

time in history that the 5 Allied military leaders (Lieutenant General Baron Jacques of Belgium, General Armando Diaz of Italy, Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France, General John J. Pershing of the United States, and Admiral Lord Earl Beatty of Great Britain) were together at one place;

Whereas during a solemn ceremony on Armistice Day in 1924, President Calvin Coolidge marked the beginning of a 3-year construction project by the laying of the cornerstone of the Liberty Memorial;

Whereas the 217-foot Memorial Tower topped with 4 stone "Guardian Spirits" representing courage, honor, patriotism, and sacrifice, rises above the observation deck, making the Liberty Memorial a noble tribute to all who served;

Whereas during a rededication of the Liberty Memorial in 1961, former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the memorial as a constant reminder of the sacrifices during World War I and the progress that followed;

Whereas the Liberty Memorial is the only public museum in the United States specifically dedicated to the history of World War I; and

Whereas the Liberty Memorial is internationally known as a major center of World War I remembrance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, is recognized as a national World War I symbol, honoring those who defended liberty and our country through service in World War I.

S. RES. 368

Whereas Alexander Hamilton, assisted by James Madison and George Washington, was the principal drafter of the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas Hamilton was General Washington's aide-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, and, given command by Washington of the New York and Connecticut light infantry battalion, led the successful assault on British redoubt number 10 at Yorktown;

Whereas after serving as Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton founded the Bank of New York and the New York Post;

Whereas the only home Hamilton ever owned, commonly known as "the Grange", is a fine example of Federal period architecture designed by New York architect John McComb, Jr., and was built in upper Manhattan in 1803;

Whereas the New York State Assembly enacted a law in 1908 authorizing New York City to acquire the Grange and move it to nearby St. Nicholas Park, part of the original Hamilton estate, but no action was taken;

Whereas in 1962, the National Park Service took over management of the Grange, by then wedged on Convent Avenue within inches between an apartment house on the north side and a church on the south side;

Whereas the 1962 designation of the Grange as a national memorial was contingent on the acquisition by the National Park Service of a site to which the building could be relocated;

Whereas the New York State Legislature enacted a law in 1998 that granted approval for New York City to transfer land in St. Nicholas Park to the National Park Service, causing renovations to the Grange to be postponed; and

Whereas no obelisk, monument, or classical temple along the national mall has been constructed to honor the man who more than any other designed the Government of the United States, Hamilton should at least be remembered by restoring his home in a sylvan setting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate recognizes the immense contribution Alexander Hamilton made to the United States as a principal drafter of the Constitution; and

(2) the National Park Service should expeditiously—

(A) proceed to relocate the Grange to St. Nicholas Park; and

(B) restore the Grange to a state befitting the memory of Alexander Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECEIVERSHIP ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 943, H.R. 3995.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3995) to establish procedures governing responsibilities of court-appointed receivers who administer departments, offices, and agencies of the District of Columbia government.

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

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3995) was read the third time and passed.

RENAME THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3201, introduced earlier today by Senator FRIST, for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3201) to rename the National Museum of American Art.

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

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3201) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 3201

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Museum of American Art, as designated under section 1 of Public Law 96-441 (20 U.S.C. 71 note), shall be known as the "Smithsonian American Art Museum".

(b) REFERENCES IN LAW.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, or paper to

the National Museum of American Art shall be considered to be a reference to the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 1 shall take effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act.

COMMENDING THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO FOUGHT IN THE JASPER FIRE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 376, introduced earlier today by Senator DASCHLE and Senator JOHNSON.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 376) expressing the sense of Senate that the men and women who fought the Jasper Fire in the Black Hills of South Dakota should be commended for their heroic efforts.

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

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr President, I rise today in support of the Daschle-Johnson resolution that commends the men and women who valiantly fought the Jasper fire in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The fire that raged through the Black Hills caused considerable damage to the forests in these states. Almost 100,000 acres burned in the Black Hills alone. To the great relief of all of us in South Dakota, the fire has been brought under control. The firefighters in our state did a tremendous job in containing the fire. Their efforts have been nothing short of Herculean.

The fire started near Jasper Cave on the Black Hills National Forest on August 24, 2000 and was contained by September 8, 2000. By the second day, the fire had quadrupled in size and was burning as fast as 100 acres per second. The fire threatened private homes in the communities of Deerfield, Custer and Hill City, the Jewel Cave National Monument and the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. It also forced the evacuation of many residents on northwestern Custer County and southwestern Pennington County.

1,160 men and women worked around the clock, most of them volunteers who literally risked their lives and made great sacrifices to contain the fire. Special mention should be made of the Tatanka Hotshot crew, an elite 20-person firefighting team based in the Black Hills who came from fighting fires in western Wyoming the fight the Jasper fire. While the Tatanka crew has fought several fires throughout the country, this was the first major fire they fought in their home forest.

The firefighters were incredibly successful. In spite of the rugged terrain and the intense speed and size of the Jasper fire, it was contained with only one home lost and with no injuries to any firefighters or local citizens. This resolution commends the firefighters for their bravery, their extraordinary efforts to contain the fire, and their

commitment to protect lives, property and the surrounding communities. Senator DASCHLE, myself, and the entire Senate are proud of their efforts. We can't thank them enough.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 376) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 376

Whereas the Jasper Fire started at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, August 24, 2000, near Jasper Cave in the Black Hills National Forest and was contained at 6:00 p.m. on September 8, 2000;

Whereas two days after it started, the Jasper Fire nearly quadrupled in size in a matter of hours, burned as fast as 100 acres per second, and ultimately became the worst forest fire in the history of the Black Hills, consuming 83,508 acres;

Whereas the Jasper Fire threatened private homes in the Black Hills, including the South Dakota communities of Deerfield, Custer, and Hill City, Jewel Cave National Monument, and Mount Rushmore National Memorial, and forced the evacuation of many residents in northwestern Custer County and southwestern Pennington County;

Whereas volunteers from 67 community fire departments from across South Dakota made up a substantial part of the 1,160 men and women who worked around the clock to contain the Jasper Fire;

Whereas the Tatanka Hotshot crew, an elite 20-person firefighting team based in the Black Hills, came from fighting fires in western Wyoming to help fight the Jasper Fire;

Whereas while the Tatanka Hotshot crew has fought several fires throughout the country, the Jasper Fire was the first major fire they fought in their home forest;

Whereas the outpouring of support for the firefighters by local residents and communities, such as Hill City and Custer, helped boost firefighter morale; and

Whereas, in spite of the rugged terrain and the intense speed and size of the fire, the Jasper Fire was contained successfully with only one home lost and with no injuries to any firefighters or local citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Jasper Fire was the largest forest fire in the history of the Black Hills National Forest, consuming 83,508 acres;

(2) the volunteer firefighters from across South Dakota played a crucial role in combating the Jasper Fire and preventing it from destroying hundreds of homes;

(3) the Tatanka Hotshot crew was instrumental in providing the effort, expertise and training necessary to establish a fire line around the Jasper Fire; and

(4) the men and women who fought the Jasper Fire are commended for their bravery, their extraordinary efforts to contain the fire, and their commitment to protect lives, property, and the surrounding communities.

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT OF 2000

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of H.R. 4788.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4788) to amend the United States Grain Standards Act to extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to collect fees to cover the cost of services performed under the Act, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Act, and to improve the administration of the Act.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4311

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, Senator LUGAR has a substitute amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], for Mr. LUGAR, proposes an amendment numbered 4311.

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

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 4311) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 4788), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 2000

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2883, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2883) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify the provisions governing acquisition of citizenship by children born outside of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2883) was read the third time and passed.

PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT AND THE DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 945, H.R. 3671.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3671) to amend the Acts popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act to enhance the funds available for grants to States for fish and wildlife conservation projects and increase opportunities for recreational hunting, bow hunting, trapping, archery, and fishing, by eliminating opportunities for waste, fraud, abuse, maladministration, and unauthorized expenditures for administration and execution of those Acts, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works with an amendment, as follows:

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLES.**—

(1) **THIS ACT.**—*This Act may be cited as the "Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000".*

(2) **PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT.**—*The Act of September 2, 1937 (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following:*

"SEC. 14. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act'.".

(3) **DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT.**—*The Act of August 9, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following:*

"SEC. 16. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act'.".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—*The table of contents of this Act is as follows:*

Sec. 1. Short titles; table of contents.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE RESTORATION

Sec. 101. Expenditures for administration.

Sec. 102. Firearm and bow hunter education and safety program grants.

Sec. 103. Multistate conservation grant program.

TITLE II—SPORT FISH RESTORATION

Sec. 201. Expenditures for administration.

Sec. 202. Multistate conservation grant program.

Sec. 203. Conforming amendment.

TITLE III—WILDLIFE AND SPORT FISH RESTORATION PROGRAMS

Sec. 301. Designation of programs.

Sec. 302. Implementation report.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE RESTORATION

SEC. 101. EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **SET-ASIDE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—*Section 4 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669c) is amended—*

(1) *by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);*

(2) *by striking "SEC. 4." and all that follows through the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) and inserting the following:*

"SEC. 4. ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF AVAILABLE AMOUNTS.

"(a) SET-ASIDE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—