

SEC. 8117. Up to \$3,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading, "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" in this Act for the Pacific Missile Range Facility may be made available to contract for the repair, maintenance, and operation of adjacent off-base water, drainage, and flood control systems critical to base operations.

SEC. 8118. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in the Act, \$20,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of \$20,000,000 to the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy.

SEC. 8119. Of the funds made available under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", not less than \$7,000,000 shall be made available by grant or otherwise, to the North Slope Borough, to provide assistance for health care, monitoring and related issues associated with research conducted from 1955 to 1957 by the former Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory.

SEC. 8120. None of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund" may be transferred or obligated for expenses not directly related to the conduct of overseas contingencies: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report no later than thirty days after the end of each fiscal quarter to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives that details any transfer of funds from the "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund": *Provided further*, That the report shall explain any transfer for the maintenance of real property, pay of civilian personnel, base operations support, and weapon, vehicle or equipment maintenance.

SEC. 8121. In addition to amounts made available elsewhere in this Act, \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense to be available for payment to members of the uniformed services for reimbursement for mandatory pet quarantines as authorized by law.

SEC. 8122. The Secretary of the Navy may transfer from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary ship cost changes for previous ship construction programs appropriated in law: *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer no more than \$300,000,000 under the authority provided within this section: *Provided further*, That the funding transferred shall be available for the same time period as the appropriation from which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not transfer any funding until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided within this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8123. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in the Act, \$2,100,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of \$2,100,000 to the National D-Day Museum.

SEC. 8124. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, \$5,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall make available a grant of \$5,000,000 only to the Chicago Public Schools for conversion and expansion of the former Eighth Regiment National Guard Armory (Bronzeville).

SEC. 8125. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of \$10,000,000 is hereby appropriated for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", to accelerate

the disposal and scrapping of ships of the Navy Inactive Fleet and Maritime Administration National Defense Reserve Fleet: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation shall develop criteria for selecting ships for scrapping or disposal based on their potential for causing pollution, creating an environmental hazard and cost of storage: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation shall report to the congressional defense committees no later than June 1, 2001 regarding the total number of vessels currently designated for scrapping, and the schedule and costs for scrapping these vessels.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001".

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 3279

Mr. GRASSLEY proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4576, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following

SEC. ____ Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111, 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2001.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2000, to conduct a hearing on multilateral development institutions.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on Gender Wage Discrimination during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2000, at 10:00 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Thursday, June 8, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. The markup will take place in Dirksen Room 226.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on European Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2000 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee

on Forests and Public lands be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing. The subcommittee will receive testimony on H.R. 359, an act to clarify the intent of Congress in Public Law 93-632 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to provide for the maintenance and operation to certain water impoundment structures that were located in the Emigrant Wilderness at the time the wilderness area was designated in that Public Law; H.R. 468, an act to establish the Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area; H.R. 1680, an act to provide for the conveyance of Forest Service property in Kern County California, in exchange for county lands suitable for inclusion in Sequoia National Forest; S. 1817, a bill to validate a conveyance of certain lands located in Carlton County, Minnesota and to provide for the compensation of certain original heirs; S. 1972, a bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the town of Dolores, Colorado, the current site of the Joe Rowell Park; and S. 2111, a bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey for fair market value 1.06 acres of land in the San Bernardino national Forest, California, to KATY 101.3 FM, a California corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection. It is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, at 2:30 p.m. to conduct an oversight hearing. The subcommittee will review the final rules and regulations issued by the National Park Service relating to title IV of the National Parks Omnibus management act of 1998.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to grant floor privileges to two defense legislative fellows in my office, Jennifer Ogilvie and Sam Horton, for the duration of our consideration of S. 2549, the National Defense Authorization Act.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Martin Siegel, a Judiciary Committee staffer in my office, be granted full floor privileges for the remainder of the 106th Congress.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Howard Krawitz of my office be granted privileges of the floor.

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

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the following members of my staff be granted privileges of the floor during consideration of the DOD authorization: Bob Schiff, Bill Dauster, Sumner Slichter, Kitty Thomas, Mary Ann Richmond, and Mary Murphy.

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

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee be given floor privileges during the consideration of H.R. 4576 and or S. 2593, the FY 2001 Defense Appropriation Bill: Tom Hawkins, Bob Henke, Susan Hogan, Lesley Kalan, Mazie Mattson, Gary Reese, Candice Rogers, Kraig Siracuse, Justin Weddle, Brian Wilson, John Young, Sonja King, and Cathy Wilson.

THE HARRY S TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed the consideration of H.R. 3639, 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. 3639) to designate the Federal building located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building."

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

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a farmer, Army captain, Senator, and President of the United States who founded the United Nations, launched the Marshall plan, and forged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. As an original cosponsor of the bill to name the Federal building located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building," I am pleased that my colleagues from both sides of the aisle and in both Houses have unanimously agreed to adopt this measure.

Fifty-five years ago, President Truman challenged Democrats and Republicans in his Four Point Speech to join together and lend their full support to international organizations; continue programs for world economic recovery; join with other free peoples in the defense of democracy; and draw on our country's vast storehouse of technical expertise to help people overseas help themselves in the fight against ignorance, illness, and despair. President Truman envisioned "that what happens beyond our shores determines how we live in our own lives," and the American people agreed. He exemplified the very best of what we need in our elected officials.

The United States is extremely fortunate to have had such a man be its Chief Executive in a time of two wars, where he presided over the fall of Ger-

many, the ultimate surrender of Japan, and the preservation of South Korea. It is only appropriate for us to honor a man who made the United States a major force in world affairs by working with all the world for freedom and democracy. I look forward to seeing this legislation adopted, and giving President Truman the recognition he deserves for his tireless efforts to bring peace.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to endorse the measure to name the State Department's headquarters after one of the great leaders of the twentieth century—President Harry S Truman.

Harry Truman symbolized the path that this country took during the "American Century," moving from a small community in the American midwest, to the center of the world stage, where he helped rebuild a devastated Europe and contain Communism.

Harry Truman might have stayed on his farm in Independence, Missouri, but World War I intervened and he found himself in Europe as a captain in the Field Artillery. The man whose poor eyesight had kept him out of West Point, was a hero on the battlefields of France. When he returned to Independence—and the beautiful Bess Wallace—his reputation as a leader in battle led to his election as county judge in 1922. In 1935 he was elected Senator from Missouri, and in 1945, he became President upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

Truman's mother once said of him: (i)t was on the farm that Harry got his common sense. He didn't get it in town. It was this common sense—a hard-eyed pragmatism, really—that made him a great President. Having fought through the First World War in Europe, he was able to understand the ruin that faced Europe after the Second World War. This led to his support of the brilliant plan of his Secretary of State, George Marshall, who rebuilt Europe. It is not an exaggeration to say that our European allies own the peace and prosperity that they have enjoyed for the last two generations to Truman and Marshall.

It was also this hard-eyed pragmatism that gave Truman a clear view of the Communist threat that come on the heels of World War II. He laid out—and acted upon—the Truman Doctrine—in 1947, when he provided \$400 million to fight the spread of Communism in Greece and Turkey. In 1949, he joined with Europe to form the alliance that contained the Soviet Union for nearly 50 years—NATO. And, although we were weary of war in 1950, he sent American forces to defend South Korea from incursions by the Communists of North Korea.

Harry Truman's foreign policy decisions were never easy. Europe's reconstruction, fencing in Communism, creating NATO, required clear vision, and a decisiveness that had nothing to do with favorable poll numbers or reelec-

tion prospects. Those are the attributes that made Harry Truman a great President—an ability to see what needed to be done, and the willingness to do it.

Because President Truman's greatest legacy was in international affairs, it is fitting that his name be bestowed on the State Department's main building. I hope that it will provide an inspiration to our diplomats, as they seek to defend the interests of our country, and the world.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, it is my great privilege to speak on the passage of H.R. 3639 as I am the sponsor of the Senate's companion bill, S. 2416. This bill will name the State Department's headquarters at 2201 C Street in Washington, DC, the "Harry S Truman Federal Building." First, I would like to provide my deepest thanks to my esteemed co-sponsor who have joined this effort. From the onset, this proposal has had strong bi-partisan support in both Houses. Senators BOND, WARNER, DEWINE, and MOYNIHAN and Representatives ROY BLUNT and IKE SKELTON have been incredibly helpful in seeing this proposal become a reality. Furthermore, I would like to thank the Honorable Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, for her unqualified support and cooperation for honoring President Harry Truman befittingly honored in this manner.

Today I enjoy the privilege, granted to me by the citizens of Missouri, of occupying the Senate seat formerly held by Harry S Truman. Truman left this seat in January 1945 to become Vice President, and by April of that year assumed the office of President of the United States in the wake of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death. The day after becoming President, Truman told a group of reporters that "boys, if you ever pray, pray for me now . . . I feel like the moon, the stars, and all the planets have fallen on me."

As the new President, Harry Truman inherited a world on fire. The most destructive war in human history still raged on in Europe and Asia; and Truman, the only chief executive in this century who did not enjoy a university education, faced a most crucial role bringing the war to a close and constructing a viable international system in the postwar. Truman, whose strong personal integrity and vast common sense was forged in the small towns of western Missouri, brilliantly succeeded.

This bill will name the building that houses our Nation's Department of State—the agency responsible for international relations—in honor of Missouri's favorite son and one of our country's greatest statesmen. This is befitting, for it was the decisions made by President Truman in the realm of foreign policy that made his Presidency one of the most monumental and influential in our country's history.