

the question is what that budget will say about who we are and what we value. President Obama has proposed a budget that will make critical investments in our Nation's highest priorities at a time when America needs them more than ever. This budget would provide a little bit of help to hard-working families who desperately need it: tax cuts, as long as we pay for them, education assistance, health care, and alternative energy investments. That is what this budget is all about. The budget restores fairness, re-establishes responsibility.

Incidentally, we are finally going to put in this budget the real cost of Iraq and Afghanistan. For 8 years the Republican administration ignored it, wouldn't count it, said it was some mystery emergency spending. We know better. This budget is more honest.

We also realize to make smart investments—and this budget will make a lasting impact on our country by improving our economy, that will benefit our children and grandchildren for many years to come.

When the time comes next week, I hope my colleagues will step forward, be part of a new era of responsibility, be part of renewing America's promises, promises we have made that we will show good stewardship in leading this country out of this recession into a bright day tomorrow.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

NATIONAL SERVICE REAUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

AMENDMENTS NOS. 691, 712, 695, AS MODIFIED,
AND 696, AS MODIFIED

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, notwithstanding the pendency of H.R. 1388, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for the Senate to consider the following amendments and that, where applicable, the amendments be modified with the changes at the desk; that the amendments be agreed to, as modified, where applicable, and that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc: amendment No. 691 and amendment No. 712; that amendments Nos. 695 and 696 be called up for consideration, and that each amendment be modified with the changes at the desk; that the amendments, as modified, be agreed to and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc.

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

The amendments (Nos. 691 and 712) were agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask that amendments Nos. 695 and 696 be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], for Mr. BURR, proposes amendments numbered 695 and 696, as modified.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 695, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To provide for outreach to high schools with low graduation rates)

On page 19, line 22, strike "identified for school improvement under title 1" and insert "not making adequate yearly progress for two or more consecutive years under section 1111."

AMENDMENT NO. 696, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To clarify references to high school graduation rates)

On page 49, line 15, insert "(as defined in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(vi) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(C)(vi)) and as clarified in applicable regulations promulgated by the Department of Education" after "graduation rate".

On page 59, line 9, insert "and as clarified in applicable regulations promulgated by the Department of Education before "; and".

On page 69, line 14, insert "and as clarified in applicable regulations promulgated by the Department of Education before the semi-colon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments, as modified, are agreed to, and the motions to reconsider are laid upon the table.

The amendments (Nos. 695 and 696), as modified, were agreed to.

FLOODING IN NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, Senator CONRAD and I and Congressman POMEROY, our two colleagues from Minnesota, Senator KLOBUCHAR and Congressman PETERSON, met with President Obama just a few moments ago in the Vice President's Room behind the Chamber to talk about the flood threat in our region. This is today's NOAA flood warning map of our country, and you will see that North Dakota is entirely green. The green represents the flood warning areas in our country. We have an entire State under a flood watch.

The headline in our State today is "Blizzard Blasts The State." We have a raging blizzard that has gone on now for the last day and a half. It has closed the interstate highways. We have had up to 18 inches of snow in some areas, and then we have unbelievable flooding threats up and down the Red River and the Red River Valley of North Dakota. Now we have an urgent flood threat that exists in Bismarck, ND, as I speak.

I think it would probably be helpful just to show a few of the scenes. This is piling sandbags. They have had nearly 3 million sandbags filled in a very short period of time with college and high school students and National Guard and others in the Red River Valley filling sandbags. As I said, 3 million sandbags in a very short period of time.

This is the North Dakota National Guard filling sandbags inside the Bismarck Civic Center. Just in the last 24 hours we have seen a threat to the capital city—a very significant threat—and that threat is described in this photograph. This photograph shows what is called an ice jam. There are two ice jams at this point on the Missouri River and the Knife River that flows into the Missouri River. This shows an ice jam. As I speak, they are trying with explosives to deal with this ice jam. There are two ice jams, and if this happens in the wrong way, and one ice jam gives at the wrong time, we will see the entire south side of the capital city of Bismarck, ND, with a substantial amount of water.

Evacuations are underway as I speak in portions of that city. The mayor and the Governor and others, the Corps of Engineers, virtually everyone is involved, and this is a very significant flood threat that just really in the last 24 to 48 hours has developed as a result of significant ice jams.

This is a city that has not had substantial flood threats since the dam was built on the Missouri River about 60 miles north of Bismarck, ND. But these ice jams have completely changed the calculation and pose a serious threat to the city of Bismarck today. There is a great deal of work going on in the city. I say to all of them how much we admire the work they are doing. They are heroes. There are so many in the military and volunteers who are filling sandbags and doing the work that is necessary to fight that flood.

The Red River Valley flood—this is volunteers in the Fargodome filling sandbags. As I said, several million have now been filled. It appears that this flood could very well top the estimates of the 1997 flood. In 1997, in the Red River Valley, Grand Forks, ND, a community, then, of about 45,000 to 50,000 people was completely evacuated. I rode down the streets of Grand Forks in a boat in a community that was completely evacuated. In the middle of that flood, the center part of that downtown city caught on fire, and we had the spectacle of firefighters in the middle of a flood trying to fight a fire in a downtown area that had been completely evacuated.

This is the Red River Valley. It is completely flat, as flat as a table top. You can't see a hill in any direction. So because of unprecedented amounts of moisture—snowfall and rainfall—and because all of that occurred on top of ground that last fall, when it froze up was completely saturated, we now see, once again, the threat of record levels of flooding.

This is sandbagging outside of Fargo homes in the last day or two.

This is flooding in Beulah, ND.

This is 70 to 80 miles north and west of Bismarck, ND.

This is a feed lot in Mandan, ND. You can't see any feed, and you can't see a lot.

All you can see is water. This is a flooded yard in Fargo, ND. This is the

outskirts of Watford City, ND, which is 175 miles away from Bismarck. This is what the Jamestown Airport runway looks like.

The point is that we face a very serious threat. The urgent threat at the moment is in Bismarck, with the determination to try to solve the problem with these ice jams to prevent substantial flooding in the capital city. Our thoughts and prayers are certainly with the folks who are there today trying to do that.

In the Red River Valley—I will be there tomorrow and, hopefully, in Bismarck tomorrow night—the crest is expected in Fargo, ND, on Saturday. Our hope is that the flood fight that is occurring there goes well. Fargo has a lot of experience fighting flood waters. The mayor and others have done an extraordinary job over the years. They are building earthen dikes, filling sandbags, doing all they can, in coordination with FEMA, the Corps of Engineers, the National Weather Service, the North Dakota National Guard, and others.

I wanted to simply explain the circumstances of why we met with the President today, spoke with the Secretary of Homeland Security yesterday, and why it is important. The President, by the way, said, as President Clinton did when Grand Fork was evacuated, that the point is, in these circumstances you are not alone. This Government of ours—at the city, State, and Federal levels—brings to a flood fight a substantial amount of capability and expertise and people who know what they are doing. Added to that, the volunteers from all over our communities have done an extraordinary job.

I spoke this morning to a person who runs what was formerly called the Crippled Children's School in Jamestown, ND, which has been called in recent years the Ann Carlson School. Disadvantaged circumstances exist for the children in that school, who, when a flood comes, are not as mobile as others. They had to evacuate the Ann Carlson School yesterday. I think there were 60 to 70 children there who live in that school. They had to be evacuated. Again, these are kids with a lot of needs. They had 75 young student athletes show up from the high schools and colleges, and in 4 hours they evacuated that school. They had to take the beds and all of the special equipment those children need. In 4 hours, all those young athletes did that. The fellow who runs that school told me it was extraordinary to see how many showed up to say: Let us help you. So there is a lot going on.

I am going to travel to both the Red River Valley and to Bismarck. I wanted my colleagues to understand the circumstances. Again, to put the first chart back up, you will see that today's NOAA estimate of our country shows that our entire State is under a flood threat. It has been an extraordinary winter. Even as we have this

threat, there is a raging blizzard that is shutting down interstate highways in our State and is dropping as much as 18 inches of snow. It has been a tough time.

North Dakotans are pretty resilient people. We will get through this. I wanted to tell my colleagues about this and about why I met with the President.

188TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Greek Independence Day. My home state of Nevada is home to one of the most vibrant Greek communities in the United States, and I am pleased to join in celebration with my fellow Nevadans and Greek Americans all around our country on this 188th anniversary of the independence of Greece.

The political and philosophical legacy of ancient Greece is the very cornerstone upon which our great experiment in American democracy rests, and the United States and Greece share a proud history of cooperation and friendship. Our two countries joined together as allies in every major international conflict throughout the 20th century, and the valiant contribution of the Greeks to the Allied effort in World War II in particular cannot be understated.

Today, Greek Americans join together in celebrations both religious and secular, as Greek Independence Day coincides with the Greek Orthodox Church's celebration of the Festival of the Annunciation. As families gather to honor their Hellenic heritage with festive parades, prominent displays of the Greek flag, and preparation of traditional foods, I invite my fellow United States Senators to join me in congratulating the Greek Americans who have so enriched our country with their many contributions.

Earlier this week, I was pleased to support Senate Resolution 82, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent, and recognizes the 188th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrates Greek and American democracy. The strong partnership between the United States and Greece has prospered for nearly two centuries, and I look forward to many more years of friendship between our countries.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today marks a truly cherished day for the Greek people, Greek-Americans and for all the friends of Greece around the globe. It is the 188th anniversary of the day in 1821 when the people of Greece declared independence from the Ottoman Empire, signaling the beginning of the end of centuries of political, religious, and cultural repression of their proud and ancient culture. It took a further 8 years of heroic struggle before Greece secured its full independence.

Americans have long recognized that the ideals which guided our own strug-

gle for independence—liberty, democracy, and human dignity—were also the foundation for Greece's declaration of sovereignty. The United States and Greece were thus destined to become not only faithful allies but close friends. Nearly two centuries after the rebirth of Greek independence, our two nations and their citizens are bound by ever-strengthening bonds which link us through both a shared heritage of democratic values and a modern alignment of strategic interests.

Just as there is much to celebrate in the 188 years of modern Greece's independence, there are many challenges which it faces in the 21st century. Ongoing provocations by Turkey in the Aegean and irredentist actions by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia thwart Greece's quest for a stable southeastern Europe free of past centuries' often cataclysmic territorial adventurism. Ankara's continuing persecution of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople—the leader of Greek Orthodox Christians around the world—and illegal occupation of the north of Cyprus remain an outrageous affront not only to Hellenes but to people everywhere who believe in human rights.

Therefore, on this anniversary of Greek independence, let us not only celebrate and congratulate our friends in Greece but also rededicate ourselves to strengthening the relationship that exists between our two great nations, so as to defend its foundational principles and ensure its vitality in the centuries to come.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD R. WARD

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of our Armed Forces from my home State of Kentucky, 1LT Edward R. "Eddie" Ward, who is being inducted posthumously into the U.S. Army Aviation Association of America's Order of Saint Michael.

Established in 1900, the Order of St. Michael recognizes individuals who have contributed significantly to the promotion of Army aviation. Those selected have demonstrated the standards of integrity and moral character, displayed an outstanding degree of professional competence, and served the U.S. Army aviation or civilian aviation community with distinction. There are three levels of the Order of St. Michael—Bronze, Silver, and Gold. First Lieutenant Ward is receiving Gold, the top level, which is awarded when an individual exhibits the highest values of honesty and ethical character.

Ward first enlisted in the Army in 1901 at the age of 19. Six years later, at the age of 25, he was assigned by the signal officer of the Army to take charge of ". . . all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects." Ward became the first noncommissioned officer of the enlisted nucleus that eventually evolved into the present-day Aviation Branch of the Army.