

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1928a-1928d, as amended appoints the following Senators as members of the Senate Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly during the Second Session of the 106th Congress, to be held in Berlin, Germany, November 17-22, 2000: The Senator from Iowa, Mr. GRASSLEY; the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. HUTCHINSON; the Senator from Maryland, Mr. SARBANES, and the Senator from Maryland, Ms. MIKULSKI.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 2000

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4259, 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. 4259) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. WARNER. 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. 4259) was read the third time and passed.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5239 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5239) to provide for increased penalties for violations of the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4305

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, Senators GRAMM and ENZI have an amend-

ment at the desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. GRAMM, for himself and Mr. ENZI, proposes an amendment numbered 4305.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide for a simple one-year extension of the Export Administration Act of 1979)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Section 20 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2419) is amended by striking "August 20, 1994" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 20, 2001".

Mr. WARNER. 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. 4305) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 5239), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

PROVIDING FOR DISPOSITION AND ARCHIVING OF RECORDS OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 148, submitted earlier today by Senator MCCONNELL.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 148) to provide for the disposition and archiving of the records, files, documents, and other materials of Joint Congressional Committees on inaugural ceremonies.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, earlier this year the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies held an organizational meeting to officially begin preparations for the next Presidential Inauguration hosted by Congress to be held on Saturday, January 20, 2001.

Next year marks more historic milestones as it will be the 200th anniversary of the first Presidential Inauguration in our Nation's Capital, the first Presidential Inauguration of the 21st Century, and, not least of all, the first inauguration of the new millennium. 2001 also marks the 100th birthday of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, an entity which I am greatly honored to serve as Chairman.

As we approach adjournment for this Congress, let us look forward with great anticipation and excitement to our Nation's 54th Presidential Inauguration and celebrate this remarkable American tradition in which the peaceful transference of power takes place with all our citizens as witnesses.

In 1789, our Nation's Father and first President, George Washington, recited the oath of office on the Balcony of Federal Hall in New York City. By 1801, the seat of the U.S. Government had moved from New York City, to Philadelphia, and finally to Washington, D.C.

On March 4, 1801, Thomas Jefferson became the first President to be inaugurated at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., in a room now known as the "Old Supreme Court Chamber." In 1829, Andrew Jackson became the first President to be inaugurated on the East Front of the Capitol, where the majority of swearing-in ceremonies continued to take place until the late twentieth century. It was not until President Ronald Reagan's inauguration on January 20, 1981, that the swearing-in ceremony moved to the West Front of the Capitol where larger crowds could be accommodated. Though below-freezing temperatures in 1985 forced the second Reagan inaugural ceremony inside to the Capitol Rotunda, the West Front set the standard for the next three Congressionally hosted ceremonies. The 2001 Presidential inaugural ceremonies will continue that tradition.

It is interesting to note that until 1901 the Presidential inaugural ceremonies were planned and conducted solely by the Senate. A century later, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies brings together the Senate and the House of Representatives in welcoming America's President-elect to the Capitol for the public swearing-in ceremony.

Upon undertaking this endeavor, it became apparent that steps needed to be taken to direct that the important historic materials generated by the JCCIC were preserved. For a committee reconstituted every four years, these documents are critical tools for conducting this massive quadrennial event. To ensure these materials are preserved in an appropriate manner, I am introducing a resolution to establish the procedures for archiving the records of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a press release which documents the May 24 organizational meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the text of Senate Concurrent Resolutions 89 and 90 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: