

"mother may I" with the Federal Government when it comes to welfare.

Second: Welfare programs should include a real work requirement which in no uncertain terms requires able-bodied welfare recipients to find a job rather than to stay at home or stay in a training program forever. And make no mistake about it; our legislation contains real work requirements.

And third: No program with an unlimited budget will ever be made to work effectively and efficiently. Therefore, we must put a cap on welfare spending.

We will be discussing those principles in greater detail during the debate. I believe the entire Senate, Republicans and Democrats, begins this debate united in many ways. We begin united in the knowledge that our current welfare system is broke, and we begin united in a commitment to fix it.

We have made valiant efforts in the past. And I see my colleague from New York who is the expert on welfare and has been for some 30 years in my memory and who has made a lot of suggestions that had we followed years ago, we would not be in the trouble we are today; they were not followed. I hope that he will enlist in our efforts to make some rather radical changes.

That is not to say we are not going to have disagreements. I hope it is not going to be party line. In my view, the best we can do when it comes to the Work Opportunity Act of 1995, or whatever title other Members may have on their bills, is to work together, iron out some of the problems we have, and have a big vote for change in this Senate Chamber.

There will be a number of close votes during the debate, but by remembering what unites us, I feel confident we will pass a bill with wide bipartisan support. I hope this is a bill we do not have to go through the cloture exercise; that we do not have a filibuster either by amendment or by intent because it seems to me if we have—I know Senator PACKWOOD, the chairman of the Finance Committee, will be leading the debate on this side. He is a very early riser. He will be willing to start at 7, 6, 7:30, 8 o'clock, and so there will be—I do not know how many literally—not hundreds of hours but 40, 50, 60 hours of debate, so hopefully we can move very quickly once we start on Monday.

AMENDMENT NO. 2280

Mr. DOLE. I send to the desk my amendment to the underlying bill, H.R. 4 in the form of a first-degree amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] proposes an amendment numbered 2280.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. DOLE. I know the amendment is probably several hundred pages.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOLE. I just say for the information of all Senators, my first-degree amendment will be printed and available for all Members by late Monday morning. We believe we have introduced it in a way that when someone offers an amendment, they can be sure they are going to get a vote on their amendment. Nobody is going to be able to second degree it. If the Senator from New York has an amendment, there will be a vote on that amendment. It might be a tabling motion, but there will be a vote on or in relation to the amendment.

So I think we are ready to go, and I know the Senator from New York has been waiting to make a statement. I appreciate his patience.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. May I first thank the distinguished majority leader, the Republican leader, for the tone and the openness with which he begins once again a welfare debate.

We did this 7 years ago with the Family Support Act of 1988. I had introduced it a year earlier.

It was a bipartisan measure. It passed the Senate 96-1. President Reagan signed it in the company of the Governors who had been so much involved, then chairman of the association, Governor Clinton of Arkansas; the chairman of the committee of the Governors' Association concerned with this matter; then-Governor Castle of Delaware, now Representative Castle.

I regret that the time now has seemingly come when we will be asked to put an end to the Federal commitment to sharing State efforts to provide for the dependent children. They are a massive number. They overwhelm the capacity of our great cities. Would the Senator from Kansas believe, for example, that in the city of Los Angeles, 62 percent of all children are on AFDC, in Chicago 44 percent, in New York 28 percent, and in Detroit 79 percent? This is beyond—this is a social experience which we have had, of which there is no counterpart.

We put in place legislation in 1988, which has been working. States have been innovating. The results are beginning to appear. I will have a bill which is offered in the Finance Committee, the Family Support Act of 1995, bringing it up to date as I believe we should. The distinguished Democratic leader, with Senator MIKULSKI and Senator BREAUX, will have measures. We will have amendments. We will have a good debate. It need not be an endless debate. I hope the outcome will be better than is now forecast. And we will see.

Mr. President, I thank the Senate for giving me this time late in the day. I look forward to 10:30 on Monday morning when we will commence.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the Senator from New York.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

BEST WISHES TO ELIZABETH MACDONOUGH

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the Senate will lose one of its most dedicated floor staffers today. Elizabeth MacDonough will be leaving us to attend law school this fall at the University of Vermont. Liz has worked in the Senate for the past 5 years, first in the Senate Library as a legislative reference assistant, and then as the assistant morning business editor of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In addition to her duties preparing the morning business section of the RECORD, Liz can be found sitting at the corner of the Reporters' table in the well of the Senate, listening intently to our every word, ready to chase us down to retrieve those materials we have asked to have printed in the RECORD. We will miss her dedication and wonderful sense of humor. On behalf of all Senators, I say farewell and wish her good luck in all her future endeavors.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me also associate myself with the remarks of the majority leader with regard to Elizabeth McDonough. We will miss her. She has been a delight to work with. We wish her well as she goes on to school and hope that she comes back frequently. She has been a very, very important member of the floor staff, and we are delighted to have had the opportunity to work with her.

BASE CLOSURE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AND HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, the 1994 Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act Public Law 103-421, signed into law October 25, 1994, applied not only to bases that would thereafter be designated for closure, but also to bases previously designated under the 1990 and 1988 Base Closure Acts, so long as the recognized redevelopment authority for the base elected within 60 days after enactment to proceed under the 1994 Act. The 1994 Act then set out a schedule for preparation, review, and approval of redevelopment plans and the ultimate disposal of property by the Government pursuant to such plans. This process will unavoidably extend beyond the end of the current fiscal year. Indeed, regulations to guide