

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING
APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2001—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.J. Res. 117) was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) would vote "yea."

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) would vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 290 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Abraham	Enzi	Mack
Akaka	Feingold	McConnell
Allard	Fitzgerald	Mikulski
Baucus	Frist	Miller
Bayh	Gorton	Moynihan
Bennett	Graham	Murkowski
Biden	Gramm	Murray
Bingaman	Grassley	Reed
Bond	Gregg	Reid
Boxer	Hagel	Robb
Breaux	Harkin	Roberts
Brownback	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bryan	Hollings	Santorum
Bunning	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
Byrd	Inhofe	Schumer
Campbell	Inouye	Shelby
Chafee, L.	Jeffords	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Johnson	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Kennedy	Snowe
Collins	Kerrey	Specter
Conrad	Kerry	Thomas
Craig	Kohl	Thompson
Crapo	Kyl	Thurmond
Daschle	Landrieu	Torricelli
DeWine	Lautenberg	Voivovich
Dodd	Levin	Warner
Domenici	Lincoln	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lott	Wyden
Edwards	Lugar	

NAYS—3

Leahy	Nickles	Stevens
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NOT VOTING—11

Ashcroft	Grams	McCain
Burns	Helms	Roth
Durbin	Hutchison	Sessions
Feinstein	Lieberman	

The bill (H.J. Res. 117) was passed.

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. CRAIG. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER
28, AND SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2000

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, and immediately following the routine convening requests, the Senate proceed to the continuing resolution and a vote occur without any intervening action, motion, or debate on passage of the House joint resolution.

I further ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business on Saturday, it stand in recess until 5 p.m. on Sunday, and immediately following the routine convening requests, the Senate proceed to the House joint resolution regarding continuing of Government funding, and time between then and the vote be equally divided, and following the use of the time, a vote occur, without any intervening action, motion, or debate on passage of the House joint resolution.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Therefore, unless an additional consent can be granted—and I will continue to work on that, along with Senator DASCHLE and Senator REID and others—the next two votes will be at approximately 9:30 a.m. on Saturday and approximately 7 p.m. on Sunday. The reason for those times is we understand now that the House will be voting on those continuing resolutions around 9 o'clock or so on Saturday and around 6 o'clock or so on Sunday.

I still hope that when we vote tomorrow, we could prevail upon those who insist on a vote on Sunday night to consider doing a continuing resolution that would take us over until Monday night for the next continuing resolution.

In the meantime, the members of the Appropriations Committee are going to be meeting further this afternoon on the Labor, HHS, and Education appropriations conference report. I am sure other issues will be discussed and other discussions will occur with regard to the tax bill. Also, the Commerce-State-Justice conference report just passed. It is our intent to take up the Tax Relief Act early next week. We haven't locked in a time yet because there is

no necessity for it at this moment. I know as many Senators as possible will want to be here and know when the vote is coming. I presume that would probably be sometime during the day Tuesday—probably late afternoon—but we will talk about that. Members will have as much advance notice on that as possible.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Members permitted to speak therein for 10 minutes each, with the exception of the Senator from Utah, Mr. HATCH, for up to 30 minutes and Senator KERREY of Nebraska for up to 30 minutes.

Mr. DASCHLE. Reserving the right to object—and I have no intention of objecting—the distinguished deputy Democratic leader noted that he had a number of requests to speak on Sunday. I wonder if the majority leader would mind if we move the time from 5 to 4 to accommodate speakers who wish to come in.

Mr. LOTT. We could perhaps go later Sunday night. I think we can accommodate that. Give me a chance to see if there is any problem because I already told people it is going to be 5. I will get back to the Senator. We will try to accommodate that. I guess some Senators would want to speak late Sunday afternoon. I can't imagine who it would be, but perhaps some would. Give me a few minutes.

Mr. DASCHLE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I modify the earlier request and ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business on Saturday, it stand in recess until 4 p.m. on Sunday, and immediately following the routine convening requests, the Senate proceed to the House joint resolution regarding continuing of Government funding and the time between then and 7 p.m. be equally divided, and following the use of any time, a vote occur, without any intervening action, motion, or debate, on passage of the House joint resolution.

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

TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE WILLIAM S. COHEN

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in a few short hours the 106th Congress will be a part of the history of this great Nation. As we resolutely work toward the goal of adjournment, I want to take a few moments to pay tribute to Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen, our former colleague and the nation's 20th Secretary of Defense.

Secretary Cohen, better known as "Bill" to all of us, has since January 24, 1997, been at the helm of the Department of Defense and the leader of the

greatest military force in the history of our great Nation. His tenure as Secretary of Defense will be marked by great advances in the quality of life for our military personnel and their families, the refocusing of the Department of Defense to the new threats of weapons of mass destruction and cyberterrorism, and, more importantly, assuring this Nation's position as the world's only super power.

Bill Cohen is a Renaissance Man of the same mold as the founders of this Nation. A forward thinker who has been an influential voice on defense and security issues since he was first elected to the House of Representatives from Maine's Second Congressional District in 1973. During his eighteen years as a United States Senator representing the State of Maine, Bill Cohen played a leading role in defense matters while a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Not only was he a key sponsor of the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, but also the GI Bill of 1984, the Intelligence Oversight Reform Act of 1991, the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 and the Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1996.

His long and distinguished service to the Nation and the State of Maine, both as a legislator and Secretary of Defense, will serve as a lasting tribute to William S. Cohen. I congratulate him on his long and distinguished career and thank him for the courtesies and friendship he extended to me during his service in the Senate and as Secretary of Defense.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICER OLIVER "ANDY" ANDERS FROM THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a praiseworthy individual who has dedicated his life to serving the people of this Nation as an officer on the United States Capitol Police Force, Officer Oliver "Andy" Anders. Andy will be retiring from the Capitol Police on November 3, 2000, after 26 years of faithful service. His presence will be missed throughout the halls of Congress.

Over the last three decades I have had the opportunity to get to know Andy. For many years, he greeted me at the doors of the Senate chamber where he stood sentry. I always appreciated having the opportunity to chat with this friendly native of Greer, South Carolina, and I admired the professionalism he demonstrated throughout his tenure.

Too often we fail to properly thank the courageous men and women who, like Officer Anders, serve on the Capitol Police Force. These fine individuals make countless sacrifices to protect and serve both the daily visitors and the workers at the Capitol. They are on guard 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, providing a vital service so that we can walk these

hollowed halls without fear. These officers have continuously displayed integrity and honor, and I commend them for their dedicated service. We are truly in their debt.

At this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Officer Anders health, happiness, and success in all of his future endeavors. He has served his Nation well, and we are grateful for his assistance.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

October 27, 1999:
 Ioniaferrio Bolton, 26, Dallas, TX;
 Donal Bryant, 31, Dallas, TX;
 Merritt J. Copenhefer, 41, Madison, WI;
 Aurelio Enciso-Murillo, 40, Oakland, CA;
 Angel Garcia, 21, Philadelphia, PA;
 Anthony McCullough, 25, Philadelphia, PA;
 Audley McIntosh, 49, Dallas, TX;
 Donald McNeil, 16, Philadelphia, PA;
 Jerome Oakley, 18, Baltimore, MD;
 Joseph Transon, 19, Baltimore, MD;
 Tyree Turner, 19, Philadelphia, PA;
 Paul Vo, 30, Houston, TX; and
 Unidentified Male, 52, Charlotte, NC.

One of the victims of gun violence I mentioned, 16-year-old Donald McNeil of Philadelphia, was shot and killed one year ago today by another teenager in what police said was an argument over a girl.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING SENATORS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Bible says in Ecclesiastes, "To everything there is a season, a time for every purpose under heaven." And, now, as the 106th Congress is coming to a close, the hour has come to pay tribute to five distinguished colleagues—Senators with whom I have had the honor and pleasure of working. These gentlemen of the Senate have decided that it is now time to embark on a new chapter in their lives.

Each in his own way has left behind a part of their vision for America and

has influenced the course of our country.

The Senate Finance Committee is seeing a great exodus as four of the five Senators retiring served this Committee. I will certainly miss their participation on this committee and the leadership on key issues.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN and I were elected to the Senate from our respective states in the same year—1976. So we two freshman learned the ways of this august body at the same time. And, I have to say to my colleagues who have more recently been elected to this body, that was no minor education. We began our Senate service with giants like James O. Eastland, Barry Goldwater, Hubert Humphrey, and Howard Baker.

The difference was that PAT MOYNIHAN had already had a distinguished career in public service having served as urban affairs advisor to President Nixon and as Ambassador to India and the United Nations. I have always had great admiration for his strong character, great intellect and exceptional diplomacy—particularly on those occasions when it was between warring political parties, not countries.

Senator MOYNIHAN is famous for spotting emerging issues long before anyone else. He has been warning for years that Social Security needs reform. He has urged reform of the alternative minimum tax, and worked tirelessly in the effort to reform a broken welfare system.

On the candor scale, Senator ROBERT KERREY would rank near the top. That is a commodity sadly lacking in many circles—and not just in government, but in business and academia as well. BOB KERREY has been as courageous about sharing his opinions as he was when serving in the Vietnam war, during which he was awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and our nation's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He left the governorship of Nebraska with a 70 percent approval rating, which tells us something about his record of employing common sense and exercising integrity in governance. Nebraskans are no nonsense, hard-working people. They would not have tolerated any less.

BOB KERREY has put those same virtues to work in the Senate, particularly in our bipartisan efforts to reform Social Security and Medicare as well as the IRS.

I am going to miss my colleague from the West, Senator RICHARD BRYAN. Though we have not agreed on every issue—who does?—we have a common appreciation for the impact of federal policy on the western states.

I was also most appreciative and grateful for his honest, straightforward, and thorough leadership of the Senate Ethics Committee—no doubt one of the more thankless jobs in the Senate. But, every senator, regardless of political party, could be assured that, if wrongs had been committed,