

PN1223 Army nominations (2) beginning Philip C. Caccese, and ending Donald E. McLean, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1224 Army nominations (3) beginning Richard W.J. Cacini, and ending Carlos A. Trejo, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1225 Army nominations (4) beginning Melvin Lawrence Kaplan, and ending George Raymond Ripplinger, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1226 Army nomination of \*Michael Walker, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1244 Army nominations (13) beginning Eddie L. Cole, and ending Christopher A. White, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 12, 2000.

PN1245 Army nominations (19) beginning Jeanne J. Blaes, and ending Janelle S. Weyn, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 12, 2000.

PN1246 Army nominations (43) beginning \*Patrick N. Bailey, and ending \*Jeffrey L. Zust, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 12, 2000.

PN1247 Army nominations (1747) beginning Timothy F. Abbott, and ending \*X4076, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 12, 2000.

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN1197 Marine Corps nominations (73) beginning Jack G. Abate, and ending Jeffrey G. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2000.

PN1227 Marine Corps nomination of Gerald A. Cummings, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1259 Marine Corps nomination of David L. Ladouceur, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2000.

#### IN THE NAVY

PN1040 Navy nomination of Bradley S. Russell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 11, 2000.

PN1169 Navy nomination of Douglas M. Larratt, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2000.

PN1170 Navy nominations (11) beginning Felix R. Tormes, and ending Christopher F. Beaubien, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2000.

PN1171 Navy nominations (387) beginning Ava C. Abney, and ending Michael E. Zimmerman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2000.

PN1188 Navy nominations (217) beginning William B. Acker III, and ending John Zarem, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 26, 2000.

PN1198 Navy nomination of Keith R. Belau, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2000.

PN1213 Navy nomination of Randall J. Bigelow, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2000.

PN1228 Navy nomination of Robert G. Butler, which was received by the Senate and

appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1229 Navy nomination of Vito W. Jimenez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1230 Navy nomination of Michael P. Tillotson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1231 Navy nomination of Michael W. Altiser, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1232 Navy nomination of Melvin J. Hendricks, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1233 Navy nomination of Glenn A. Jett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1234 Navy nomination of Joseph T. Mahachek, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1235 Navy nomination of Robert J. Werner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1236 Navy nomination of Marian L. Celli, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1237 Navy nomination of Stephen M. Trafton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2000.

PN1248 Navy nominations (821) beginning Eric M. Aaby, and ending Anthony E. Zerangue, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 12, 2000.

PN1249 Navy nominations (1446) beginning William S. Abrams II, and ending Michael Ziv, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 12, 2000.

PN1260 Navy nomination of Jeffrey N. Rucker, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2000.

PN1261 Navy nominations (224) beginning Jerry C. Mazanowski, and ending Douglas S. Velvel, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2000.

PN1289 Navy nominations (32) beginning Michael W. Bastian, and ending Steven C. Wurgler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 21, 2000.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2000

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until the hour of 2 p.m. on Tuesday, October 10. I further ask consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to a period of morning business for up to 2 hours, with the

time controlled in the following fashion: the first hour under the control of Senator DURBIN or his designee, with 30 minutes under the control of Senator GRAHAM of Florida; the second hour under the control of Senator THOMAS or his designee.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in session on Tuesday for morning business and possible consideration of an appropriations conference report. On Wednesday, there will be up to 7 hours of debate on the conference report to accompany trafficking victims. Senator THOMPSON will make the point of order against the report and a vote is expected relative to appealing the ruling of the Chair and adoption of the conference report, both of which will occur late afternoon on Wednesday.

The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL ON THE CAPITAL MALL

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. THURMOND, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 145) expressing the sense of Congress on the propriety and need for expeditious construction of the National World War II Memorial at the Rainbow Pool on the National Mall in the Nation's Capital.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, our former distinguished majority leader, Mr. Dole, has headed up, together with others, an effort across America, and indeed from abroad, to raise the funds and otherwise provide for a memorial to be erected in the Nation's Capital in memory of those who served in World War II, and indeed those who were not in uniform but here on the homefront who, in every other respect, supported that heroic effort during that period from the day beginning December 7, 1941, to and including the surrender of Japan in August of 1945.

Mr. President, as we all know, World War II was the defining event of the 20th century for the United States and its wartime allies with more than 16,000,000 American men and women serving in uniform in the Armed Forces. Over 400,000 Americans gave their lives for our nation and more than 600,000 were wounded. In addition, countless Americans back home in the

United States organized and sacrificed to give their unwavering support to those in uniform.

Today, there are less than 6,000,000 surviving World War II veterans and we mourn the passing of greater than 1,200 veterans each day.

Mr. President, this is why the construction of the National World War II Memorial must follow an expeditious and critical path to completion. In 1994, legislation was enacted which approved the location of a memorial to this epic era in an area of the National Mall that includes the Rainbow Pool.

Since July 1995, the National World War II Memorial site and design have been subject to 19 public hearings that have resulted in an endorsement from the State Historic Preservation Officer of the District of Columbia, three endorsements from the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board, and most significantly, four approvals from the Commission of Fine Arts and four approvals from the National Capital Planning Commission. In July of this year, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the design of the memorial followed by final architectural design approval by the National Capital Planning Commission on September 21, 2000.

Mr. President, it is my feeling that construction of this magnificent memorial, which has received a thorough review and given final approval by all jurisdictional authorities, should begin without delay. It is imperative that this fitting tribute to those brave and patriotic Americans be completed and dedicated while surviving veterans are still alive.

I ask my Senate colleagues to support this resolution and allow our World War II veterans, veterans of the most devastating war the world has known, to see and be a part of the memorial they so fiercely deserve.

Mr. President, I sought to get the co-sponsorship of all those in this body who served in World War II. The ability to do this, time-wise, precluded that, but I am certain that almost all would have joined. Therefore, it is a particular privilege for me to submit this to the Senate. Congressman STUMP will introduce the identical measure in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I ask that we take action on this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the concurrent resolution?

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 145) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 145

Whereas World War II is the defining event of the twentieth century for the United States and its wartime allies;

Whereas in World War II, more than 16,000,000 American men and women served in uniform in the Armed Forces, more than 400,000 of them gave their lives, and more than 670,000 of them were wounded;

Whereas many millions more on the home front in the United States organized and sac-

rificed to give unwavering support to those in uniform;

Whereas fewer than 6,000,000 World War II veterans are surviving at the end of the twentieth century, and the Nation mourns the passing of more than 1,200 veterans each day;

Whereas Congress, in Public Law 103-422 (108 Stat. 4356) enacted in 1994, approved the location of a memorial to this epic era in an area of the National Mall that includes the Rainbow Pool;

Whereas since 1995, the National World War II Memorial site and design have been the subject of 19 public hearings that have resulted in an endorsement from the State Historic Preservation Officer of the District of Columbia, three endorsements from the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board, the endorsement of many Members of Congress, and, most significantly, four approvals from the Commission of Fine Arts and four approvals from the National Capital Planning Commission (including the approvals of those Commissions for the final architectural design);

Whereas on Veterans Day 1995, the President dedicated the approved site at the Rainbow Pool on the National Mall as the site for the National World War II Memorial; and

Whereas fundraising for the National World War II Memorial has been enormously successful, garnering enthusiastic support from half a million individual Americans, hundreds of corporations and foundations, dozens of civic, fraternal, and professional organizations, state legislatures, students in 1,100 schools, and more than 450 veterans groups representing 11,000,000 veterans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) it is appropriate for the United States to memorialize in the Nation's Capitol the triumph of democracy over tyranny in World War II, the most important event of the twentieth century;

(2) the will of the American people to memorialize that triumph and all who labored to achieve it, and the decisions made on that memorialization by the appointed bodies charged by law with protecting the public's interests in the design, location, and construction of memorials on the National Mall in the Nation's Capitol, should be fulfilled by the construction of the National World War II Memorial, as designed, at the approved and dedicated Rainbow Pool site on the National Mall; and

(3) it is imperative that expeditious action be taken to commence and complete the construction of the National World War II Memorial so that the completed memorial will be dedicated while Americans of the World War II generation are alive to receive the national tribute embodied in that memorial, which they earned with their sacrifice and achievement during the largest and most devastating war the world has known.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank the Chair, the floor staff, and the staffs of many Senators who were able to clear this resolution. I appreciate that.

I note the presence of another colleague on the floor. I would like to consult the Republican floor staff before I address the Senate further.

Mr. President, I understand our distinguished colleague wishes to address the Senate for a period of time. How much time will he require?

Mr. WYDEN. Five minutes will be plenty.

## ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, following the remarks of Mr. WYDEN for not to exceed 5 minutes, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

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

The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

## SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, twenty-two days ago I was here on the Senate floor helping to secure the support of 100 Senators in passing the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. It was a good day for rural Americans when the Senate adopted S. 1608 unanimously.

Today is even better for rural Americans. A few minutes ago, the Senate passed legislation that now reflects an agreement among all stakeholders—the schools, the counties, the House and Senate and the Administration—that assures House and Senate passage and the President's signature. This bill is the winning formula for everyone concerned about rural communities.

The bill the Senate has passed is fundamentally unchanged from S. 1608. The basics are the same: the purposes, the funding formula, and the flexibility for counties to choose how to spend a portion of the payment. The bill will provide stable payments for education and roads in more than 750 timber-dependent counties across this country and real opportunities for environmental restoration on our national forests.

The bill will make sure our rural communities do not become economic sacrifice zones. It will help people in forest communities adapt to changing national forest management policies by creating a funding formula alternative to timber receipts.

Policy changes in Washington, D.C. affecting logging on national forests across this country have caused timber receipts to fall an average of 70 percent over the last 15 years, and by as much as 90 percent in some areas. As timber receipts disappeared, roads fell deeper into disrepair, school programs were cut to the bone, and some schools even had to close their doors at least one day a week.

This legislation will give rural communities a more predictable payment formula than the current roller coaster system based on timber receipts. The amount going toward schools and roads would represent 80-85 percent of the three-year average of the highest payment years from fiscal years 1986 to 1999. The amount would be calculated on a state-by-state, three-high-year basis, but would be distributed among the counties on a county-by-county,