

will result in the improvement or replacement of 120,000 military family housing units in the United States.

(4) The Secretary of each military department is authorized to include the construction of new school facilities in agreements carried out under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of part IV of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Department of Defense should support the construction of schools in housing privatization agreements that severely impact student populations.

AMENDMENT NO. 3282

(Purpose: To require a Comptroller General study and report on use of alternative technologies to address groundwater contamination at Department of Defense installations)

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 326. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT ON ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO DECONTAMINATE GROUNDWATER AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine whether or not cost-effective technologies are available to the Department of Defense for the cleanup of groundwater contamination at Department installations in lieu of traditional methods, such as pump and treat, that can be expensive and take many years to complete.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of current technologies being used or field tested by the Department to treat groundwater at Department installations, including the contaminants being addressed.

(2) An identification of cost-effective technologies described in that subsection that are currently under research, under development by commercial vendors, or available commercially and being used outside the Department and that have potential for use by the Department to address the contaminants identified under paragraph (1).

(3) An evaluation of the potential benefits and limitations of using the technologies identified under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) A description of the barriers, such as cost, capability, or legal restrictions, to using the technologies identified under paragraph (2).

(5) Any other matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—By April 1, 2005, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the study under subsection (a). The report shall include the results of the study and any recommendations, including recommendations for administrative or legislative action, that the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 3283

(Purpose: To authorize a program to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II)

At the end of subtitle G of title III, add the following:

SEC. 364. PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For Fiscal Year 2005, the Secretary of Defense may conduct a program—

(1) to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II; and

(2) to coordinate, support, and facilitate other such commemoration programs and activities of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and other persons.

(b) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The program referred to in subsection (a) may include activities and ceremonies—

(1) to provide the people of the United States with a clear understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II;

(2) to thank and honor veterans of World War II and their families;

(3) to pay tribute to the sacrifices and contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States;

(4) to foster an awareness in the people of the United States that World War II was the central event of the 20th century that defined the postwar world;

(5) to highlight advances in technology, science, and medicine related to military research conducted during World War II;

(6) to inform wartime and postwar generations of the contributions of the Armed Forces of the United States to the United States;

(7) to recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by World War II allies of the United States; and

(8) to highlight the role of the Armed Forces of the United States, then and now, in maintaining world peace through strength.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—(1) There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account to be known as the “Department of Defense 60th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Account” which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited in the account, from amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance of Defense Agencies, such amounts as the Secretary considers appropriate to conduct the program referred to in subsection (a).

(3) The Secretary may use the funds in the account established in paragraph (1) only for the purpose of conducting the program referred to in subsection (a).

(4) Not later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to conduct the program referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing an accounting of all the funds deposited into and expended from the account or otherwise expended under this section, and of any amount remaining in the account. Unobligated funds which remain in the account after termination of the authority of the Secretary under this section shall be held in the account until transferred by law after the Committees receive the report.

(d) ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.—(1) Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may accept from any person voluntary services to be provided in furtherance of the program referred to in subsection (a).

(2) A person providing voluntary services under this subsection shall be considered to be an employee for the purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work-related injuries. Such a person who is not otherwise employed by the Federal Government shall not be considered to be a Federal employee for any other purposes by reason of the provision of such service.

(3) The Secretary may reimburse a person providing voluntary services under this subsection for incidental expenses incurred by such person in providing such services. The Secretary shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under this paragraph.

AMENDMENT NO. 3244

(Purpose: To prohibit the storage of mercury from the National Defense Stockpile at certain facilities)

On page 411, after line 6, add the following:

SEC. 3303. PROHIBITION ON STORAGE OF MERCURY AT CERTAIN FACILITIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Defense may not store mercury from the National Defense Stockpile at any facility that is not owned or leased by the United States.

(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “National Defense Stockpile” means the stockpile provided for in section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98c).

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

LADIES AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT PRESIDENT LYNN MUSSELMAN

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, we often recognize military veterans for their many contributions to our country. Where would this country be were it not for their sacrifices made in times of wars? Today, I would like to recognize other Americans who also give freely of their time and energy to the public good. These unsung heroes are the women of veterans' auxiliaries who conduct youth activities, community service and promote the ideals of America without compensation and without sufficient recognition.

One such woman is Lynn Musselman, the Pennsylvania department president for the VFW's Ladies Auxiliary. Lynn's late father Otto Musselman was a combat engineer in the European Theatre during World War II. As a result of her father's service, Lynn decided to join the VFW Ladies Auxiliary in Sellersville, PA, in 1973. The rest is a lifetime of very active public service. While serving as auxiliary president, she has held a number of chairmanships and has served as a trustee. On the department level, Lynn has chaired the Youth Activities, Voice of Democracy, Community Service, Scotland School, Americanism and Loyalty Day and Membership Committees. For her ability in gaining high participation by Auxiliaries in each program under her direction, the National Office of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has cited her accomplishments. It is no wonder that in June 2003 she was elected as department president.

In addition to her full time job as the controller for a commercial roofing company, she is also a member of the Quakertown American Legion Auxiliary No. 242 and a life member of Freedom Valley Girl Scout Council for 39 years.

In June 2004, President Musselman completes her tour of duty as Department President; and I officially recognize her for her outstanding service to veterans and her country.

AMVETS DEPARTMENT
COMMANDER REGIS W. RILEY

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, today, I would like to recognize an American patriot, one who has served his country faithfully and dutifully for over 30 years both in military service and as a leader of one of Pennsylvania's most active veteran service organizations—the American Veterans or, AMVETS as it is called. In June 2004, Regis W. Riley will complete his elected tour of duty as AMVETS Department Commander. As he departs this position of responsibility, it is appropriate that he be recognized not only for his successful year as Department Commander, but also for his many contributions and his many years of leadership in AMVETS.

Following his honorable discharge from active duty in the U.S. Army in 1974, Rege, as he is known to all, worked his way through the ranks of AMVETS in a number of leadership positions including Post Commander for 9 years, Commander of the Western Region, and President of the Pennsylvania State War Veterans Council. Rege is also a voting member of the Pennsylvania State Veterans Commission.

His dedication to the cause of veterans has been his hallmark including coordination of the Memorial Day, Pearl Harbor Day, and Veterans Day Ceremonies in the Mon Valley and surrounding areas and service in the cause of homeless veterans as Chairman of the National Homeless Veterans Committee. He is a recipient of the Leadership of Excellence Pin, the National AMVETS' Recruiter of the Year Award and in 2001, he was honored as the Department of Pennsylvania AMVET Member of the Year.

As Rege departs the position as Department Commander, it is appropriate that Pennsylvanians, particularly Pennsylvania's veterans say thank you for dedication and leadership and a job well done.

VFW PENNSYLVANIA STATE
COMMANDER CHARLES PRINCE

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, today, I would like to recognize an American patriot, one who has served his country faithfully and dutifully for over 50 years. During this period when recognition was recently given to America's greatest generation through the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, it is my honor and pleasure to recognize an American patriot, one who has served his country faithfully and honorably not only in World War II, but also in the Korean War. Charles Prince served in the United States Navy aboard four Navy men-of-war, the

USS *Missouri*, the USS *South Dakota*, and USS *Quincy* and the USS *Donaldson*. For his service, he received the Victory Medal, American Campaign Ribbon, Asiatic Pacific Ribbon with seven stars, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two stars and the Good Conduct Medal.

Following his military service, Charles Prince did what many veterans returning to Pennsylvania did; he joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. He rose through the ranks of the VFW and became the Post Commander in Confluence, PA and All American District Commander for the 23rd District in 1996. On June 28, 2003, Charles Prince was elected State Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars and in June 2004, he will complete this tour of duty. In addition, Charles has been an advocate for national security and veterans employment and has served on VFW committees in support of these endeavors.

His government service did not end with the military. After 17 years of service in the Somerset county Assessment Office, he retired as Somerset County Appraiser.

While Commander Prince is rightfully proud of his service to his country, I suspect that he ranks as the greatest event in his life his 55 years of marriage to his wife Jean. I wish them continued health and happiness.

AMVETS LADIES AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT
PRESIDENT DELIA ANN KREILING

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, on the occasion of completion of her tour as Pennsylvania's President of the AMVETS Ladies Auxiliary, it is honor and pleasure to cite Delia "Dee" Ann Kreiling for her leadership, her many years of service with AMVETS and her compassion in the care of veterans.

Dee's late father Elmer was a World War II veteran and like the daughters of many veterans, she saw service in the cause of veterans as a duty. As the coordinator of Veterans Services at the University of Pittsburgh, she has overseen for many years a staff of student veterans who assist eligible veterans and family members in receiving their education benefits. During the past year, Dee has focused her energies on "Sharing and Caring," a program of service to hospitalized veterans. In 2001, she was the recipient of the Pennsylvania AMVETS Ladies Auxiliary Member of the Year Award.

In addition to her enthusiasm in addressing veterans' issues, Dee has also been active for several years in "Shoes for the Needy" and the St. Jude's Ranch for Children.

On behalf of Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvania veterans, I salute her for her many contributions and for her leadership.

VEST BUSTER

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I have long been concerned about a new .50

caliber handgun manufactured by Smith and Wesson Corporation declared the "most powerful production revolver in the world today." Now, the Violence Policy Center reports that these handguns can blast through the body armor of our nation's law enforcement officers. This should disturb all Americans and all who care about the safety of our law enforcement personnel.

This new weapon fires a .500 Smith and Wesson Magnum bullet packing a muzzle force of 2,600 foot-pounds. The bullet is half an inch wide and is more powerful than comparable ammunition because it is much longer and contains more gunpowder. According to the Violence Policy Center's analysis, the .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum round far exceeds the protection level of the highest grade of concealable body armor normally used by law enforcement officers.

Body armor has saved the lives of countless numbers of law enforcement officers because of its ability to stop handgun rounds. The .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum round is more powerful than some rifle rounds. According to data compiled by the Violence Policy Center, during the 1990 to 1999 period, 20 officers were killed by gunshot wounds as a result of rounds penetrating their body armor. A rifle fired each one of these rounds. However, the .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum takes pistol power to rifle-power level and presents a deadly challenge to the life-saving record of law enforcement's body armor.

The decision to produce the .50 caliber handgun represents a great step backward in efforts to improve gun safety. Instead of sensible steps to make guns safer and keep guns from getting into the wrong hands, this moves in the opposite direction, creating a handgun that is reported to have double the power of most assault rifles.

I am a cosponsor of the Military Sniper Weapon Regulation Act, a bill which would change the way .50 caliber sniper rifles are regulated by placing them under the requirements of the National Firearms Act. This bill would subject the sniper rifles to the same regimen of registration and background checks as other weapons of war, such as machine guns. The new Smith and Wesson .50 caliber handgun should be included in this legislation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT
OF 2003

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I wish to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.