

We are basically turning our gaze from that and are quite uncritical. The good work that has been done has been done by Senator LEAHY. There are other Senators who care as well, and I appreciate some of the work on human rights conditions, and I appreciate some of the work he has done to slow this down.

Senators, I want it on the record—I will have a better formal statement in writing with much more clear evidence, many more facts and figures—that I believe we are making a profound mistake.

I say to the Ambassador, Anne Patterson, whom I met, I know we don't agree on all things. She is doing a heroic job under very difficult circumstances, but I do not believe this war against drugs has been anything close to a success. We are now making a change in policy that is of great concern to me. I don't want someone to say that nobody talked about this, or that there were no Senators who raised the questions about this change in policy. It is a small part of the overall bill, so I will vote for the bill, but I am absolutely opposed to this change in policy in relation to Colombia.

The administration is going in the wrong direction. I ask the administration to take human rights conditions more seriously.

With all due respect, do not certify that there has been compliance with human rights standards when that is patently not the case. I challenge anyone to go to Colombia and on the basis of 1 day come back here and say the military is doing a good job of protecting people. The people you met there, I am not talking about ELN or FARC, the civil society people, the people everyone here would respect who do the human rights work and economic development work, have nothing to do with the left guerrilla organizations. They are not opposed to the military and police but want their protection. They want to know how it can be that so many of them—innocent people who have had the courage to do this work—are murdered with impunity.

This administration seems to put all of those concerns in parenthesis, and this Senate, in this supplemental appropriations bill, to tell you the truth, is not giving a change in policy the kind of scrutiny and the kind of analysis or thoughtful deliberation we ought to give it. We are making a mistake.

MENTAL HEALTH RALLY

Mr. REID. Will the Senator answer a question?

Mr. WELLSTONE. I would be pleased.

Mr. REID. I was scheduled to appear with the Senator from Minnesota at a public hearing involving mental health. I was not able to be there because of floor duties. Would the Senator be kind enough to indicate what went on at that gathering today?

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the whip. First, we know Senator REID was not at the rally because of his duties in the Senate.

Senator REID from Nevada is a perfect example of someone who has taken his own life story in the most personal, powerful, and eloquent way and given a lot of other people inspiration. Thank you, thank you, thank you for your work.

It was very moving. I don't know what the temperature is out there, but it feels like it is 120. It was on the west side of the Capitol. The estimates were 1,500 or 2,000 people in attendance. There were a lot of people there for well over an hour.

A couple of things happened: First, this is a bill on the House side that now has 224 cosponsors. That is over a majority. That is enough to get a discharge petition. This is the work of MARGE ROUKEMA, Republican, and PATRICK KENNEDY, Democrat.

On the Senate side, the bill has 66 cosponsors. In addition, there are 200 organizations that support it. In addition, the majority of the people are saying end the discrimination. That is what it was about. Do not tell someone whose daughter is struggling with depression, and they are worried she might take her life: You only can have a few days in the hospital and that is it. You can only see a doctor a few times and that is it. Treat the illness like an illness, like any other illness, like a physical illness. End the discrimination.

It was very moving. People came to say end the discrimination. They came also to say it seems everyone is for it except the health insurance industry. Obviously, they are trying to block it. People are saying: We do not want to wait any longer.

My hope is the White House will be very involved in the negotiations. The President has called for full mental health parity. That is very important. We need the help. Last time we passed it on the Senate side and put it in the appropriations bill of Labor, Health, and Human Services, it was blocked in conference. This time, my hope is that we will get a chance to bring it to the floor this month. We have more than enough support. The House must pass it. The White House will weigh in. It may not be 100-percent perfect, but what a difference it will make.

Just to give some context, the people who came from all around the country, came to say the time is now. Just to give some context, I mentioned the New York Times, and the journalist should get a Pulitzer Prize for a three-part, front-page story. I could not bear to read it. It talked about adult care in New York City. Just imagine, in other States as well, people jumping out of windows because they do not get any care. They do not get pharmacological treatment—clients, men and women, adults in urine-stenched clothing day after day because of no adequate staffing; elderly people dying in the heat, in

the United States of America, in the year 2002. We can do better.

You asked me about the rally. Senator DOMENICI just came in, and it was really wonderful. Then we had a vote, so we had to leave. But Nancy Domenici was, what do you say, emceeding it? My own concern is that people drank enough water because it was so hot. But people are determined. People are determined to end the discrimination, to get this legislation passed. It was wonderful. I think it was really important.

They are working very hard today as citizen lobbyists, talking to Members of the House, hoping we will move to this legislation. That is what it is all about.

I see my colleague from New Mexico is here.

Mr. REID. The Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Minnesota are in the Chamber. The Senator from Minnesota was speaking on another subject, and I asked him about the rally that I could not attend today, and he proceeded to tell us.

I want to spread on the record of this Senate the admiration and respect I have for the two Senators, both differing in political philosophies except that on this issue they are marching in lockstep to fruition. Because of their leadership and their advocacy, we are going to have, in this country, mental health care so someone who has a mental illness is going to be treated like someone who has a physical illness. They should be on a par. Because of the leadership of the two Senators, the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from New Mexico, that is going to happen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I did not quite get here in time to ask the distinguished majority whip where we were in terms of the business of the Senate. Might I ask, what is the parliamentary situation? What is pending before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An amendment of the Senator from Arizona was set aside by consent to recur at 2 o'clock.

Mr. DOMENICI. I yield the floor.

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

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

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the bill (S. 1372) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1372) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective houses, that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment, signed by a majority of the conferees on the part of both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The report was printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of May 24, 2002.)

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise in support of the conference report to accompany S. 1372, the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2002.

The Senate passed its version of this legislation on March 14 by unanimous consent. The House passed its version, H.R. 2871, by voice vote on May 1, then amended the Senate version and requested a conference to resolve the differences between the bills. The conference committee met on May 21 and reached agreement on the conference report. The House has now passed the conference report by a vote of 344-78, and it is before the Senate for consideration today.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this conference report. In my view, it is a carefully developed and balanced piece of legislation that makes a number of constructive changes to the Export-Import Bank Act, which is the charter of the Export-Import Bank. Before describing some of those changes, I would like to thank my colleague, Senator BAYH, the chairman of the International Finance Subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee, for his very able leadership in moving forward this important legislation. Senator BAYH took a particular interest in strengthening the adverse economic impact procedures of the Export-Import Bank, which is one of the most significant provisions of this legislation. I would also like to thank Senator HAGEL, the ranking member on the International Finance Subcommittee, who is a strong supporter of the Ex-Im Bank and contributed importantly to the provision of the conference report dealing with market windows. Senator ALLARD also took a strong interest in this bill and sponsored the amendment in the Senate which established an inspector general for the Ex-Im Bank.

In addition, I want to thank Representative OXLEY, chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, Representative LAFALCE, the ranking member, and Representative BEREUTER, chairman of the International Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee, for their strong commitment and leadership in reaching agreement on this conference report.

I believe there is a general recognition by most members of the Congress, on a bipartisan basis, that the Export-Import Bank has an important role to play in U.S. trade policy. Ex-Im Bank financing helps U.S. exporters level the playing field against foreign competitors who benefit from subsidized export financing from their governments. It also gives U.S. negotiators important bargaining leverage in efforts to reach international agreements limiting the use of such subsidized export financing. U.S. exporters are able to compete with great success in international markets on the basis of price and quality. However, when foreign exporters benefit from subsidized financing from their governments, the Ex-Im Bank is needed to help U.S. companies, and the workers they employ, compete on a fair basis.

This conference report makes a number of changes to the charter of the Export-Import Bank that I believe will strengthen the ability of the Ex-Im Bank to carry out its important mission. I would like to describe briefly some of the most important changes.

The conference report extends the authorization of the Export-Import Bank to September 30, 2006. This extension to 2006 is intended to take the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank out of the Presidential election cycle.

When the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank falls in the first year of a President's term, it runs the risk that a new President will be taking office, as occurred last year. In that case, a new administration must struggle not only to put in place a new Chairman of the Ex-Im Bank but also to cope with providing leadership for the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank as well. The conference committee believed that it makes more sense to put the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank in the second year of a President's term to assure that a new Ex-Im Bank Chairman has been put in place and has been on the job with sufficient time to provide leadership for the reauthorization of the Bank.

Tied aid is highly concessional financing provided by one country to another that is linked to the purchase of goods or services from the donor country. The U.S. government has targeted foreign government use of such financing as particularly harmful to U.S. trade interests, and has sought to limit the use of tied aid through negotiations in the OECD. Congress created the Tied Aid Credit Fund in the Ex-Im Bank to demonstrate to other countries that the U.S. would match their efforts to gain sales through the use of tied aid in order to level the playing field for U.S. exporters and to provide leverage to U.S. negotiators seeking to reach agreements to limit the use of tied aid.

The conference report makes a number of significant changes to the Tied Aid Credit Fund of the Export-Import Bank that I believe will strengthen its effectiveness. The charter of the Ex-Im

Bank requires cooperation between the Bank, which administers the Fund, and the Treasury, which leads U.S. negotiating efforts to limit the use of tied aid. Section 9(a) of the conference report directs the Ex-Im Bank and the Treasury Department to develop a set of principles, process, and standards for the operation of the Tied Aid Credit Fund to assure its smooth functioning.

The Ex-Im Bank and the Treasury made an extensive effort last year to develop an agreed set of principles, process, and standards for the operation of the Tied Aid Credit Fund which was submitted to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on July 16, 2001. It is expected that the initial principles, process, and standards for the operation of the Tied Aid Credit Fund required by section 9(a) of the conference report will be those agreed to and submitted by the Ex-Im Bank and the Treasury last year.

In addition, the conference report amends the Ex-Im Bank Act to require that the Tied Aid Credit Fund be administered by the Bank "in consultation with the Secretary (of the Treasury) and in accordance with the principles, process, and standards" developed pursuant to section 9(a) of the conference report. This replaces the language currently in the Ex-Im Bank Act providing that the Ex-Im Bank administer the tied aid credit program "in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations." This current language has been the subject of a dispute between the Ex-Im Bank and the Treasury over whether the language gives the Treasury authority to prevent or overrule a final decision by the Board of the Ex-Im Bank to extend a tied aid credit in a particular case.

The purpose of the conference report in removing this language is to make clear that the Board of the Ex-Im Bank makes the final decisions on extending tied aid credits. Section 9(a) of the conference report explicitly states that once the principles, process, and standards are followed in a given case, "the final case-by-case decisions on the use of the Tied Aid Credit Fund shall be made by the Bank."

The conference report provides that in the extraordinary circumstance in which the President of the United States determines, after consulting with the President of the Ex-Im Bank and the Secretary of the Treasury, that the extension of a tied aid credit would materially impede enforcing compliance with the existing OECD Arrangement restricting the use of tied aid credits and facilitating efforts to negotiate, establish, and enforce new or revised comprehensive international arrangements, then the Bank shall not extend the tied aid credit. However, absent such an extraordinary action by the President, the Ex-Im Bank shall make the final decisions on tied aid credits cases.

Section 10 of the conference report explicitly expands the authority of the Ex-Im Bank to use the Tied Aid Credit Fund to respond to the use of untied aid by foreign governments to promote exports as if it were tied aid. The conference report also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to seek to negotiate an OECD Arrangement restricting the use of untied aid, and to submit a report to the Congress on the success in initiating negotiations.

Section 10 of the conference report also amends section 10(a) of the Ex-Im Bank Act to establish two basic tasks for the Tied Aid Credit Fund. First, the Ex-Im Bank should match foreign export credit agencies when they engage in tied aid outside the confines of the OECD Arrangement and when they exploit loopholes such as untied aid in order to provide the United States with leverage in efforts at the OECD to reduce the overall level of export subsidies. Second, the Ex-Im Bank should support United States exporters when the exporters face foreign competition that is consistent with the OECD Arrangement on tied aid credits but which places United States exporters at a competitive disadvantage. The conference report also amends section 10(b)(2) of the Ex-Im Bank Act to require that the Ex-Im Bank administer the Tied Aid Credit Fund in accordance with these purposes.

Section 10 of the conference report also addresses the important issue of market windows. Market windows are government-sponsored enterprises (for example, government owned or directed financial institutions) which provide export financing at below market rates. However, the foreign governments—notably Germany and Canada—which support them claim that these enterprises are not official export credit agencies, and thus not subject to the disciplines of the OECD Arrangement. Currently, two government entities operate very active market windows. They are the German market window KfW and the Canadian market window, the Export Development Corporation, EDC. The result is that these foreign market windows can provide subsidized export financing outside the OECD Arrangement and give their exporters a competitive advantage over U.S. exporters. Also, because these foreign market windows are not subject to the OECD disciplines, there is often a transparency problem—it is difficult to find out the terms of the financing they provide.

The Ex-Im Bank Act currently authorizes the Ex-Im Bank to:

Provide guarantees, insurance, and extensions of credit at rates and on terms and other conditions which are fully competitive with the Government-supported rates and terms and other conditions available for the financing of exports of goods and services from the principal countries whose exporters compete with the United States.

Since market windows are government-supported entities, the Ex-Im Bank views its current statute as pro-

viding Ex-Im Bank authority to match market windows financing. The conference committee agreed with that view. However, the conference committee believed it would be helpful to make this authority explicit so as to remove any question about Ex-Im Bank's authority and also to send a message to the foreign market windows of U.S. concern about their operations.

As a result, the conference report contains two provisions which address market windows. The first provision directs the executive branch to seek increased transparency over the activities of market windows in the OECD Export Credit Arrangement. If it is determined that market windows are disadvantaging U.S. exporters, the U.S. would be directed to seek negotiations in the OECD for multilateral disciplines and transparency for market windows.

The second provision authorizes the Ex-Im Bank to provide financing on terms and conditions that are inconsistent with those permitted under the OECD Export Credit Arrangement to match financing terms and conditions that are being offered by market windows if such matching advances negotiations for multilateral disciplines and transparency within the OECD, or when market windows financing is being offered on terms that are more favorable than available from private financial markets. Ex-Im Bank could also match market window financing when the market window refuses to provide sufficient transparency to permit the Ex-Im Bank to determine the terms and conditions of the market window financing. The conference committee understood that Ex-Im Bank has the authority to match market windows financing that is consistent with the terms of the OECD arrangement.

In addition, the conference committee held the view that increased information was needed on the activities of foreign market windows. As a result, the conference report specifies that the Bank's annual report to Congress on export credit competition should include information on export financing available to foreign competitors through market windows.

The conference committee believed that it was very important to make clear that the Ex-Im Bank has the authority to match market windows financing in order to allow U.S. exporters to compete on a level playing field, and to direct the executive branch to seek negotiations in the OECD for multilateral disciplines and transparency for market windows financing.

Section 10 of the conference report also makes significant changes to section 2(e) of the Ex-Im Bank Act. Section 2(e) prohibits the Ex-Im Bank from making a loan or loan guarantee to expand production of a commodity for export by another country if the Ex-Im Bank determines that the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets or the resulting produc-

tion capacity is expected to compete with U.S. production of the same commodity, and the Bank determines that the loan will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the commodity.

The conference report amends section 2(e) to prohibit the Ex-Im Bank from providing any loan or loan guarantee to an entity for the resulting production of substantially the same product that is the subject of a countervailing duty or antidumping order under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, or a determination under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 that an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

The conference report also requires the Ex-Im Bank to establish procedures regarding loans or loan guarantees provided to an entity that is subject to a preliminary determination of a reasonable indication of material injury to an industry under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930. The procedure shall help to ensure that these loans and loan guarantees are not likely to result in a significant increase in imports of substantially the same product covered by the preliminary determination and are not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry. In addition, in making any determination under section 2(e) that a loan or guarantee will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers, the conference report requires the Ex-Im Bank to consider investigations under title II of the Trade Act of 1974 that have been initiated at the request of the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee. The conference report also requires the Ex-Im Bank to establish procedures to provide a public comment period with regard to loans or loan guarantees reviewed pursuant to those provisions.

The Ex-Im Bank Act currently requires that:

The Bank shall make available, from the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority available to it, an amount to finance exports directly by small business concerns which shall not be less than 10 percent of such authority for each fiscal year.

The conference report increases the requirement to 20 percent.

According to the Ex-Im Bank, in fiscal year 2000 small business comprised 18 percent of the total value of all Ex-Im Bank financing authorizations and 86 percent of all transactions supported by Ex-Im Bank. In fiscal year 1998 these numbers were 21 percent and 85 percent respectively.

The conference committee believed that the requirement for Ex-Im Bank small business financing could reasonably be raised to a level of 20 percent without causing disruption to Ex-Im Bank's lending programs, Ex-Im Bank remains free to go above this level, as

it has in the past, but the conference committee was concerned that requiring a higher level could have the unwanted effect of tying up available Ex-Im Bank resources if the Ex-Im Bank could not achieve higher levels of small business financing in a given year. The conference report also requires the Ex-Im Bank to conduct outreach to socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned by women, and small business concerns employing fewer than 100 employees.

The conference report also makes a number of other significant changes to the Ex-Im Bank Act. It establishes an inspector general for the Export-Import Bank. It makes clear that the Ex-Im Bank's objective in authorizing loans, guarantees, insurance, and credits shall be to contribute to maintaining or increasing employment of United States workers. It increases the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority for the Bank to \$100 billion by 2006. The conference report also requires the Ex-Im Bank to submit its annual competitiveness report to Congress by June 30 of each year in order to ensure its availability for oversight, and requires that the competitiveness report contain an estimate of the annual amount of export financing available from other foreign government and foreign government-related agencies.

The conference report to accompany S. 1372, the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2002, makes a number of significant changes to the charter of the Ex-Im Bank that I believe will greatly strengthen the Ex-Im Bank's effectiveness as a tool to help U.S. exporters and the workers they employ to level the playing field of competition in international trade, and strengthen the ability of U.S. negotiators to achieve meaningful international agreements to limit the use of export subsidies. Taken together, these changes represent a major enhancement of the Ex-Im Bank charter. I strongly urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my support for the conference agreement on the charter reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance, I have worked with my colleagues to craft a bill that creates a level playing field for all U.S. companies. The conference agreement includes a number of important provisions that will help make the Bank more competitive with other export credit agencies.

Although the Ex-Im Bank has played an important role in increasing our country's exports, there have been a few instances in which the Bank has lent its support to exports that have helped foreign companies who are engaged in dumping products into our domestic market. For this reason, I included a provision in the conference

agreement that would prohibit the extension of a loan or guarantee to any entity subject to a determination of injury under section 201 by the International Trade Commission, ITC or subject to a countervailing duty or anti-dumping order. Action by the President is not necessary. Additionally, it would required a heightened level of scrutiny and comment period for transactions where a preliminary injury determination exists.

Since its creation in 1934, the Export Import Bank of America has contributed greatly to the welfare and well-being of America's economy. I hope that we will allow the Bank to continue its function, and I encourage my colleagues to support reauthorization of this important organization.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to commend the conferees to the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization, S. 1372, and particularly Senators BAYH and DODD, for preserving language that helps protect the U.S. steel industry from illegal dumping.

By facilitating foreign purchases of U.S. goods and services that might not otherwise be possible, the Bank helps promote economic growth at home and abroad. Since its creation in 1934, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, has helped several Illinois companies, such as Caterpillar and Motorola, finance exports to foreign countries. However, there have been some instances in which the Ex-Im Bank has lent support to foreign companies that have engaged in dumping products, including steel, into U.S. markets. Such support is inconsistent with our desire for a strong domestic steel industry and our belief in a level playing field for international commerce.

The reauthorization legislation that passed the Senate today requires significantly increased scrutiny of transactions that could adversely impact domestic industries. Furthermore, it prohibits the extension of a loan or guarantee to any company or country subject to a determination of injury under Section 201 by the International Trade Commission (ITC) or subject to a countervailing duty or anti-dumping order. This is a significant step forward and I am pleased to have aided in this effort.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the conference report be adopted, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this be printed in the RECORD, without any intervening action or debate.

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3635

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the hour of 2 o'clock has arrived; is that true?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, is it true that the 5 minutes of time that has been allocated to both sides is running at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be charged equally against both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be done.

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

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, is it time for the vote to occur?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is time for the vote on the motion to table.

Mr. REID. Have the yeas and nays been ordered on that motion to table?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have not.

Mr. REID. Senator MCCAIN asked that there be a rollcall vote on that, so I ask there be a rollcall vote.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 137 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Akaka	Cantwell	DeWine
Baucus	Carnahan	Dodd
Biden	Carper	Domenici
Bond	Chafee	Dorgan
Boxer	Cleland	Durbin
Breaux	Clinton	Edwards
Burns	Cochran	Feinstein
Byrd	Collins	Graham
Campbell	Corzine	Gregg