

Mr. LEVIN. Is the Senator from Arizona suggesting we did not have a vote on hate crimes last year?

Mr. MCCAIN. The Senator from Arizona is saying that the Senator from Michigan filled up the tree; did he not? Was the tree filled up? You are the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LEVIN. It is not my recollection, but that is not my question. My question is whether we had a vote on hate crimes.

Mr. MCCAIN. My response is did you prevent the tree from being filled?

Mr. LEVIN. We did not prevent a vote on hate crimes last year. That is my answer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

HEALTHY, HUNGER-FREE KIDS ACT OF 2010

Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 363, S. 3307, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3307) to reauthorize child nutrition programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam President, there is a Lincoln-Chambliss substitute amendment at the desk, and I ask that the amendment be considered and agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate, and that the pay-go statement from Senator CONRAD be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 4589) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of amendments.")

The bill (S. 3307), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, this is the Statement of Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation for S. 3307, as amended.

Total Budgetary Effects of S. 3307 for the 5-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: net increase in the deficit of \$814 million.

Total Budgetary Effects of S. 3307 for the 10-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: net increase in the deficit of \$2.189 billion.

Also submitted for the RECORD as part of this statement is a table prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, which provides additional information on the budgetary effects of this Act.

The table is as follows:

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO S. 3307, REAUTHORIZING CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS (AS TRANSMITTED ON AUGUST 5, 2010—WE110567)

(Millions of dollars, by fiscal year)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020
Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the On-Budget Deficit Relative to Current Law (as of August 5, 2010)													
Net Budgetary Impact	0	–51	–50	279	–5,108	–4,127	–2,484	–1,004	–165	265	259	–9,056	–12,184
Less:													
Previously Designated as Emergency Requirements ¹	0	0	0	0	–5,446	–4,424	–2,775	–1,290	–438	0	0	–9,870	–14,373
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	–51	–50	279	338	297	291	286	273	265	259	814	2,189
Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the On-Budget Deficit Relative to the Effects of H.R. 1586 as Amended by the Senate on August 5, 2010													
Net Budgetary Impact ²	0	–51	–50	279	–2,138	297	291	286	273	265	259	–1,662	–287
Less:													
Previously Designated as Emergency Requirements ¹	0	0	0	0	–2,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	–2,476	–2,476
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	–51	–50	279	338	297	291	286	273	265	259	814	2,189

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

¹ Savings in Title IV that would result from a change to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program that was previously designated as emergency.

² If H.R. 1586 were to clear the Congress prior to this bill, the net deficit impact would change because some of the savings in Title IV of the child nutrition legislation that would result from a change to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program are also included in H.R. 1586. Total savings would decline from \$14.4 billion to about \$2.5 billion over the 2010–2020 period. The net decrease in the deficit would be \$1.7 billion over the 2010–2015 period and \$287 million over the 2010–2020 period, if H.R. 1586 were to clear the Congress prior to this bill.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam President, for the past 2 weeks, I have come to the floor of the Senate to speak about the critical importance of passing child nutrition legislation before we adjourn for the August recess, and I want to say a very special thanks to all of my colleagues for their hard work on this initiative, their willingness to rise above partisan politics, regional differences, or anything else, to seize this opportunity. I am so pleased today to say we have seized this opportunity to make a historic investment in our children.

I started out my discussion here on the floor last week by saying all we would need to get this bill done was a mere 8 hours—a simple 8 hours to pass a bill that would improve the lives of millions of children across this country. With the assistance of my colleagues, we were able to accomplish this goal in much less time than that, and I want to thank my colleagues again for sending such a strong bipartisan message of support for child nutrition.

Before I go any further, I wish first to thank my good friend and the ranking member of our Agriculture Committee, Senator CHAMBLISS, for his tremendous assistance in crafting this

legislation and bringing us to this vote today. He is a wonderful partner in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and he has been a true partner in this effort. I greatly appreciate all his work on this bill. We could not have gotten to this point, nor could we have passed this, without him. So I am grateful to him. I also add my thanks to his staff—Martha Scott Poindexter and Kate Coler. And, of course, all my thanks go out to my staff on the Agriculture Committee—Robert Holifield, Brian Baenig, Dan Christenson, Hillary Caron, Courtney Rowe, and Julie Anna Potts. They are the absolute best.

I also need to thank the administration—the President and First Lady, as well as Secretary Vilsack—for their incredible leadership on childhood nutrition. Their hands-on involvement, particularly in the last few days, has ensured that we will be able to accomplish this goal. I know this is an issue they all care very deeply and passionately about, and that is reflected in the many shared priorities between the Congress and the administration that are included in this bill.

I must say the presence of the First Lady, her compassion, her diligence, her tenacity in wanting to see some-

thing happen on behalf of the children of this country that was productive, was progressive, and that moved us forward past the benchmarks we had been at since 1973 have been amazing, and I am certainly grateful to her for all she has done.

With the passage of this bill, I am pleased we are bringing some fresh bipartisan air into the Senate. It goes to show that when you are willing to roll up your sleeves, work across the aisle in a collective and bipartisan manner, you truly do see results. That is what the American people elected us to do. That is what they expect and that is what this bill represents.

Most importantly, this bill is about our children, and about doing what is right for them and for their families. It is about connecting more children with the child nutrition programs which their families depend upon to make ends meet. It is about making sure they get the nutritious meals they deserve so they can succeed in the classroom and learn better. It is about making sure our schools and classrooms, our childcare settings are all places that promote good health and wellness, because we know that children who are healthier learn better and they also

grow up to be healthier adults, contributing more and more to our communities and our industries and businesses and families.

They say an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that is certainly true with this bill, which makes huge leaps forward in the fight against childhood obesity and chronic disease. We know that better nutrition and more physical activity are at the heart of tackling the obesity epidemic in this country, and this bill promotes both. It provides the largest increase in the child nutrition programs since their inception—nearly 10 times the amount we provided in the last authorization. It includes the first real increase in the reimbursement rate for the National School Lunch Program in almost 40 years. Madam President, 40 years. It is amazing to me—I believe I may have been 10 years old at the time—to see that finally, after 40 years, we are making the kind of investment in our reimbursement for school nutrition programs that we should. In exchange for that extra cash, children will receive healthier school meals. That is the deal, and it is a good deal. It is a good deal for us as a Congress and those who are stewards of the taxpayers' dollars, and it is good for our children too.

It also includes an historic agreement between schools, parents, public health and nutrition advocates, and the leaders in the food and beverage industry to establish national school nutrition standards throughout the school campus, not just in the lunchroom. This provision complements the commonsense steps we have already taken in my home State of Arkansas to ensure that our school environments are as healthy as possible for our children. With passage of this bill, we will be bringing some of that Arkansas wisdom to the rest of our country, and I am very proud of the hard work that has gone into our schools in Arkansas as well as our fight against childhood obesity. We are so incredibly proud of the steps we have taken and the successes we have already seen.

The bill also takes tremendous steps forward in the fight against childhood hunger in Arkansas and all across our country. It reduces the redtape that serves as a barrier to accessing child nutrition programs and will connect over 100,000 additional children per year with free school meals. In this day and age—and particularly in this economy—that is so critical for working families. It improves the way we feed hungry children during the out-of-school time. Because of this bill, an additional 29 million meals per year will be served through afterschool programs so children don't have to go to bed hungry, they don't have to leave school hungry, they don't have to go home hungry.

I know there are many who wish to have seen us do more. I too would have liked to have gone further and made even bigger investments. But in this budget environment, with record deficits, we have been able to produce a

bill that is fully paid for and will not add one dime to the deficit. It is the fiscally responsible and right thing to do by our children. At a time when families are scrimping and saving to make their own budgets work, we simply must pass this bill so their children can live longer, healthier, and more productive lives. And we will. We have.

Today, in this Chamber, we have taken a major step forward. We have made a strong commitment to our children and to improving the health of the next generation of Americans. With the passage of this bill we are ushering in a new era that will feed the minds and the bodies and the souls of millions of children across this country. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to see this legislation signed into law as well as making sure we are implementing this as quickly as we can, as we know that schoolchildren will be starting back to school here in the next couple of weeks. We must work hard to see this legislation signed into law so we can make an investment in our children—our greatest blessings, our greatest resource—that will last them a lifetime.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate has passed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. I am supportive of the final product before us to reauthorize these important child nutrition programs.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry had three goals in mind as we drafted the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010: expand access to existing programs to better reach children in need, improve the nutritional quality of meals, and simplify program rules to improve operations. I am extremely pleased that all three of these goals are met with this legislation.

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 makes a significant investment of over \$3 billion to improve the nutritional quality of school meals. The performance-based increase to the reimbursement rate should entice more schools to meet higher standards faster than an across-the-board increase.

This legislation also gives USDA the authority to regulate all foods sold on school campuses, far beyond the existing authority to regulate only meals served through the National School Lunch Program. I have been impressed with industry efforts to work with schools to create consistent voluntary guidelines to reduce caloric intake of food and beverages sold on school campuses. I urge the Secretary of Agriculture to look closely at the success of existing voluntary agreements and use them as a model for future regulations.

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 also provides greater access to nutrition programs for low-income children across the country. By expanding afterschool meals, promoting direct certification, and expanding community eligibility for universal meal service, this legislation will ensure that more children who need nutrition assistance will be able to participate in the programs.

I would like to thank all the members of the Senate Agriculture Committee for their efforts and support of this legislation, as well as thank chairman LINCOLN for her leadership throughout the process.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today the Senate has passed legislation that will make a historic investment in our children by approving the first increase in real terms of the reimbursement rate for school lunches in 40 years.

Now 10,000 children a year will have new access to free school meals. Throughout the country, there are people working hard to make sure these kids have a least one healthy meal each day. In my State, one of the people who makes that happen is Betty Brain of the Blazers Boys and Girls Club in Portland. She is known as Chef Betty and every day she cooks meals for more than 200 underserved kids, dishing up healthy foods with fresh ingredients to keep them healthy and strong.

Chef Betty is not just a cook. She is an inspiration to the kids who come to the Boys and Girls Club every day. These kids are family to her, and she makes it her personal responsibility to make sure they get not only a good meal but also a kind word and a helping hand.

I can guarantee that there is a Chef Betty in every Boys and Girls Club in America—someone who understands how important it is to help a child in whatever way she can.

For all the Chef Bettys in America, we need to reauthorize these programs so they can keep those kids from being forced into eating not just any food but good food made by good people.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate just passed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act. This legislation makes historic investments in the health and nutrition of our Nation's children. In addition to increasing funding for a number of programs, without adding a penny to the deficit, it requires a long overdue update of the nutrition standards for the food in our schools. I commend the chairwoman of the Agriculture Committee, Senator LINCOLN, and its ranking member, Senator CHAMBLISS, and their staffs for their hard work on this important legislation. I also thank our leadership for working to ensure this bill passed.

I am particularly glad the bill includes provisions based on legislation, the Student Breakfast and Education Improvement Act, Senator KOHL and I introduced last year to improve school breakfast programs. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act will help schools invest in their breakfast programs. Many of my colleagues know that school breakfast programs face hurdles that reduce participation. This bill will help schools start new breakfast programs, as well as expand or improve existing programs.

As I mentioned, this legislation also includes a provision to update school nutrition standards based on legislation introduced for the past several Congresses by Senator HARKIN that I

have cosponsored. I am pleased that these standards will be updated and expanded to foods sold outside of the cafeteria.

I have long advocated programs and policies that ensure schools have access to fresh, local food. I worked with other Senators to ensure the 2008 farm bill removed barriers to local procurement and preference for our country's schools. Along those lines, I am glad that the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act provides funding for farm-to-school programs which help connect farmers to schools and provide children with a new perspective on nutrition and food. Many Americans are now generations removed from the farm, and these programs can provide valuable knowledge of where food comes from and how it is grown. They can also provide farmers with a new marketing opportunity and allow them to collaborate directly with local schools.

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act also reauthorizes a number of important programs outside of schools, including the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, afterschool feeding programs and Summer Meals. These programs are all critical to ensuring that our children do not go hungry outside of the school environment as well.

I am also glad that the bill includes provisions to streamline our nutrition programs, such as direct certification, categorical eligibility, and community eligibility. It also includes funding for pilot programs to improve methods of providing healthy food to our children, which will allow local schools to try programs that work for them and will likely generate creative new ideas to national problems.

I commend Senators LINCOLN and CHAMBLISS for ensuring the full cost of this legislation is offset. Though I might have preferred different offsets, I am pleased that we are able to improve our child nutrition programs without passing the cost onto the very children these programs will help.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today the Senate has taken a lengthy stride toward improving the health of America's children and addressing two of the greatest threats to their wellbeing and security: hunger and obesity. By passing the bipartisan Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act to reauthorize Federal child nutrition programs, we will be making a historic investment in our children's future and in the Nation's future. With others in this body, I have pressed for action on this bill before the Senate completed its business this week. I am pleased that the Senate and our leaders made this bill the priority that our children deserve it to be.

I have heard from countless Vermont parents, teachers, school administrators, food service workers, community leaders, farmers and others about the importance of making sure every child in America has access to nutritious

meals at school. They all want what's best for our children, and they all know how crucial it is that we have passed this legislation today.

In March of this year, more than 4 months ago, the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee unanimously approved this bipartisan bill, upon which our Chairman and Ranking Member have worked so hard. Today's action has come just in time, as the September 30 deadline to reauthorize these programs is quickly approaching. Without action today, I have been concerned that we would have been forced into another long-term extension of these vital programs, sidelining the tremendous improvements that the Agriculture Committee has been working on for months.

I am grateful for Chairman LINCOLN and Ranking Member CHAMBLISS for all that they have done to ensure that we could pass this bipartisan bill. Our First Lady also deserves credit for the impetus that has helped propel our efforts forward. She has vigorously and ably taken up the cause of solving the problem of childhood obesity within a generation, so that kids born today can reach adulthood at healthy weights. The groundbreaking legislation that the Senate has passed today will bring fundamental changes to our schools and will improve the food options available to our children.

When the first national school lunch program was created in 1946, children in this country were plagued with malnutrition from not having enough of the proper nutrients for health, growth and development. At the time it was considered a matter of national security to safeguard the health and wellbeing of our nation's children. That was a far different era in the health of our Nation, but the importance of these programs and the children they help has not diminished. Unfortunately, the health statistics for children in this country today are troubling; in fact one in five children in this country is considered obese.

Thankfully this bill will help to put those children on the road to healthier, more productive and longer lives. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act establishes for the first time, ever, national school nutrition standards to ensure our children have healthier options available throughout the entire school day. With this legislation, parents across the country will know that the snacks and foods offered to their children at school, even the vending machine and a la carte lunch line options, are based on national standards established by USDA to ensure healthier diets.

I believe that our school cafeterias should be treated as an extension of the classroom and as an opportunity for students to learn about nutrition, well-balanced meals, and where their food comes from. I thank the Chairman for including funding for the Farm to School program, which is a proven, common-sense, community-driven ap-

proach to improve the health and wellbeing of children while supporting our local farmers and economy. My goal in authoring the Farm to School program was the powerful logic of this "two-fer" an opportunity to get money into the hands of American farmers for their locally grown products, while supporting local economies and teaching kids about nutritious foods and where they come from. Vermont is leading the country in this effort, and I hope other States will be able to learn from our experiences as they incorporate more local and healthy foods into their cafeterias.

It is a sad reality that hunger is a regular part of life for far too many children in America today, and for many children, the meals they get at school are sometimes the only things they will eat all day. In Vermont one in ten people live in food insecurity, and many of these are our most vulnerable, our children. In addition to increasing reimbursement rates and streamlining the nutrition programs to make them easier for families to utilize, this legislation also improves summer and afterschool meal programs.

I again thank the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Agriculture Committee for doing a remarkable job with this legislation. Their hard work and dedication, and that of their staff, have resulted in bill that makes a historic investment in the future of this country.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I am thrilled that today the Senate has passed what must be a top Senate priority every day: the health and wellbeing of our children.

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act reauthorizes child nutrition programs before they expire on September 30. This bipartisan, completely paid-for legislation will make the most historic investment in child nutrition programs since their inception. And I am proud to support this bill.

At a time when childhood obesity rates are skyrocketing and child poverty is increasing, this bill couldn't be more important. For kids to be successful in the classroom they must be well nourished—kids who eat right, learn better.

More than 390,000 Colorado kids and millions more nationwide—rely on school meals, and this bill will make sure that those meals—and other foods kids have access to while at school—are nutritious and healthy. And that is just one example of the important investments this bill makes.

Coloradans know the value of healthy living—perhaps that is one reason why my State is the fittest State in the Union—but we too are struggling with rapidly increasing obesity rates, particularly among children.

Colorado is tackling the concurrent problems of child hunger and childhood obesity head-on with a State-led effort of ending childhood hunger by 2015 and a roadmap to do it. Simultaneously

Colorado has school districts and communities that are leading the Nation in piloting innovative models that put healthy eating and active living at the top of their priority list.

I am thrilled that the bill we passed today builds on and supports the work that my State is already doing, while challenging Colorado and other States to go even further, to eliminate childhood hunger, to tackle childhood obesity, to emphasize wellness, and to build a healthy foundation for all kids.

Chairman LINCOLN, Ranking Member CHAMBLISS, thank you for your leadership and diligent work on this historic bill. Passage of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act is an example of the Senate doing exactly what it should—delivering for our kids.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. LEMIEUX. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

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

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. LEMIEUX. Madam President, I rise to speak this afternoon on the floor of the Senate about an issue that is very critically important to the people of this country, and that is our relationship with Latin America.

This weekend, the new President of Colombia will be sworn in—Juan Manuel Santos—and he follows a great leader in Colombia, President Uribe, who, in my mind, is the Abraham Lincoln of that country. He kept that country unified at a very difficult time, while it was wracked with what was then a civil war. Eight years ago, President Uribe brought the country back together. He was able to fight the FARC, keep the country from falling into a narcoterrorist state, and has brought stability to Colombia. They are perhaps our best friend in Latin America.

Colombia is a vibrant, beautiful country, full of good people, with a democracy that now works. This last election is a tribute to President Uribe. On behalf of my State of Florida and the Senate, I rise to congratulate President Uribe and the great work he did on behalf of Colombia, as well as to welcome in President Santos.

Our relationship with Colombia is very important. They are a key trading partner to the United States and a key trading partner to my home State of Florida. When you are walking around and perhaps seeing some fresh flowers—there are some here in this Congress—but wherever you are in this country, there is a very good chance those flowers came from Colombia. Seventy percent of the flowers we have in this country that are purchased by local florists come from Colombia, and they come through Miami on their way to your local florists.

We have a great trading relationship. That is why, in 2006, we entered into a

free trade agreement with Colombia. Unfortunately, we have not ratified that agreement. Along with the free trade agreements for Panama and South Korea, they have languished without approval. The President spoke about this in his State of the Union Address—the importance of passing these free trade agreements—yet we still don't have those agreements before us here in the Congress. For one reason or another, they have yet to be ratified.

There is a lot of talk in this Chamber about the creation of jobs, and that that should be our focus. Well, passing these free trade agreements would get Americans back to work. Right now those countries basically have free trade with us but we don't have free trade with them. Ninety percent of all Colombian products sold in the United States enter our country duty free. Yet American goods face tariffs of up to 35 percent when entering Colombia.

According to the Latin America Trade Coalition, in 2008, more than 6,000 small- and medium-sized American businesses exported to Colombia. If we were to pass the Colombia Free Trade Agreement, more than 80 percent of U.S. consumer and manufacturing products and most U.S. farm goods would immediately enter Colombia duty free.

Implementing this treaty could increase our gross domestic product by \$2.5 billion. I say to my friends in the majority, if they want to create jobs in this country—and that certainly should be what we are focused most on in this most troubling economy—let's pass these free-trade agreements. Let's do it when we get back from the break; let's do it in September. We should have already done it.

When I met with President Uribe in January of this year and talked to him about a variety of issues, he looked at me painfully and said: Why is our friend, the United States of America, not ratifying this agreement?

Our greatest friend in the region, a bright spot of democracy, a President who has fought the narcoterrorists, stabilized this country as a bulwark against Venezuela and all the threats that posed to our region, and we can't ratify this agreement? It is a shame. It is something we need to do. We need to do it as well as ratify the agreement with Panama, as well as the one with South Korea.

REMEMBERING REAR ADMIRAL LEROY COLLINS, JR.

Mr. LEMIEUX. Madam President, I rise today to give special recognition to the life and work of a great Floridian who was tragically killed in Florida unexpectedly just a few weeks ago. RADM LeRoy Collins, Jr., is the son of our former Governor, Governor LeRoy Collins. He was an admiral in the Navy. He was the head of the Veterans Affairs Division in the State of Florida where I had the opportunity to

personally work with him when I served the Governor. A native of Tallahassee, FL, he received his commission from the Naval Academy in June 1956 and began a long career in the Navy.

His first tour was aboard the amphibious transport USS *Calvert*, followed by the Submarine Officer's Basic Course in Groton, CT, and he later served abroad the U.S. submarine *Chivo*.

Through hard work, dedication and sacrifice, LeRoy earned the rank of rear admiral.

Admiral Collins served as an analyst for naval intelligence in Washington, DC, and as a ballistic missile weapons officer aboard the nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine USS James Madison. After a brief tour working missile test operations at the Naval Ordnance Training Unit, in Cape Canaveral, he transferred to the Navy Reserve in 1966.

While a naval reservist, Admiral Collins served as commanding officer of the coastal minesweeper USS *Thrush* and later as commander of various Navy Reserve submarine units. During his time, he was the Navy's liaison to the Florida National Guard and also commanding officer of the Navy liaison unit at U.S. Readiness Command, headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base, FL.

The admiral served as Commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Region 8 and later as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Reserve) for Logistics, Pentagon, until his retirement from the Navy Reserve as a two-star rear admiral in October, 1990.

Admiral Collins also had a career in business. He spent time with the Florida Power & Light Company and IBM. He was the founding president of Financial Transaction Systems, Inc., and president of Telecredit Service Center, Inc. In addition, he served as president of Dynamic Realty of Tampa, Inc., was chairman of Gateway Holdings, Inc., and served as president of the Armed Forces Financial Network.

He was a great Floridian. The Collins family is perhaps Florida's first family. Governor Collins is perhaps our greatest Governor. Admiral Collins upheld the tradition of his family that traces its roots all the way back to the founding of Florida. The property upon which our Governor's Mansion sits was given by the Collins family. Their home, The Grove, sits right next door.

Admiral Collins was in many ways everything you would expect of a great Floridian. He was genteel, he was kind, he was smart. Public service mattered to him.

On behalf of the people of Florida, on behalf of the Senate, I extend our condolences to his wife Jane and their family on the passing of a truly great Floridian. He and they are in our thoughts and prayers.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.