

(2) crime at the local level is exacerbated by the interstate movement of body armor and other assault gear;

(3) there is a traffic in body armor moving in or otherwise affecting interstate commerce, and existing Federal controls over such traffic do not adequately enable the States to control this traffic within their own borders through the exercise of their police power;

(4) recent incidents, such as the murder of San Francisco Police Officer James Guelff by an assailant wearing 2 layers of body armor, a 1997 bank shoot out in north Hollywood, California, between police and 2 heavily armed suspects outfitted in body armor, and the 1997 murder of Captain Chris McCurley of the Etowah County, Alabama Drug Task Force by a drug dealer shielded by protective body armor, demonstrate the serious threat to community safety posed by criminals who wear body armor during the commission of a violent crime;

(5) of the approximately 1,200 officers killed in the line of duty since 1980, more than 30 percent could have been saved by body armor, and the risk of dying from gunfire is 14 times higher for an officer without a bulletproof vest;

(6) the Department of Justice has estimated that 25 percent of State and local police are not issued body armor;

(7) the Federal Government is well-equipped to grant local police departments access to body armor that is no longer needed by Federal agencies; and

(8) Congress has the power, under the interstate commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution of the United States, to enact legislation to regulate interstate commerce that affects the integrity and safety of our communities.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **BODY ARMOR.**—The term “body armor” means any product sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign commerce, as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether the product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to another product or garment.

(2) **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.**—The term “law enforcement agency” means an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.

(3) **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**—The term “law enforcement officer” means any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES WITH RESPECT TO BODY ARMOR.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend the Federal sentencing guidelines and the policy statements of the Commission, as appropriate, to provide an appropriate sentencing enhancement for any crime of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code) or drug trafficking crime (as defined in section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code) (including a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime that provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device) in which the defendant used body armor.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that any sentencing enhancement under this section should be at least 2 levels.

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION OF PURCHASE, USE, OR POSSESSION OF BODY ARMOR BY VIOLENT FELONS.

(a) **DEFINITION OF BODY ARMOR.**—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(35) The term ‘body armor’ means any product sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign commerce, as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether the product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to another product or garment.”.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for a person to purchase, own, or possess body armor, if that person has been convicted of a felony that is—

“(1) a crime of violence (as defined in section 16); or

“(2) an offense under State law that would constitute a crime of violence under paragraph (1) if it occurred within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

“(b) **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall be an affirmative defense under this section that—

“(A) the defendant obtained prior written certification from his or her employer that the defendant’s purchase, use, or possession of body armor was necessary for the safe performance of lawful business activity; and

“(B) the use and possession by the defendant were limited to the course of such performance.

“(2) **EMPLOYER.**—In this subsection, the term ‘employer’ means any other individual employed by the defendant’s business that supervises defendant’s activity. If that defendant has no supervisor, prior written certification is acceptable from any other employee of the business.”.

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons.”.

(c) **PENALTIES.**—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) Whoever knowingly violates section 931 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.”.

SEC. 6. DONATION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS BODY ARMOR TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the terms “Federal agency” and “surplus property” have the meanings given such terms under section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472).

(b) **DONATION OF BODY ARMOR.**—Notwithstanding section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484), the head of a Federal agency may donate body armor directly to any State or local law enforcement agency, if such body armor—

(1) is in serviceable condition;

(2) is surplus property; and

(3) meets or exceeds the requirements of National Institute of Justice Standard 0101.03 (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(c) **NOTICE TO ADMINISTRATOR.**—The head of a Federal agency who donates body armor under this section shall submit to the Administrator of General Services a written notice identifying the amount of body armor donated and each State or local law enforcement agency that received the body armor.

(d) **DONATION BY CERTAIN OFFICERS.**—

(1) **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**—In the administration of this section with respect to the Department of Justice, in addition to any other of-

ficer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, the following officers may act as the head of a Federal agency:

(A) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(B) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(C) The Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(D) The Director of the United States Marshals Service.

(2) **DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.**—In the administration of this section with respect to the Department of the Treasury, in addition to any other officer of the Department of the Treasury designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the following officers may act as the head of a Federal agency:

(A) The Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

(B) The Commissioner of Customs.

(C) The Director of the United States Secret Service.

(e) **NO LIABILITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be liable for any harm occurring in connection with the use or misuse of any body armor donated under this section.

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

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 166), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

COMMEMORATING AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE MADE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 39, S. Res. 63.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 63) commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this resolution to honor our Federal, State and local law enforcement officers who gave the ultimate sacrifice for our public safety. I commend Senator CAMPBELL for his leadership in submitting Senate Resolution 63.

I want to recognize the other cosponsors of the resolution on the Senate Judiciary Committee: Senators HATCH, KENNEDY, THURMOND, BIDEN, GRASSLEY, KOHL, DEWINE, FEINSTEIN, SESSIONS, FEINGOLD, BROWNBACK, SCHUMER, MCCONNELL, and DURBIN.

Since my time as a State prosecutor, I have always taken a keen interest in

law enforcement in Vermont and around the country. Vermont has the reputation of being one of the safest States in which to live, work and visit, and rightly so. In no small part, this is due to the hard work of those who have sworn to serve and protect us, and we should do what we can to honor them and their families.

Our Nation's law enforcement officers put their lives at risk in the line of duty everyday. No one knows when danger will appear. Unfortunately, in today's violent world, even a traffic stop may not necessarily be "routine."

Each and every law enforcement officer across the Nation deserves our heartfelt respect and appreciation on Peace Officers Memorial Day.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. Res. 63, recognizing the dedication and sacrifice of the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as public safety officers.

On Sunday, May 13, 2001, in a candlelight vigil, the names of 313 officers, many of whom were lost during the past year, were added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Sadly, every year we add hundreds of names to this Memorial in a fitting honor, but also a terribly painful commendation to the people who risk their lives every day to protect our communities.

Wisconsin owes five officers a special tribute today for their service. I would like to honor them again by placing their names in the RECORD along with the date of their untimely passing.

Sung Hui Bang of Milwaukee County—8/17/2000; Edward R. Hoffman of Marinette County—5/26/2000; Frank Moran of Darlington—5/8/1927; Todd Jeffrey Stamper of Crandon—7/15/2000; Ralph Edward Zylka of Milwaukee County—8/17/2000.

I only hope that these moments of recognition bring some solace to the officers' families and express our appreciation for their service. We are forever in their debt.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 63) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 63

Whereas the well-being of all citizens of the United States is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 700,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens as guardians of peace;

Whereas peace officers are on the front line in preserving the right of the children of the United States to receive an education in a crime-free environment, a right that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas 150 peace officers lost their lives in the line of duty in 2000, and a total of nearly 15,000 men and women serving as peace officers have now made that supreme sacrifice;

Whereas every year, 1 in 9 peace officers is assaulted, 1 in 25 peace officers is injured, and 1 in 4,400 peace officers is killed in the line of duty; and

Whereas, on May 15, 2001, more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in the Nation's Capital to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who went before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes May 15, 2001, as Peace Officers Memorial Day, in honor of Federal, State, and local officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER MEDAL OF VALOR ACT OF 2001

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 40, H.R. 802.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 802) to authorize the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 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. 802) was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 15, 2001

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 15. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of the Murray amendment as under the previous order.

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

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, further, I ask unanimous consent that the

Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume consideration of the Murray amendment regarding class size at 10:30 tomorrow morning. Under the previous order, there will be up to 2 hours for debate on the amendment with a vote scheduled to occur at 2:20 p.m. following the policy luncheons. There are numerous amendments currently pending, and further amendments will be offered during tomorrow's session. Therefore, votes are expected throughout the afternoon and into the evening.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:14 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 15, 2001, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 14, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PETER W. RODMAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE EDWARD L. WARNER, III.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ALLAN RUTTER, OF TEXAS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION, VICE JOLENE MORTIZ MOLITORIS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PATRICIA LYNN SCARLETT, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE M. JOHN BERRY.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

GEORGE TRACY MEHAN, III, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE J. CHARLES FOX, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BRIAN CARLTON ROSEBORO, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE LEWIS ANDREW SACHS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PAUL VINCENT KELLY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS), VICE BARBARA MILLS LARKIN.

JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE JUDICIARY

LYNN LEIBOVITZ, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE STEPHEN G. MILLIKEN, RETIRED.