

business owners. That has been proven for those areas without goals. When they have a project, they will only solicit your bid up to the amount of the goal, and do not want to use me to any further limit.

There is a good ole boy's network, be it on the golf course, on trips, or dinner/lunch meetings.

Given the opportunity, my company has proven our exceptional capabilities. Just recently we were named subcontractor of the year by IDOT. We performed shotcrete work on a bridge over the river in Peoria, Illinois.

The DBB program has been good for my company when we are given the opportunity. It is extremely important that the program continue.

Sincerely,

LORETTA MOLTER.

LEAJAK CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION INC.,
Mountlake Terrace, WA, July 20, 2005.
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM: I appreciate the opportunity to submit evidence of my company's experiences with the DBE program as it exists in Washington State.

Located in Washington State, Leajak Concrete Construction Incorporated has been in existence since 1992 and has been a certified DBE since its inception. Leajak Concrete Construction is a small general contractor specializing in structural concrete work suitable for commercial buildings, civil work, public works projects, transportation projects, and many others. As a small DBE business our revenues average approximately 3-3.5 Million, employing 8-10 full time employees and 6-7 part time employees.

Although the DBE program has assisted Leajak Concrete Construction Incorporated to access some opportunities, it is important to know that the barriers and obstacles that the program is suppose to mitigate still exist. We continue to encounter discrimination in the market place that keeps us from participating in competitive bidding, negotiated work, and receiving the necessary information we need to seek business. Leajak Concrete Construction Incorporated constantly pursues subcontracting work with Prime contractors, but it continues to be our experience that the Prime contractors do more to discourage us than to encourage us to bid. For example, we are constantly at a disadvantage because Prime contractors contact us at the last minute to bid on complex and substantial contracts. This is indicative of the "Good Faith Effort" we experience day in and day out. Furthermore, when we have asked for feedback on our bid and request post-bid reviews, we are ignored and disregarded.

Washington State has the dubious distinction of being only one of two states in the Union that have an anti-affirmative law on the books RCW 49.60.400 (aka I-100). As a result, spending with certified minority and women-owned businesses had decreased dramatically; 7.8% in 1998 for minority firms to 0.8% in 2003, and 6.1% in 1998 for women firms to 1.2% in 2003. I believe that the chilling effect of I-200 is event in a lack of commitment, responsiveness and concern by the state agencies responsible for managing and upholding the federal DBE program. It is correct to say that the recipients and sub-recipients of federal transportation dollars in Washington State take a very passive approach to promoting and communicating the DBE program to the affected parties.

To summary, the DBE program as contained in TEA-21 should be reauthorized, upheld, strengthened and improved. America's certified DBE firms deserve fair and equitable access to opportunities that are fund-

ed by our tax dollars, and the federal DBE program is an important underpinning.

Sincerely yours,
FREDELL ANDERSON,
President.

MD. WASHINGTON MINORITY
CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Baltimore, MD, July 21, 2005.
Re Reauthorization of DBE Program.
THE U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM: I address this correspondence to you on a matter of extreme importance. Discrimination against one's racial, ethnic and gender make-up is still the number one impediment for minority entrepreneurs starting and sustaining their businesses in America today. As the leader of a minority trade association in Baltimore, Maryland, I have witnessed and received testimony from many who have experienced first hand the evils of procurement discrimination in Government and private sectors.

The findings from disparity studies conducted throughout Maryland indicate that countless minority businesses are not being provided opportunities to grow their businesses because of a lack of capital, bonding and retained earnings. Upon attending a recent public hearing at the headquarters of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) on the subject of its recent disparity study, I heard a disadvantaged business testify that if the WSSC suspends the DBE program, his company would be out of business. This particular company supplies valves and manhole covers to WSSC. The owner of the business further stated that other water supply and treatment centers in the region who do not have DBE programs won't buy from him because he can't get the foundries to supply him. The foundries that do supply him do so only to satisfy WSSC's DBE program. If the DBE program is not reauthorized, the fate of the majority businesses doing business under the program is doomed. I urge you the continuance of the program without haste.

Sincerely,
WAYNE R. FRAZIER, Sr.,
President.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert the letters from the Fraternal Order of Police and the Law Enforcement Alliance of America in that section of the RECORD containing the debate on the Kennedy amendment relating to armor-piercing ammunition.

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

GRAND LODGE,
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE,
Washington, DC, July 29, 2005.

Hon. LARRY CRAIG,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR CRAIG: I am writing to advise you of our strong opposition to Amendment 1615, offered by Senator Kennedy to S. 397, the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act."

Senator Kennedy will certainly present his amendment as an "officer safety issue" to get dangerous, "cop-killer" bullets off the shelves. Regardless of its presentation, the amendment's actual aim and effect would be to expand the definition of "armor-piercing" to include ammunition based, not on any threat to law enforcement officers, but on a manufacturer's marketing strategy.

The truth of the matter is that only one law enforcement officer has been killed by a round fired from a handgun which penetrated his soft body armor—and in that single instance, it was the body armor that failed to provide the expected ballistic protection, not because the round was "armor piercing."

It is our view that no expansion or revision of the current law is needed to protect law enforcement officers. To put it simply, this is not a genuine officer safety issue. If it were, Senator Kennedy would not be offering this amendment to a bill he strongly opposes and is working to defeat.

The Kennedy amendment was considered and defeated by the Senate Judiciary Committee in March 2003 on a 10-6 vote. We believe that it should be rejected again.

On behalf of the more than 321,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I thank you for taking our views on this issue into consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact me, or Executive Director Jim Pasco, through our Washington office if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

CHUCK CANTERBURY,
National President.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE
OF AMERICA,
JULY 29, 2005.

Hon. LARRY CRAIG,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR CRAIG: Speaking on behalf of the 75,000 Members and Supporters of the Law Enforcement Alliance of America (LEAA), we wish to add our voice to the growing group of law enforcement representatives who strongly oppose efforts to gut or kill S. 397, the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act."

Senator Ted Kennedy's effort to portray his poison pill amendment, number 1615, as a law enforcement safety issue by using the term "cop-killer bullet" is a thinly veiled fraud. Senator Kennedy opposes the effort to reign in runaway trial lawyers who are bent on driving the legitimate firearm industry out of business and this amendment has everything to do with killing a bill he opposes, not protecting cops.

The Kennedy amendment is an effort to label some bullets as "bad" while others are "good;" this is ill considered and misleading at best. Law enforcement officers are killed and assaulted by criminals. Criminals bent on attacking officers will use whatever tool they can to hurt and kill. There are no good bullets or bad bullets; in this case there are only bad amendments whose true intent is to be a "poison pill" to S. 397.

This amendment, along with other hostile amendments, should be identified for what they really are: an outright effort to kill S. 397 and they should be defeated.

Please know that many in the law enforcement community encourage you to continue steadfastly in support of America's gun manufacturers who provide our officers the tools to return home safely at the end of their shift.

Thank you for your unwavering support of America's brave men and women who wear a badge. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Ted Deeds if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. FOTIS,
Executive Director.

MILITARY CAREER OF COLONEL WILLIAM A. GUINN, USA

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to offer remarks on the military career of Col. William A. Guinn,

U.S. Army, and to offer my appreciation to Colonel Guinn on his years of dedicated service to our country.

Col. William A. Guinn has made numerous and significant contributions to the U.S. Army in a career of over 27 years, culminating with his assignment as Commander, Letterkenny Army Depot from July 2002 to August 2005. During the past 10 years, Colonel Guinn distinguished himself through meritorious service while serving in positions of great responsibility. His leadership and support to members of the Armed Forces, the units and commands in which he served, and local communities mark him as an exceptional leader and contributor to the Armed Forces of the United States.

From 1996 to 1998 Colonel Guinn commanded the 123rd Main Support Battalion, MSB, 1st Armored Division Support Command, Dexheim, Germany. In July of 1996, the same month he took command, Colonel Guinn was ordered to begin redeployment of his unit while not losing any levels of support to the Multi-National Division-North. In less than 1 year, Colonel Guinn was again directed to deploy his units into Bosnia as part of the NATO lead stabilization force, SFOR. After 26 months of command duty, Colonel Guinn moved forward and became one of the select few chosen to attend the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

In June 1999, Colonel Guinn reported to the headquarters, U.S. Pacific Command, as a member of the J4 staff. Within his first 90 days, he assumed the challenge of coordinating the United States' support in the emerging nation of East Timor. While assisting the U.S. commitment to Operation Stabilize, the Australia-led operation to bring peace and stability to East Timor by international forces, East Timor, INTERFET, he planned and executed the first major deployment of contracted support to military forces. Within a year Colonel Guinn would be given another mission of international and U.S. strategic importance when Navy surveillance aircraft, the EP-3E BUNO 15651, was forced down in the Peoples Republic of China, PRC, after an in-air collision with a PRC Air Force fighter aircraft on April 1, 2001.

After the tragic events of September 11, 2001, Colonel Guinn was tasked to coordinate the regional U.S. response in the opening stages of the global war on terror. Colonel Guinn's knowledge of establishing forward logistics bases in remote locations was instrumental in establishing a base in Zamboanga for special forces units to train Philippine soldiers in tactics to resist terrorist insurgents.

In July 2002, Colonel Guinn took command of Letterkenny Army Depot, LEAD, in Chambersburg, PA. When he arrived, LEAD was still wrestling with the effects of the downsizing and reductions from the base realignment and closing, BRAC, actions. The infrastructure was being shed to comply with the BRAC 1995 realignment and

Letterkenny was struggling to define its future.

Because of aggressive and progressive planning, Colonel Guinn has been able to more than double the workload and output of Letterkenny. He developed a strategy to grow the workload, which in turn made the depot a more competitive and efficient producer of materiel in support of global war on terror. First, he identified niche areas where the core capabilities of the depot and its skilled tradesmen could best utilize their strengths. Second, he went directly to nontraditional military customers such as the Special Operations Command, SOCOM, to show what the depot had to offer and how the depot could meet the needs of the warfighter. Finally, he built on the existing core depot work supporting air defense and tactical missiles to grow that part of the business in a competitive environment. During his tenure workload is up over 200 percent in dollars and over 100 percent in terms of manhours.

Colonel Guinn directed an analysis and a strategic plan for human resources and workforce replenishment at the depot. Recruitment targets and strategies of tying into technical schools were put in place. The first 4-year apprenticeship program was adopted under Colonel Guinn. Interns began to arrive for the first time in a decade. Colonel Guinn instilled a sense of importance in the everyday tasks of civilians at the depot. He demanded high standards in workmanship and in orderliness of the workplace. He began with the first levels of Lean, Six Sigma, 6S, to improve shop effectiveness and to instill pride in the workforce.

Following the BRAC 1995 round, there were challenges in merging the goals of BRAC and those of the depot. Under his leadership, Colonel Guinn looked for opportunities, was entrepreneurial, and he set the depot up to be a model of efficiency. In 2002, the Army launched its "lean implementation" initiative. Colonel Guinn decided LEAD would be at the forefront of this initiative. The activities undertaken under his leadership set the pace for lean implementation across all of Army Materiel Command.

The summary of a military career is the opportunity to command and transform an organization. Some officers will manage an organization; others lead and challenge the organization to excel. Colonel Guinn led Letterkenny Army Depot and its people to achieve more than they thought themselves possible. Colonel Guinn did what a great commander should, he got all his organization was capable of doing.

GUATEMALA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to speak about Guatemala, a country that receives too little attention by the Congress, where we have seen both progress and disturbing trends in recent years.

Guatemala is struggling to emerge from more than three decades of civil war in which tens of thousands of civilians, mostly Mayan Indians, were disappeared, tortured and killed. The majority of those atrocities were committed by the army.

A year and a half ago, Guatemala elected a new President, Oscar Berger, who pledged to support the implementation of the 1996 Peace Accords which his predecessors had largely ignored. President Berger's election offered hope for change, beginning with the downsizing of the military, his appointment of Nobel Peace Laureate Rigoberta Menchú as a Goodwill Ambassador, and his pursuit of corruption charges against former President Alfonso Portillo. I was among those who praised President Berger for those important and courageous initiatives.

However, I am concerned that after a promising beginning, corruption, organized crime, and human rights violations are getting worse.

In 2004, President Berger reduced the size of the Guatemalan military by 50 percent. However, to the consternation of many civil society organizations, the Interior Ministry announced that the Guatemalan military would continue to participate in joint law enforcement operations with the National Civil Police, in violation of the Peace Accords. This is also a concern because, according to the State Department, there are credible allegations of involvement by police officers in rapes, killings and kidnappings. Rather than prosecute these officers, they are often transferred to different parts of the country. Impunity remains a serious problem.

Organized crime is thriving in Guatemala, and the government faces an uncertain future if it is perceived as powerless against these wealthy criminal networks. In one day this year, 17 people were reportedly murdered in Guatemala City. Our Ambassador is reportedly confident that organized crime has not infiltrated the Berger administration, and President Berger deserves credit for removing Attorney General Carlos de Leon who was suspected of corruption. But he also needs to crack down on these violent gangs.

President Berger also deserves praise for his support of the proposed Commission for the Investigation of Illegal Armed Groups and Clandestine Security Organizations, CICIACS. His initial efforts ran into problems with the judiciary and continue to face opposition in the Guatemalan Congress. But the establishment of CICIACS would assist in the consolidation of democracy as well as in combating clandestine groups.

Reports of intimidation, kidnappings, and death threats remain all too frequent. In January and February of this year alone, Amnesty International documented that 26 human rights activists were threatened or attacked in Guatemala. More recently, on July 7, Mario