

of the way we have done deficit reduction is that they come out on the short end of the stick.

This amendment I think is the right thing to do. It puts us on record and it makes it clear that we are going to balance this budget based upon the Minnesota standard of fairness.

Mr. President, how much time do I have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. President, I yield the rest of my time.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I will not take long.

I know my colleague is sincere. I know he is a very good person and that he feels very deeply about children. And I have a great regard for him. He knows that. Children have the love in this town. One of the most effective lobbyists in this town is Marian Wright Edelman. I know. She and I worked hard to get the child care bill through. That has helped millions of children all over this country.

I do not take a second seat to anybody with regard to taking care of children. In fact, Elaine and I have six. We are expecting our 16th and 17th grandchild within 2 weeks. I want them to have a future. I want them to have the care. I want there to be some money to help them. I want our country to be solvent. I do not want their futures bartered away and mortgaged away. The reason child care programs are being cut every year is because we are spending it all on interest on the national debt.

The only thing that will give children protection in the future is if we pass this balanced budget amendment. We have here 28 years of unbalanced budgets. I do not know about others, but this pile is very significant to me. Every year we have people who are of the more liberal persuasion saying we should spend more, we should just get the will to balance the budget but we should spend more. They are inconsistent.

Let me just tell you something. I think out of the mouths of children comes the greatest truths sometimes. This is a letter I received from Grant Anderson, a young boy. Here is what he said, August 5, 1996:

Dear Orrin Hatch. I think we have a huge problem with the national budget. I have the easiest way to fix it. Do you want to hear it? OK—

With an exclamation mark. And then he writes in big print the letters. He said:

Stop buying things if you don't have money—

And a bigger exclamation mark. And then he said:

Thanks for your time. Grant S. Anderson. P.S. My mom and dad voted for you.

A particularly good letter, I thought. But the fact of the matter is Grant is right on the money. My friend Grant

Anderson really calls it the way it should be. If we are going to stop spending money we do not have, we have got to get rid of all these years of unbalanced budgets. And since we have proven that we are not going to get rid of them without a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, then, by gosh, I suggest we pass the balanced budget amendment so by the year 2002 we have the true budget that will be balanced so kids like Grant Anderson and all the kids my colleague is fighting for and I am fighting for will have a future.

Now, to me out of the mouths of young people sometimes comes the greatest truth.

Dear Orrin Hatch. I think we have a huge problem with the national budget. I have the easiest way to fix it. Do you want to hear it? OK. Stop buying things if you don't have money. Thanks for your time. Grant S. Anderson.

I am grateful to Grant. I am grateful that he took the time to write to me, and there are thousands of others who are writing to us who want us to try to put some fiscal sanity into the system. We have tried five different balance-the-budget methodologies and not one of them has worked. The distinguished Senator said his amendment is not a gimmick, but his amendment reads:

It is the policy of the United States that in achieving a balanced budget amendment—

"It is the policy of the United States." He is writing policy into the Constitution—

Federal outlays must not be reduced in a manner that disproportionately affects outlays for education, nutrition and health programs for poor children.

I agree with him; it is not a gimmick. It is a risky gimmick. If you start putting language into the Constitution that the distinguished Senator thinks can be easily interpreted, he does not know much about the Supreme Court if he takes that attitude. I have to tell you, we are making a great mistake. So I hope our colleagues will realize it is important to keep this amendment intact. It is the only amendment that has a chance of passing. It is a bipartisan amendment, and I hope we will support it here today.

I move to table the Senator's amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEMPTHORNE). Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table the Wellstone amendment No. 3. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 8 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Abraham	Ashcroft	Bennett
Allard	Baucus	Biden

Bingaman	Graham	McConnell
Bond	Gramm	Murkowski
Brownback	Grams	Nickles
Bryan	Grassley	Reid
Burns	Gregg	Robb
Campbell	Hagel	Roberts
Chafee	Hatch	Roth
Coats	Helms	Santorum
Cochran	Hollings	Sessions
Collins	Hutchinson	Shelby
Coverdell	Hutchison	Smith, Bob
Craig	Inhofe	Smith, Gordon
D'Amato	Jeffords	H.
DeWine	Kemphorne	Snowe
Domenici	Kohl	Stevens
Enzi	Kyl	Thomas
Faircloth	Lott	Thompson
Feingold	Lugar	Thurmond
Frist	Mack	Warner
Gorton	McCain	

NAYS—36

Akaka	Ford	Lieberman
Boxer	Glenn	Mikulski
Breaux	Harkin	Moseley-Braun
Bumpers	Inouye	Moynihan
Byrd	Johnson	Murray
Cleland	Kennedy	Reed
Conrad	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Landrieu	Specter
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Durbin	Leahy	Wellstone
Feinstein	Levin	Wyden

The motion to table the amendment (No. 3) was agreed to.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SPECTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

CURRENT MILK CRISIS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania has sent a resolution to the desk which will require a unanimous-consent request at this time.

Mr. SPECTER. I understand that. I want to make a comment or two about it, and then I will make that unanimous-consent request.

Mr. President, this resolution relates to a very urgent problem on milk pricing in the country, but especially in Pennsylvania, where Senator SANTORUM and I have been working with our farmers to try to find something to grant some immediate relief. This is a problem which exists nationwide, and we believe that we have found a way to deal with this issue in the short run as it relates to the price of cheese, which is an ingredient in establishing the price of milk.

Yesterday, Secretary of Agriculture Glickman accompanied me to northeastern Pennsylvania. We have found that the Secretary has the authority unilaterally to change the price of milk if there is a different price for cheese other than that which has been established by the National Cheese Exchange in Wisconsin.

This is a matter of some urgency, Mr. President, which is why I have discussed with the leadership the prospect of offering this resolution at this time.

I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be taken up on a 20-minute time limit, 10 minutes equally divided, with the yeas and nays on the vote. I submit this resolution on behalf of myself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LEAHY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, on advice, I must object to the Senator's request—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. FORD. But I want to say why. We are attempting to clear it, and it is not something that I am objecting to lightly. So we are in the process of trying to get it cleared, and as soon as we do, we will lift the objection. So I must object at this time, Mr. President.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go over—

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the Senator withhold, please?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will please come to order. All of the conversations should stop. The Senator from West Virginia has been recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I realize that the objection has already been heard. May I say, I have no objection to the resolution. But I hope the Senator, when he propounds his request again, will not include that provision in the request that states that there be a rollcall vote. That has to be done by a show of hands. I do not want us to get started with having rollcall votes by unanimous consent.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague from West Virginia for that suggestion. I shall incorporate that in my next unanimous-consent request.

I understand the reasoning of my colleague from Kentucky. We had circulated this yesterday, so I thought there had been ample time for clearance. It is my understanding that this is an issue which will not cause regional friction, as do so many issues on milk pricing. It is an adjustment on price which will benefit all regions. So it would not customarily draw the objection. I understand it has not been cleared.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. And, the objection having been heard, I will reinstate the resolution at a time when it has been cleared.

(The text of S. Res. 52 is printed in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator asking that all action be vitiated on this resolution?

Mr. SPECTER. I am not asking that all action be vitiated to the extent that the resolution has been sent to the desk, and that the discussion has been held. I understand that I may not proceed now except with unanimous consent, and unanimous consent has not been granted. I understand why unanimous consent has not been granted. So I do not think I can do anything further, but I do not want to withdraw anything either.

Mr. President, the fact is, I have submitted the resolution for the RECORD. I do not know that I need to do anything else since an objection was heard and I cannot proceed unless there is unanimous consent, which there is not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is advised this resolution will go to that section of the calendar that is entitled, "Resolutions and Motions Over, Under the Rule."

Mr. SPECTER. A point of information, Mr. President. Does that in any way prejudice my bringing it back to the floor when it has been cleared on both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would require a unanimous-consent request again at that time.

Mr. SPECTER. I understand that. It requires a unanimous-consent now. It would require a unanimous-consent at that time. I just do not want to prejudice my position on bringing it back up. Whatever is the appropriate procedural call, I am prepared to accept the ruling of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is understood.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Senate continued with consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, what is the order of business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is Senate Joint Resolution 1.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for the balanced budget amendment, the constitutional amendment. I think it is properly named Senate Joint Resolution 1 because it is one of the most important acts that this Congress, I think anyway, will achieve.

My home State of Montana has had that balanced budget amendment law since its inception when it joined the Union in 1889. So, living with fiscal prudence has always been our way of life. Even though there are times when we strayed from this, and had our ups and downs, we always produced a little bit of a surplus, which we had this last time, and the State returned it to the taxpayers. The Federal Government could learn a lot just looking at the example of the States.

For example, according to the Congressional Budget Office, if we do not pass this legislation and we stay with

the present trend, it has been pointed out that the deficit will be over 2½ times in 10 years what it was in the year of 1996. Using CBO's numbers, our national debt will rise from \$3.7 trillion to over \$6 trillion by the year 2007. Every day that goes by without a balanced budget is another step closer to financial calamity for the United States. Around 40 cents of every tax dollar you send to us goes to pay the interest on the national debt, \$344 billion last year alone. That is as much as we have spent on law enforcement, education, environment, energy, transportation, agriculture, and technology combined.

I guess in order to understand what we are doing here you have to boil it down to where the average American family can make sense of it and how it relates to them. Over the life of a 30-year mortgage on a \$75,000 home, it means a savings of around \$71,000; savings of \$1,000 on the life of a 4-year loan on an automobile worth \$15,000; savings of \$1,800 over the life of a 10-year student loan at \$11,000. By the way, I am experiencing some of that, and that means quite a lot to this Senator. The grand total of all the savings of these loans will be around \$74,000 over the lifetime. I think that is something that we cannot just overlook or ignore as a consumer.

A small State like Montana—we are small businesses, ranching, farming—uses these savings to expand our businesses, thus expanding the economy of Montana.

That is one thing that we have to do in this country. We have to continually expand the economy. If you want to do something for people to ensure jobs, job opportunity, and work opportunity, we cannot stand at the same trough and at the same side of the pie. We have to grow the pie.

In the legislative branch we have to enact this amendment because it seems that we can't rely on the current administration to furnish or enact policies that will provide for further deficit-reduction measures. Sometimes we can't even do it ourselves. The President vetoed the Balanced Budget Act of 1995, which would have led to a balanced budget by the year 2002. All told, this year the omnibus appropriations for fiscal year 1997 added back \$70 billion of Federal spending because of pressure from the White House.

Finally, the President has publicly stated that he would like to see the legislation fail. In fact, the President, Secretary Rubin, and Members of this Chamber have been working overtime to ensure that this amendment does not pass.

What is wrong with passing an amendment, sending it to the States, and letting the States decide, getting closer to the people? Unfortunately, some of these individuals have been trying to undermine the balanced budget constitutional amendment by suggesting that if we include Social Security in the equation, this would