

Whereas as the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Boorda commanded the foremost Navy in the World;

Whereas Admiral Boorda's career in the Navy reflected his lifelong dedication to the United States and to the principles he held dear—duty, honor, and commitment;

Whereas Admiral Boorda is the only member of the Navy ever to rise from the lowest enlisted grade to the position of Chief of Naval Operations, and his rise gave him a full and unique perspective on the opportunities and obligations of command;

Whereas this perspective instilled in Admiral Boorda an unwavering concern for the members of the Navy and their families;

Whereas as Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces in Southern Europe, Admiral Boorda ordered the first offensive use of deadly force in the history of NATO, an air strike in February 1994 against four Bosnian Serb aircraft flying in violation of a United Nations ban on such flights;

Whereas Admiral Boorda was a visionary in naval strategy who recognized that circumstances in the post-Cold War era made necessary a strategy that retained a forward presence for the Navy even as it recognized that future Navy operations would most likely occur in the littoral zones of the world;

Whereas this strategy, which Admiral Boorda called "Forward . . . From the Sea", will serve as the basis for Navy strategy well into the 21st century;

Whereas Admiral Boorda was a visionary in naval technology who spearheaded programs for the development of the arsenal ship, the new attack submarine, theater ballistic missile defense, and cooperative engagement capabilities;

Whereas these programs, and many others spearheaded by Admiral Boorda, put the Navy on the cutting edge of technology and did so in an efficient, affordable, flexible manner;

Whereas Admiral Boorda recognized the need for the Navy to develop a strategy for utilizing emerging technology effectively and developed in response to that need the plan known as "20/20 Vision", a long-range plan for the acquisition and utilization of technology in the future in order to achieve the strategic objectives of the United States; and

Whereas it is fitting that Admiral Boorda be remembered as he described Admiral Arleigh Burke when saying that ". . . he defined what it means to be a naval officer: relentless in combat, resourceful in command, and revered by his crews . . . He was, indeed, a sailor's sailor." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors Admiral Jeremy M. "Mike" Boorda for a career that included extraordinary contributions to the defense of the United States and a singular commitment to the members of the Navy and thereby exemplified all the best qualities in an officer in the United States Navy.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREE-
MENT—SENATE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 57

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I understand that in a minute or so we are going to go in recess. We will be in recess until 2:15 this afternoon. We would have been functioning on the floor here until 12:30 but for the Boorda funeral, and then been in recess from 12:30 to

2:15. So what we are going to do is go in recess now. I ask unanimous consent that when we go in recess at 10:30, that we reconvene at 2:15 p.m. this afternoon.

We had already had unanimous consent that the time we would be in recess to go to policy meetings would be charged against the resolution. I ask that 1 additional hour be added to that time, charged against the resolution. That means that half of the time we are out for the Boorda funeral will be charged to Senate business, half will be left on the resolution, and that will be equally divided.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, we have agreed to this on this side. I have checked with our leader. I think this is the proper way to proceed.

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

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 10:29 a.m., the Senate recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SNOWE).

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET

The Senate continued with the consideration of the concurrent resolution. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. EXON. I thank the Chair.

Madam President, suffice it to say, we are now ready for business. If there is any Senator who wishes to offer an amendment, this is an opportune time to do it.

The basic situation is this: We have approximately 4 hours left under the agreement. That is 2 hours on each side. We have a large number of amendments still outstanding and Senators have not indicated to either manager of the bill whether the amendments are actually going to be offered or not.

I suppose the question is being asked, "Well, when are we going to start voting?" As of now, the time will run out on the resolution sometime between 6 o'clock and 6:30. I suggest we could not start voting before that time, unless time is yielded back. But my experience has been that normally time is not yielded back. At the end, we have Senators clamoring for time and, yet, the time will have run.

So it appears now, unless time is yielded back, that we could not possibly start voting any earlier than 6, probably sometime after that. There is an event scheduled tonight that is absolutely going to prevent us from being here and holding rollcall votes, I would think, much after 6 o'clock. So I think it is safe to say we should get over here and get our work done. Maybe we can get one or two rollcall votes in before we adjourn for the day, but certainly that is not assured.

It appears to me now, that we are looking at not more than one or two rollcall votes—if that, and a whole series of individual rollcall votes, maybe 20 to 40, somewhere in that neighborhood, are a possibility for tomorrow and the days and hours that follow. When Senator DOMENICI comes to the floor—and I think he will be here shortly—he may have some additional information because he will be calling the shots.

So, once again, in the absence of anyone offering an amendment or seeking recognition at this time, I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the time to be charged equally to each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. KYL. Thank you, Madam President.

AMENDMENT NO. 3996, AS MODIFIED

Mr. KYL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment No. 3996 be modified, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3996), as modified, is as follows:

On page 4, line 10, decrease the amount by \$90,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, decrease the amount by \$85,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, decrease the amount by \$174,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$85,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by \$174,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 31, line 17, decrease the amount by \$90,000,000.

On page 31, line 18, decrease the amount by \$85,000,000.

On page 31, line 24, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 31, line 25, decrease the amount by \$174,000,000.

On page 32, line 6, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 32, line 7, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 32, line 13, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 32, line 14, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 52, line 24, decrease the amount by \$90,000,000.

On page 52, line 25, decrease the amount by \$85,000,000.

On page 53, line 2, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 53, line 3, decrease the amount by \$174,000,000.

On page 53, line 5, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 53, line 6, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 53, line 8, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

On page 53, line 9, decrease the amount by \$181,000,000.

Mr. KYL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that the quorum time be charged to each side equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. I ask unanimous consent to have 2 minutes to speak as in morning business on a bill I am introducing.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Marty Gensler be permitted privileges of the floor for the duration of the debate.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. WELLSTONE, pertaining to the introduction of S. 1786, are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. WELLSTONE. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. EXON. Madam President, I amend the request for the quorum call with the proviso that the time be charged equally to both sides.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

The Senate continued with the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I thought since we are in a quorum call I might just briefly summarize since time is being charged to both sides—and this will be charged to our side—several amendments that I have introduced just to focus colleagues' attention on those amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield time?

Mr. EXON. How much time does the Senator from Minnesota need?

Mr. WELLSTONE. Five minutes.

Mr. EXON. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 3985

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I actually laid down these amendments on Friday. But I thought since we have a quorum call and time is being charged to both sides—this charged to our side—I want to focus attention on several of the amendments that I laid down Friday. One of those amendments which was a leadership amendment—and I compliment the Chair for her very, very important work dealing with higher education—was an amendment that I introduced as a sense of a Senate that any tax cuts beyond tax credits for children and families ought to go for an annual up to \$10,000 deduction that families can take to help pay for the cost of higher education, and that would include tuition, and also the interest that families find themselves paying on the debt.

That interest is extremely important because now, unfortunately, as opposed to at least when I went to school, about 80 percent of the financial aid packages are now loans as opposed to grants. It used to be quite different. It has flip-flopped in the last 15 years, or so. I hope that this money will go to higher education making it more affordable for families, or it has to go to deficit reduction.

I hope that this amendment really will receive strong bipartisan support. I laid the amendment down as an education Senator. Most of my adult life has been devoted to education. I laid this amendment down as a leadership amendment for my party. But, frankly, I think this is an amendment that is important to the Democrats and Republicans alike. Since we are going to have a rapid succession of votes on lots of amendments, I just wanted one more time to focus attention on this amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 3987

The second amendment that I might talk about very briefly was an amendment that I introduced at the beginning of 104th Congress and, frankly, I regret that it was passed finally on a voice vote. It just simply said that the Senate was taking the position that we would not pass any legislation that would create more hunger or homelessness among children. I actually lost on the vote on that amendment twice, and then it was passed by a voice vote. But given some of the budget proposals and given some of the, I think, fairly rigorous independent studies that have taken place suggesting that as a matter of fact we are in part taking some actions that will create more poverty among children, this time around I want to get a recorded vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 3986

A third amendment I introduced, which is one that the Senator from Delaware has actually taken the lead

on, just simply said that we ought to make a commitment that we will provide the full funding called for in the community police program—the COPS Program.

I have to say to you, Madam President, that I have never received more positive reports with any Federal program in Minnesota than the COPS Program. A one-page form filled out by COPS going to Washington with money coming directly back to police chiefs and sheriffs used for really fine proactive preventive, important—not feel-good law enforcement—a real focus on domestic violence, a real focus on some of the neighborhoods most ravished by violence in our cities, and a real focus on youth, on some of the kids that are in the most trouble, not exclusive just to cities but in rural communities as well. So I hope that there will be very, very strong support for that.

AMENDMENT NO. 3989

And then finally one other amendment that I want to talk about very briefly—one that my colleagues are probably less familiar with but I think it is an important amendment. And again, the Chair has taken real leadership on this. This issue has become unfortunately a more important issue in this country, and this issue deals with the central importance of our taking the steps that we need to take as a nation to reduce violence in homes.

This amendment says that in the welfare reform we do we must allow States to take into account the special circumstances of a mother and her children who have been in homes where there has been violence; who have been battered. In other words, one size does not fit all. And my fear is that, if we are not careful, what we are going to do in the welfare reform area is we are going to be essentially saying to a mother that you have to work, and if you do not work that is it, without taking into account what has happened to her.

Remember. It took Monica Seles 2 years to play tennis again after what happened to her. What is going to happen is we are going to force some of the women and children back into very dangerous homes? We have to take into account these circumstances. There have been several studies. The Taylor Institute came out with a study suggesting that a shockingly high percentage of welfare mothers in welfare to workfare programs right now have had to deal with this violence. So we must take that into account in the welfare reform area.

I have used up my time. I yield the floor.

Mr. BIDEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

AMENDMENT NO. 3985

Mr. BIDEN. I ask unanimous consent that I be able to proceed for up to 5 minutes on an amendment No. 3985.

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