE DEFINED.—Section 301 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 431), as amended by section 101, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(25) ELECTION CYCLES.—

“(A) ELECTION CYCLE.—The term ‘election cycle’ means, with respect to a candidate, the period beginning on the day after the date of the previous general election for the specific office or seat that the candidate is seeking and ending on the date of the general election for that office or seat.

“(B) HOUSE ELECTION CYCLE.—The term ‘House election cycle’ means, the period of time determined under paragraph (A) for a candidate seeking election to a seat in the House of Representatives.”.

(e) SPECIAL RULES.—Section 315(a) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) if there are more than 2 elections in an election cycle for a specific Federal office, the limitation under paragraph (1)(A) shall be increased by \$2,000, for the number of elections in excess of 2; and

“(B) if a candidate for President or Vice President is prohibited from receiving contributions with respect to the general election by reason of receiving funds under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the limitation under paragraph (1)(A) shall be decreased by \$2,000.”.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (6) of section 315(a) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(6)) is amended to read as follows:

“(6) For purposes of paragraph (9), all elections held in any calendar year for the office of President of the United States (except a general election for such office) shall be considered to be one election.”.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions made after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. _____. TELEVISION MEDIA RATES FOR NATIONAL PARTIES CONDITIONED ON ADHERENCE TO EXISTING COORDINATED SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF TELEVISION MEDIA RATES.—Section 315(b)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315(b)(2)), as amended by this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking “TELEVISION.—The charges” and inserting “TELEVISION.”—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the charges”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—

“(i) RATE CONDITIONED ON VOLUNTARY ADHERENCE TO EXPENDITURE LIMITS.—If the limits on expenditures under section 315(d)(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 are held to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, then no television broadcast station, or provider of cable or satellite television service, shall be required to charge a national committee of a political party the lowest charge of the station described in paragraph (1) after the date of the Supreme Court holding unless the national committee of a political party certifies to the Federal Election Commission that the committee, and each State committee of that political party of each State in which the advertisement is televised, will adhere to the expenditure limits, for the calendar year in which the general election to which the expenditure relates occurs, that would apply under such section as in effect on January 1, 2001.

“(ii) RATE NOT AVAILABLE FOR INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES.—If the limits on expenditures under section 315(d)(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 are held to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, then no television broadcast station, or provider of cable or satellite television service, shall be required to charge a national or State committee of a political party the lowest charge of the station described in paragraph (1) with respect to any independent expenditure (as defined in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971).”.

(b) FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION RULE-MAKING.—Section 315(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) If the limits on expenditures under paragraph (3) are held to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Commission shall prescribe rules to ensure that each national committee of political party that submits a certification under section 315(b)(2)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934, and each State committee of that political party described in such section, complies with such certification.”.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business with Members to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, and the time be considered charged against the 90 minutes provided under the unanimous consent agreement previously adopted. This period will run approximately an hour, while the negotiators work on a potential compromise between the Feinstein and Thompson amendments. We will reserve the last 30 minutes of the 90 minutes for debate on a compromise, if one develops.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, that 30 minutes is to be equally divided between the two sides.

Mr. McCONNELL. Yes.

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

The Senator from Montana is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. BAUCUS pertaining to the introduction of this legislation are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE
LADY BEARS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, while we in the Senate are working hard exploring the mysteries of campaign finance reform, many Americans are enjoying the annual tradition known as "March Madness." In Missouri, we are particularly fixated on "the March to the Arch" where St. Louis is hosting the final four of the Women's NCAA basketball tournament. In the final four are a couple of teams from somewhere in Indiana and Connecticut but in Missouri, we will be cheering for our Southwest Missouri State University Lady Bears. They started out as a low seed, but they are two upset wins away from a national championship. The Lady Bears are coached by Cheryl Burnett who, in her 14 years at SW Missouri, has posted a 274-117 record winning 70 percent of her games.

In recent years, the residents of my home State of Missouri have been privileged to witness many great sports legends, from George Brett and Derrick Thomas in Kansas City to Mark McGuire and Kurt Warner in St. Louis to Springfield's own Payne Stewart. Today I recognize the achievements of the Southwest Missouri State University basketball team and, Jackie Stiles—our newest sports legend.

On March 1 of this year, in front of a sell-out, standing-room-only crowd, Jackie broke the record for most career points scored by a women's basketball player in NCAA Division I, a record that has stood since 1989.

Ms. Stiles is the Nation's leading scorer at 30.7 points per game and the career total is a whopping 3,253 points. Monday night, in Spokane, Washington, Southwest Missouri State rolled over the home team Washington 104 to 87. Jackie Stiles left the game to a standing ovation from 11,000 fans rooting for the opposing team.

Fans in her hometown of Claflin, KS, enjoyed watching her compete in basketball, track, and tennis at the high school level. They watched as she scored more points in the history of Kansas prep sports than any high school basketball player—boys or girls. Her decision to play NCAA Division I basketball at SMS was made after all of the top women's college basketball programs tried to recruit her. Her choice has been applauded time after time over the last 4 years as fans pack into Hammons Student Center to cheer on the Lady Bears team.

Jackie Stiles has led Division I teams in average points per game the past 2 years and was nominated for the prestigious ESPY award, the Naismith Award, and was recently named to both

the Associated Press and the Sports Illustrated Women's All-American First Team. The awards she has earned throughout her career are too numerous to list. Beyond the many honors she has earned we should recognize her for something more important than records and awards. Jackie Stiles has become a role model to the many young people who dream of the kind of achievements she has accomplished. The best thing about this is that she is showing them the way to achieve their goals. First, by being a role model and setting a fine example for young people everywhere. In the words of SMS Lady Bear's head coach Cheryl Burnett, "She really is the kind of role model that an athlete should be . . . Jackie is a tremendous ambassador for women's basketball and athletics in general."

Whether she is breaking records on the court or reading to elementary students, Jackie embodies a spirit of excellence. Second, Jackie Stiles has reached the pinnacle of women's college basketball by combining her talent with more hard work than most can comprehend. She is the product of a small mid-western town and reflects the values you would expect to find in a town of just over 600—hard work, friendliness, dedication, and devotion to family. She has distinguished herself from many sports heroes with her humility which was evident in her recent ESPN interview where she gave credit to the team and the program rather than accepting it for herself. I agree the team deserves a lot of credit, but so does Jackie Stiles.

When Jackie broke her wrist during her sophomore year of high school she did not let it get her down. Instead, she learned to shoot left handed and still averaged 26 points per game. That is also when she began her now-famous 1,000 shots per day practices that kept her in the gym all hours of the day and night. It is that kind of work ethic that builds champions, and that I stand to honor today. She puts her team first and plays unselfishly on the court. When she scored 56 points in a game she gave the credit to her coaches and her teammates, as well as to the enthusiastic fans from Southwest Missouri that have lined up to see her play the last 4 years.

Her team-centered focus on winning games, not personal accolades, sets Jackie Stiles apart. And, finally, it is her focus on being a scholar-athlete, maintaining a high grade point average while dealing with the intense pressures of being in the national spotlight. Thank you, Jackie, for choosing Southwest Missouri State University, and for setting an example for young people everywhere with your hard work and humility. Those are the true things of which champions are made.

I congratulate Coach Burnett, Ms. Stiles, the entire team and University for this great achievement or making it to the Final Four. I plan on attending the game Friday night game in St. Louis to see one of those Indiana teams

dispatched by the Lady Bears. I say to my friends from Indiana, while Indiana may be known for men's basketball, I predict this weekend will make Missouri host to the capital of college women's basketball.

Mr. President, I see no one seeking recognition, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORZINE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF MORNING
BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the hour of morning business be extended until 2:15 and that the half hour for the proponents and opponents of the bill be maintained to follow that.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I understand we are in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

THE UPCOMING BUDGET DEBATE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, we are having a little pause in the subject of campaign finance reform, thankfully. We have been at it for some time. Hopefully, we will be through this week soon. It is a very important issue, but I am anxious, as most of us are, to move on to some of the other issues before us. Probably the most important one is that of the budget.

Each session, of course, is important and vital. It is important for us to have a budget. You can argue about the details of the budget, but the fact is that a budget is more than just a piece of paper with our spending plans on it. The budget is what defines where we are going to go over the next 2 years and into the future. It defines, as well, what our priorities are, which is a very important issue. It causes us to look ahead as to where we ought to be doing things that strengthen America, things that we ought to be doing that help put this economy back in place. Hopefully, we will be working on that budget next week.

The President has put forth a budget. Our Budget Committee will come forth