

money they will get for these purposes from the Federal Government.

Is that a real problem? Let me just share with you this information.

Because there are no 1996 commitments for key Federal education programs, Boston is proceeding to budget on a worst-case scenario, because they have to. Why? Because Boston must pay all teachers who have a contract for next year unless a teacher has been notified he or she is being laid off by May 15. So the school system has to plan for the worst, and send out the layoff notices.

What does that do for morale in the schools? What does that do for the capacity to build education reform programs and other areas where we have been making some progress in Massachusetts and other States?

The truth is that in school district after school district, people are left, by virtue of this game that is being played, making worst-case plans and not being able to implement the full measure of the reforms for which most of us have fought very hard over the last few years.

Goals 2000 is an example of those reforms. The Republicans are cutting Goals 2000 money. Why? Goals 2000 money is used to help teachers get the ongoing education and the ongoing training necessary to help them deal with reform, to produce reform, to teach better, to be state-of-the-art teachers and, hopefully, transition our kids successfully into the modern, complex workplace of the future.

Mr. President, all you have to do is look at the statistics on reading in America. If one does so, it is then impossible to answer why we are making these kinds of reductions.

Only one-third of the kids in the United States of America last year who graduated from high school, graduated with a passable—passable—reading level. Out of 2½ million kids who graduated from high school, fully two-thirds were below a basic high school reading level.

Out of 2½ million kids who graduated from high school in America, only 100,000 had a world-class reading level. And what are we doing at the Federal level? We are going to pull back from the incentives we can offer for providing an adequate education for our kids.

Mr. President, every one of these efforts, frankly, is critical. Title I money enables schools to provide additional training in math and in reading and also provides technology resources and assistance to parents of at-risk students in order to help those students learn to read and write adequately.

I can introduce you to one Boston student who started as a below-average elementary student, but after completing the title I program, this student went on to become his high school's class president and is currently enrolled at MIT in Cambridge.

There are, thank God, thousands of other similar examples. I know stu-

dents who were having great difficulty with math or with reading who, only because of the extra attention they were able to get, were able to go on in the mainstream, attend college, graduate and secure a career, and, in some cases, proceed to an even higher level of education.

It is incomprehensible, Mr. President, that in 1996, out of our Nation's \$1.6 trillion budget, when we know that there are wiser offsets, we are being asked to reduce the safety in our schools, the quality of our education, and the access by kids to additional training and assistance, and to make it impossible for our children to receive the highest level of teaching. My colleagues supporting this amendment and I believe that all of these things are being sacrificed needlessly.

I might add that, given the new recognition in recent months of the problems in the American workplace, it is even more puzzling that our friends on the other side of the aisle would find some virtue in trying to balance the budget by giving a tax cut to the wealthy while simultaneously taking away help for kids to go to school in the poor communities of this country.

It is ironic. Patrick Buchanan and the Republican Party have been experiencing a certain awakening with respect to some of those things that many of us have been fighting for in the Senate for a long time—the problem of people raising their wages in this modern economy, the problem of people holding on to the jobs that they have or getting the jobs they want to have, all of which in today's world depends more and more on the linkage of technology and skill and training to a particular job opportunity.

What is the rationale, in the face of that clear connection, for reducing our commitment to those kinds of efforts, particularly where each of those efforts has been proven to be competent, valuable, and productive?

It is not as if our colleagues are coming to the floor of the Senate and saying, "Look, here's this program. It is a terrible program. It doesn't do anything. The kids aren't learning. We have had 10 years of wasted money. Nobody seems to be able to get ahead." That is not the evidence. I hear no one making that claim. Instead, they are saying, "Our eyes are closed. Our minds are made up. We have to cut these programs regardless."

The evidence is that every single one of these efforts has made a difference in the lives of children, in the schools they attend, and in the communities where they live. And that is what makes up the fabric of this country. And that is what produces the real values of this Nation.

Mr. President, if we are going to hear lectures about values, it should be clear that the vote we will have on this education amendment will be a vote about values. If you care about values, you are not going to strip money from children who are trying to mainstream

in a school in an inner city that is struggling to obtain adequate resources. You are not going to take that away from them in order to give some larger tax break to people who have seen the stock market go up 43 percent in the last year.

So, I respectfully say to my colleagues that this is one of the most important amendments the Senate will consider this year, and the vote we will cast on it will be one of the most important votes we have an opportunity to cast in the Senate this year, because this really is a vote about where we want this country to go and what kind of people we are going to be. No one has made up the statistics or the studies which document the linkage of early intervention, of structure, of quality reading and math and science education to the ability of students to achieve their maximum potential.

I hope that tomorrow or the next day, whenever we vote on this measure, we will articulate to the Nation our sense of the proper values in this country and of the proper priorities in this budget.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

#### AMENDMENTS NOS. 3468 AND 3469, EN BLOC

(Purpose: To appropriate \$2.8 million to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for upper basin water storage in order to prevent flooding on its land in the Devils Lake Basin in North Dakota, which funds are designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985)

(Purpose: To appropriate \$10 million to the Economic Development Administration for assistance to prevent flooding in the North Dakota's Devils Lake Basin, which funds are designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985)

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I send two amendments to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent to set aside the Daschle amendment?

Mr. DORGAN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And consider these amendments en bloc?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment and that these two amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], for himself and Mr. CONRAD, proposes en bloc amendments numbered 3468 and 3469.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendments be considered as read.

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

The amendments are as follows:

## AMENDMENT NO. 3468

On page 740, line 6, strike "\$32,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,800,000".

On page 740, line 8 after the word "nature" add a comma and insert "and to protect natural resources in the Devils Lake Basin in North Dakota".

## AMENDMENT NO. 3469

On page 734, after the comma at the end of line 22, insert the following, "and in the Devils Lake Basin in North Dakota".

On page 734, line 23, strike "\$15,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000,000".

On page 735, line 1, strike "\$1,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I know the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is in the Chamber and he has worked with us on these two en bloc amendments, as has Senator BYRD and other members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

These two amendments very simply say that we would provide some resources to the Fish and Wildlife Service for some upper basin water storage in an area where there is flooding, rather severe flooding that is causing substantial difficulties in the Devils Lake Basin, and the second amendment provides \$10 million from EDA to the State to be an administering agency to deal with the same contingency plans with respect to this flooding.

We have worked extensively with the Appropriations Committee. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] has been most cooperative, as have Senator BYRD and other members of the committee. I hope, without taking more of the Senate's time, the Senate will act favorably on these two amendments. I offer them on behalf of myself and my colleague, Senator CONRAD, who has joined me in working on these two amendments with the Senate Appropriations Committee.

These amendments address disaster and hazard mitigation assistance for the Devils Lake Basin in North Dakota. We believe the situation in North Dakota is unique. Unlike most disasters, the one in Devils Lake is predictable and preventable. Under our amendments, emergency funds will be provided to Devils Lake through three Federal agencies: the Economic Development Administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and HUD through its Community and Development Block Grant Program. With the adoption of these three amendments, we can go a long way toward preventing a flooding disaster in the Devils Lake Basin. And by acting now, rather than waiting for the disaster to occur, we can save millions of Federal dollars over the long term.

Devils Lake is a 3,810-square-mile closed basin. Water from surrounding land and tributaries flows into the lake where it remains because there is no outlet. As a consequence, rising lake levels pose a serious and immediate threat to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe and to the health and economic welfare of the many families and businesses located in the Devils Lake Basin.

After last year's flood, an Inter-agency Task Force on the Devils Lake Basin was established to study the problems in the basin and to develop coordinated strategies to address immediate threats and long range solutions to the basin's problems. It was headed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and composed of Federal, State and local officials as well as interested citizens. Simultaneously, the Corps of Engineers was developing a flooding contingency plan for the Devils Lake region. Both the Interagency Task Force report and the corps' contingency plan were made available to the North Dakota officials and the public in mid-February.

The corps' contingency plan clearly maps out hazard mitigation efforts that need to be undertaken when Devils Lake rises by 1-foot increments beginning at 1,436.5 feet. The National Weather Service forecast issued on March 1 projects Devils Lake to rise to between 1,437.5 and 1,438 feet in June or July. To put the lake level rise in perspective, total inflow to Devils Lake for the 2-year period between 1993-95 accounts for approximately 24 percent of all inflow to the lake over the last 45 years, 1950 through May 31, 1995.

The unanticipated rise in the lake over the past 2-3 years is the reason Senator CONRAD and I are offering these amendments today. Devils Lake has been a presidentially declared disaster each of the past 3 years. We have the opportunity today to prevent that from happening this year, and we ask for your support. If we do not proceed immediately to undertake the project outlined in the corps' plan, it could cost the Federal Government as much as \$50 million more after the flood occurs.

Three major areas have been identified by FEMA and the Corps of Engineers to mitigate a flooding disaster in the Devils Lake Basin. I would like to explain each of the three courses of action and their importance to the citizens of the Devils Lake Basin.

## 1. STORAGE OF WATER IN THE UPPER BASIN

As mentioned above, Devils Lake is a closed basin. There is no natural outlet and water continues to flow into the lake raising the overall lake level. The upper basin storage project recommended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] has recommended that 100,000 acre-feet of water be stored on upper basin lands as part of a comprehensive strategy to deal with the unprecedented rise in water levels in Devils Lake, thereby preventing a significant amount of water from reaching the lake. The corps has identified several sites available for storing water in the upper basin on both private and public property. The proposed projects would entail developing small storage sites such as potholes, swales, existing or new wetlands and diverting water to other smaller lakes not in danger of flooding to mitigate the continued rise and inevitable flooding of Devils Lake.

The Economic Development Agency has assured us it has the authority to

devote resources to the water storage project on private lands in the upper basin. It is our intent that the State be the administering agency for an EDA grant and that the customary Federal-State match be applied for projects carried out by local districts.

The public storage project is to be undertaken on Fish and Wildlife Service land and they have assured us they have the capability to undertake the mitigation work outlined in the corps' plan immediately upon receipt of the funding provided in these amendments. When these two upper basin storage projects are completed, they will have a major impact on holding back water from Devils Lake and preventing more extensive flooding.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this modest investment which saves Federal dollars in the future.

## 2. ROAD RAISES

The largest damage category to the Devils Lake region is the area of transportation. Due to the lake's continual rise over the past several years, many roads are in peril of being flooded while others have already been abandoned. The Devils Lake road system is vital to the continued survival of the residents and businesses in the area who rely on these roads for all their transportation needs.

Key public services, particularly in terms of public health and safety, such as emergency services, police, fire, ambulance, patient access, school buses, commuter access to name a few would be literally cut off if flooding occurs. As an example, data furnished by Mercy Hospital and the Lake Region Clinic in Devils Lake show over 7,900 patients requiring medical assistance come from communities that rely on public roads which would be impassible when flooding occurs. Likewise, businesses in the area would be devastated without access to supplies, deliveries and customers.

As a further demonstration of the critical need to keep the public roads passable, one highway, Highway 20, averages 4,000 vehicles per day. In addition, the main access road to the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation, with a population of 3,588, is in danger of flooding. If we fail to act now, most services to the reservation could be cut off, posing a critical threat to the health and safety of the residents on the reservation.

To prevent the crippling of transportation within the community, our amendment will provide funding to move forward with the contingency plan's specific recommendations for road raises. These road raises are the life blood of the Devils Lake community's economic welfare and stability. Construction must commence immediately before flooding makes it impractical and the cost prohibitive. It is our intent that only those road projects outlined by the Corps of Engineers in its contingency plan will be undertaken with the money provided in these amendments. Once again, the

Economic Development Administration has assured us it has the authority to provide assistance for road raises under their emergency grant program. It is our intention that the State be the administering authority for these funds and that the customary Federal-State cost share be applied for projects carried out by local governments.

It was our intention to offer a third amendment to assist with relocation efforts through the community and development block grant. However, firm numbers on the costs of relocation will not be available until later this month. Therefore, we intend to enter into a colloquy with Senators HATFIELD, BYRD, BOND, and MIKULSKI to make it clear that North Dakota, should it apply for funding under the \$100,000,000 being made available in this bill for the Community Development Block Grant Program, will be able to receive relocation assistance, if the President concurs that North Dakota should be designated as eligible for emergency disaster assistance.

Even though we are not seeking additional funding for relocation assistance in this bill, I would like to take a moment to detail North Dakota's relocation problems.

The contingency plan identifies the number of dwellings within the expanded flood plain that are in imminent danger of being destroyed when the lake reaches levels between 1,435 to 1,440 feet elevation. Since the lake is currently at an elevation level of 1,435.2, and is predicted to rise to a level of 1,438 this spring, flooding of many of these dwellings is all but certain.

The total number of individual dwellings identified in the contingency plan which are in danger of flooding consists of 148 homes and 4 apartment buildings totaling 90 units—a very significant number of structures in a small city of 7,958 people.

The city of Devils Lake provides retail services to approximately 77,000 individuals in a radius of 60 miles, including 10,600 native Americans. A survey conducted by the North Central Planning Council of Devils Lake estimates that over 1,600 jobs would be lost if flooding is allowed to occur. The overall economic impact of such a loss of employment in a small rural community, coupled with loss of homes, could devastate the region to such an extent that it may never fully recover.

People rely on the stability of the community for jobs and services. Flooding to this area could result in residents being forced to give up their hard earned way of life and relocate to areas outside of Devils Lake. This is simply not fair to hard working people who have built a stable community that is being assaulted by nature. Our amendment can prevent total dislocation from occurring. By providing relocation assistance through the community development block grant, we can begin moving residents and businesses from the flood plain to safer areas

within the community. Relocations efforts will help ensure the continued economic viability of Devils Lake and save the Federal Government millions of dollars in the process.

Senator CONRAD and I ask for your support for these two amendments. Working together, we can prevent an imminent flooding disaster from occurring thereby saving the good people of Devils Lake, and saving the Federal Government needless and more costly expenditures. The stability and economic future of the Devils Lake Basin rests with this body.

In closing, there are many people I want to thank for their efforts in working with us to formulate these amendments. First, I would like to thank Senators BYRD and HATFIELD and their remarkable staffs for their support and invaluable assistance. I am especially grateful to Jim English for his vigilance and help throughout the process, and to Keith Kennedy for his support. I am also indebted to Senator MIKULSKI and Senator HOLLINGS and their staffs without whose efforts, we would not be offering these amendments today. Particular thanks go to Scott Gudes, Sue Massica, Sally Chadburn, Carrie Apostolou, Scott Corwin, and Bruce Evans. Finally, I want to thank all the Federal agencies that provided us good counsel and advice in a timely and professional manner—the Economic Development Administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service, HUD and FEMA, as well as the many State and local officials and community leaders who helped in this endeavor. We are most grateful for their invaluable assistance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair and I thank my colleague, Senator DORGAN. I rise today to join him in offering these amendments to cope with an emergency situation that exists in our State. In the last 2 years, Devils Lake has risen by 13 feet. It is now at a 120-year high. The National Weather Service has just informed us, on the first of this month, that they anticipate the lake will rise another 2½ or 3 feet this year. This is a tragedy and a disaster of staggering proportions. The lake has doubled in surface area in the last 2 years. It is threatening communities. It is threatening farmland. It is threatening roads. It is an economic catastrophe in this part of North Dakota.

We have worked together with FEMA, with the Corps of Engineers, and other relevant Federal agencies to develop a strategy and plan to cope with this crisis. Last week we asked the Appropriations Committee to give special consideration, in light of the new forecast which was just out as to the lake level rises that we could expect this year, to respond on an emergency basis.

The Appropriations Committee has responded, and I want to thank personally the chairman of the committee, Senator HATFIELD, for his prompt and

sensitive response. I also thank Senator BYRD for his assistance. Because, without their help, we would face \$50 million of additional damages this year. It makes no sense not to take steps now to avert the tragedy that is coming. We can save a lot of money by operating on the front end rather than just waiting to clean up the mess on the back end.

So, I again thank especially the chairman of this committee for his foresight and for his willingness to respond to what is clearly a crisis. I also thank the other members of the committee for recognizing the extreme nature of this emergency. I also thank my colleague for all of the hard work that has gone into putting together something that makes sense, with the Army Corps of Engineers, with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and others.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, if I might make one additional point without imposing on the Senate much further, Senator GREGG and Senator HOLLINGS on the relevant subcommittee with respect to EDA have been most helpful to us. I appreciate that.

I do want, in just seconds, to make an observation about this basin. Devils Lake Basin is a closed basin that has experienced severe flooding difficulties. It is not a circumstance where a river runs wild for a month and houses go down the river and you see the problems of that kind of flooding. It is a closed basin where the water comes down from the top of the basin into the bottom of the basin. The people of this Devils Lake region have suffered enormously as a result of the flooding that has occurred. As Senator CONRAD said, it is at a 120-year high with more water expected. The damage has been substantial and will be increased more in the months ahead.

This attempts to address some of these difficulties. It is not the end of our need to address it, but it is nonetheless another step, and I very much appreciate the cooperation of Senator HATFIELD and Senator BYRD and the appropriate subcommittee people we worked with.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I ask the amendments be considered en bloc.

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

Mr. CONRAD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, might I just conclude by also thanking Senator MIKULSKI and Senator BOND for the great assistance they provided as well. We contacted them with the problem we were facing, as well as the chairman and the ranking member, and all of these Senators have really pitched in, which we deeply appreciate.

I would also like to thank Senator GORTON, as chairman of the Interior subcommittee, who also was very helpful.

Again, all of our colleagues have really pitched in and recognized an emergency situation.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I want to affirm the statement made by the Senators from North Dakota regarding the fact this has been worked out to the satisfaction of both sides of the aisle and the subcommittee and the full committee. Again, I reiterate, a similar action was taken on behalf of the people of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, who faced correlated and similar problems during recent floods as well, so it is not establishing any unique precedent. It is well established.

I commend the Senators from North Dakota for being so quick to recognize the needs of their people and to respond to those needs. It was a pleasure to work with them, to be helpful in this particular instance, as in previous instances—railroads, whatever it is. The Senators from North Dakota have always been very cooperative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the two amendments en bloc.

The amendments (Nos. 3468 and 3469) were agreed to en bloc.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will make three appointments on behalf of the Vice President.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C., 6968 9(a), appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy: The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] from the Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] from the Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] from the Committee on Armed Services; and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] at large.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(A), appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy: The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] from the Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] from the Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] from the Committee on Armed Services; and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] at large.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9355(a), appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy: The Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] from the Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] from the Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] from the Committee on Armed Services; and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON] at large.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

#### BALANCED BUDGET DOWN-PAYMENT ACT, II

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3470 AND 3471 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3466

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I offer two amendments that have been cleared on both sides, technical in character. I will explain.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Daschle amendment will be laid aside. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], for Mr. DOLE, for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. HOLLINGS, proposes an amendment numbered 3470 to amendment No. 3466.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], for Mr. HOLLINGS, for himself and Mr. INOUE, proposes an amendment numbered 3471 to amendment No. 3466.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

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

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3470

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Sec. 117. The definition of "educational expenses" in Section 200103 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322 is amended to read as follows:

"educational expenses" means expenses that are directly attributable to—

(A) a course of education leading to the award of the baccalaureate degree; or

(B) a course of graduate study following award of a baccalaureate degree,

including the cost of tuition, fees, books, supplies, transportation, room and board and miscellaneous expenses.

AMENDMENT NO. 3471

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

"SEC. 411. Section 235 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246) is amended by inserting "Tinian," after "Sao Tome,".

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, let me say, first of all, they have no monetary impact. There is no budgetary problem on this matter. It is to clarify, in two instances—let me take them separately. One is on behalf of Senator

DOLE, Senator HATCH, Senator GREGG, and Senator HOLLINGS.

This amendment broadens the definition of "educational expenses" covered under the Police Corps Program in the section of the bill dealing with the Commerce appropriations bill.

The second one is a Hollings-Inouye amendment to grant USIA multiyear contract authority for the Tinian Relay Station.

Again, I emphasize, they have been cleared on both sides. They have no budgetary impact. They are technical in character.

I urge the adoption, en bloc, of these amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments (Nos. 3470 and 3471) were agreed to.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEVENS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT CORP. AND RELATED MATTERS—MOTION TO PROCEED

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to Senate Resolution 227, the Whitewater legislation, and I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to S. Res. 227 regarding the Whitewater extension:

Alfonse D'Amato, Trent Lott, C.S. Bond, Fred Thompson, Slade Gorton, Don Nickles, Paul Coverdell, Spencer Abraham, Chuck Grassley, Conrad Burns, Rod Grams, Richard G. Lugar, Mike DeWine, Mark Hatfield, Orrin G. Hatch, and Thad Cochran.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote occur on Wednesday, March 13, the time to be determined by the two leaders, and that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

Mr. LOTT. I now withdraw the motion.