

“(1) the term ‘equipment’ means windshield glass, car panels, shields, and protective gear;

“(2) the term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands;

“(3) the term ‘unit of local government’ means a county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level;

“(4) the term ‘Indian tribe’ has the same meaning as in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); and

“(5) the term ‘law enforcement officer’ means any officer, agent, or employee of a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of any violation of criminal law, or authorized by law to supervise sentenced criminal offenders.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (23) and inserting the following:

“(23) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part Y—

“(A) \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2006 for grants under subpart A of that part; and

“(B) \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2006 for grants under subpart B of that part.”

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, it is the sense of Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

SEC. 5. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.

Section 202 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3722) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) BULLET-RESISTANT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Institute is authorized to—

“(A) conduct research and otherwise work to develop new bullet-resistant technologies (i.e., acrylics, polymers, aluminized material, and transparent ceramics) for use in police equipment (including windshield glass, car panels, shields, and protective gear);

“(B) inventory bullet-resistant technologies used in the private sector, in surplus military property, and by foreign countries; and

“(C) promulgate relevant standards for, and conduct technical and operational testing and evaluation of, bullet-resistant technology and equipment, and otherwise facilitate the use of that technology in police equipment.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Institute shall give priority in testing and engineering surveys to law enforcement partnerships developed in coordination with high-intensity drug trafficking areas.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$3,000,000 for fiscal years 2004 through 2006.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 143—REMEMBERING AND HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE BUS CRASH NEAR CARROLLTON, KENTUCKY, FIFTEEN YEARS AGO ON MAY 4, 1988

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 143

Whereas a school bus full of children, teens and chaperones was traveling down Interstate 71 to Radcliff, Kentucky, following a church outing at a Cincinnati, Ohio amusement park;

Whereas a drunk driver, with blood alcohol concentration levels at .24 percent, much higher than the legal limit, was traveling northbound in the southbound lanes of Interstate 71 in his pickup truck;

Whereas the National Transportation Safety Board found the drunk driver slammed into the bus head on, causing a collision sequence which resulted in the bus bursting into flames;

Whereas, twenty-four children and three adults perished in this tragedy;

Whereas, thirty-four other people suffered injuries, some critical, in the crash and resulting fire;

Whereas, the pickup driver was found to be a repeat drunk-driving offender and substantially over the legal blood alcohol concentration limit to operate a vehicle;

Whereas the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has found that alcohol-related traffic deaths have increased for the third consecutive year in a row;

Whereas the strength and determination of the survivors and of the relatives of the victims to this crash serve as an inspiration for all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this day, May 14, 2003, the United States Senate remembers and honors the victims and their families on this 15th anniversary of the deadliest drunk driving crash in United States history.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, fifteen years ago today, the most deadly drunk driving accident in our Nation's history occurred. It happened at about 10:55 p.m. EST, when a school bus full of teens and chaperones traveled down Interstate 71 to Radcliff, KY, on the way home from a church outing at a Cincinnati, OH amusement park. At this time, a repeat drunk driving offender with a blood alcohol concentration, BAC, of .24 headed the wrong way down Interstate 71 and slammed his pick-up truck into the bus. In just a few horrific moments, 27 people—mostly children—were killed; another 34 were injured.

Today, I was honored to stand with three brave people whose lives were changed forever by this reckless tragedy: Carolyn Nunnallee, Janey Fair, and Harold Dennis. Carolyn lost her 10-year old daughter, Patty, and Janey lost her 14-year old daughter, Shannon. Harold was riding on the bus on that fateful day. Their perseverance should be a lesson for us all, as we continue to fight the social epidemic of drunk driving.

Today we must remember the victims and survivors of that terrible tragedy and sadly commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Kentucky bus

crash. It is in their memory that I, along with my colleague Senator MIKE DEWINE, submit this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS TO OUR NATION

S. CON. RES. 44

Whereas at the direction of Congress in 1978, the President proclaimed the week beginning May 4, 1979, as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, providing the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, history, and concerns of Asian Pacific Americans;

Whereas the seven day period starting May 4 was designated Asian Pacific Heritage Week as it marks two historical dates—May 7, 1843, when the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States, and May 10, 1869, Golden Spike Day, when, with substantial contributions from Chinese immigrants, the first transcontinental railroad was completed;

Whereas the 102nd Congress by law designated that the month of May be annually observed as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month;

Whereas according to the U.S. Census Bureau an estimated 12.5 million United States residents trace their ethnic heritage, in full or in part, to Asia and the Pacific Islands;

Whereas Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders can list innovative contributions to all aspects of life in the United States ranging from the first transcontinental railroad to the Internet;

Whereas in the mid-1700's Filipino sailors formed the first Asian American and Pacific Islander communities in the bayous of Louisiana;

Whereas Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have added to the vast cultural wealth of our Nation; and

Whereas Americans of Asian Pacific heritage, who include immigrant and indigenous populations, have honorably served to defend the United States in times of armed conflict from the Civil War to the present: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes that the United States draws its strength from its diversity, including contributions made by Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders;

(2) recognizes that the Asian American and Pacific Islander community is a thriving and integral part of American society and culture;

(3) supports the goals of Asian Pacific Heritage Month; and

(4) recognizes the prodigious contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to the United States.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to recognize our country's diverse Asian American and Pacific Islander, AAPI, population and commemorate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. I add my voice to those in the AAPI community recognizing and celebrating the unique contributions of this diverse community by submitting a resolution similar to that submitted in the other body by fellow members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus.

It was more than 10 years ago when my friend and former colleague, Congressman Frank Horton of New York,

took the important step of introducing and working to pass a bill to designate each May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, in perpetuity. His bill eventually became Public Law 102-450 on October 23, 1992. This was a single, important step to demonstrate the support of the Congress for a community that has always been a vital part of our Nation's heritage.

Historians note that the first Asians or Pacific Islanders to set foot on the continental United States were Filipinos manning Spanish galleons that sought to explore the new land in the 1500s. Filipino sailors later, in the 1700s, founded the first AAPI communities in the Louisiana bayous, using names such as Manila Village and Bayou Cholas. The first Japanese arrived on May 7, 1843, and others in 1869 attempted to establish the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony, in order to grow mulberries, tangerines, grapes, and tea. Chinese adventurers joined other gold-seekers in northern California in the 1800s, establishing the now-famous Chinatown in San Francisco in the 1850s, and working toward the establishment of the first transcontinental railroad—marked by Golden Spike Day, May 10, 1869. Of course, before all of this took place, the indigenous peoples most known to me, the Native Hawaiians, established a vibrant society, living and working the lands from roughly the 1200s on what was to become the 50th State in our precious Union. Prior to western contact, the Native Hawaiians lived in an advanced society steeped in science. The many other peoples in what is known now as the collective AAPI community have their own fascinating stories to tell about their first adventures and long heritage in America.

Advancing through history to come to the present, the AAPI community has grown so much from our years of "firsts" that it now numbers about 13.5 million—12.5 million Asians and almost one million Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Together, AAPIs make up roughly 4.7 percent of the population. Even with this growth in overall size, we have remained inclusive of our various cultures and celebrated the positives among our differences as well as lauded our similarities. Indeed, my colleagues can certainly describe their favorite Korean, Thai, or Indian restaurants, or strive to distinguish one of our many languages from another, while acknowledging the major significance we collectively assign to educational access and attainment, service to the communities we live in, and deep-rooted family values. It is also prudent to note that AAPIs together continue to strive toward eliminating civil injustice and increasing our political involvement and participation in government, while looking to care for individuals in our community who deny the stereotype of AAPIs as a "model minority"—those who are not faring as well as others and continue to live below the poverty level or fail to

reach their full potential in school or in the workforce. It is not only for AAPIs but for all of us in this great country that I firmly believe that our individual identification and knowledge of our cultures of origin strengthen us when we come together as Americans. It is out of our many, glorious parts that we come together to make one shining whole. Thus, the celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month truly is about all of us.

I urge my colleagues to support me in this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 544. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DODD, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 201 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004.

SA 545. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 546. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 547. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 548. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 549. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 550. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 551. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 552. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 553. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 554. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 555. Mr. GRASSLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 556. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 557. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 558. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 559. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 560. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 561. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 562. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 563. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 564. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 565. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 566. Mr. BREAUX submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 567. Mr. BIDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 568. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 569. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. THOMAS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 570. Mr. BAUCUS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 571. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 572. Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 573. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 574. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 575. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. ENSIGN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 576. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1054, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 577. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1054, supra.

SA 578. Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1054, supra.