

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) applies to gynecologic cytology services provided on or after the first day of the calendar year beginning 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the “Secretary”) shall issue final regulations implementing such amendment not later than 270 days after such date of enactment.

(2) TERMINATION OF CURRENT INDIVIDUAL TESTING PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall terminate the individual proficiency testing program established pursuant to section 355(f)(4)(B)(iv) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 263a(f)(4)(B)(iv)), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of subsection (a), at the end of the calendar year which includes the date of enactment of the amendment made by subsection (a).

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 2511. A bill to amend the grant program for law enforcement armor vests to provide for a waiver of or reduction in the matching funds requirements in the case of fiscal hardship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce a bill that will help build upon our efforts to improve the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act, which has had so much success in protecting the lives of law enforcement officers across the country. The bill introduced today provides a need-based waiver of matching requirements that will aid State and local law enforcement agencies in financial hardship purchase body armor for their officers. I thank Senators CLINTON, MIKULSKI, SHELBY, and LANDRIEU for joining me to introduce this bill to give our law enforcement officers the protection they need.

I was proud to work with Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell to author the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998, which responded to the tragic Carl Drega shootout in 1997 on the Vermont-New Hampshire border when two state troopers who did not have bulletproof vests were killed. The Federal officers who responded to the scenes of the shooting spree were equipped with life-saving body armor, but the State and local law enforcement officers lacked protective vests because of the cost. Since its inception in 1999, I have worked to reauthorize this program three times, most recently in the 2005 Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Re-authorization bill.

Since 1999, the BVP program has provided \$173 million to purchase an estimated 500,000 vests in more than 11,500 jurisdictions nationwide. Vermont has received more than \$600,000 in bulletproof vest funding under this program, which has been used to purchase 2700 vests statewide.

I want to thank Senators MIKULSKI and SHELBY for continuing to recognize this program as a priority. As Chair and Ranking Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee that finalizes Jus-

tice Department spending priorities, they saw fit to include more than \$25 million for the Bulletproof Vest Program in the fiscal year 2008 Consolidated Omnibus Appropriations bill.

Bulletproof vests remain one of the foremost defenses for our uniformed officers, but law enforcement agencies nationwide are struggling over how to find the funds necessary to replace either aged vests, which have a life expectancy of roughly 5 years, or purchase new vests for newly hired officers. We want to ensure that our law enforcement officers are outfitted with vests that will actually stop bullets and save lives. Vests cost between \$500 and \$1,000 each, depending on the style. Officers are being forced to dip into their own pockets to pay for new vests due to local and State agency budget shortfalls, and will continue to do so unless the Federal Government offers more help.

The bill we introduce today will give discretion to the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance within the Justice Department to grant waivers or reductions in the match requirements for bulletproof vests awards to State and local law enforcement agencies that can demonstrate fiscal hardship. Our local law enforcement agencies are constantly responding to new challenges, from fighting a recent rise in violent crime to responding to threats of terrorism, and many localities lack the resources to effectively combat these challenges. Waiving the match requirement for life-saving body armor should be available for police agencies like those in New Orleans, on the Gulf Coast, or in other areas that experience disasters or other circumstances that create fiscal hardships.

A tragic event in Tennessee in 2005 highlights the need for this legislation. Wayne “Cotton” Morgan, a Tennessee correctional officer was gunned down on August 9, 2005, outside the Kingston Court House by the wife of an inmate being escorted by Officer Morgan. He was killed, and the prisoner and his wife escaped. Officer Morgan was not wearing a bulletproof vest, although he repeatedly requested one from the warden at Brushy Mountain Prison. The Tennessee Department of Corrections Administrative Policies and Procedures memorandum required that fitted vests be provided to individuals assigned to transportation duties. Despite this requirement and Officer Morgan’s repeated requests, he was not issued a vest due to lack of funding. This legislation will help ensure that no officer is left without a bulletproof vest for lack of resources in his or her department.

Our law enforcement officers deserve the fundamental protection that bulletproof vests can provide. Few things mean more to me than when I meet Vermont police officers and they tell me that the protective vests they wear were made possible because of the Bulletproof Vests Partnership Program.

This is the least we should do for the officers on the front lines who put themselves in danger for us every day. I want to make sure that every police officer who needs a bulletproof vest gets one.

I look forward to working with the Senate to pass this bipartisan bill to better to protect our law enforcement officers.

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

S. 2511

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ARMOR VESTS.

Section 2501(f) of part Y of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796l(f)) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(3) WAIVER.—The Director may waive, in whole or in part, the requirement of paragraph (1) in the case of fiscal hardship, as determined by the Director.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 409—COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF THE HONORABLE TRENT LOTT, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. McCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURR, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRapo, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. Harkin, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McCAIN, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 409

Whereas Chester Trent Lott, a United States Senator from Mississippi, was born to

Chester and Iona Watson Lott on October 9, 1941, in Grenada, Mississippi;

Whereas Trent Lott was raised in Pascagoula, Mississippi, attended public schools, and excelled in baseball, band, theater, and student government;

Whereas after graduating from Pascagoula High School, where he met his future wife during band practice, Trent Lott enrolled in the University of Mississippi in 1959;

Whereas Trent Lott pledged Sigma Nu, rising to become its president; formed a singing quartet known as The Chancellors; and was elected “head cheerleader” of the Ole Miss football team;

Whereas upon graduating college, Trent Lott enrolled in the University of Mississippi Law School in 1963, excelling in moot court and as president of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity;

Whereas upon graduating from law school in 1967, Trent Lott practiced law in Pascagoula, then served as administrative assistant to United States Representative William Colmer until 1972;

Whereas upon Congressman Colmer’s retirement, Trent Lott was elected to replace him in November 1972 as a Republican representing Mississippi’s Fifth District;

Whereas Trent Lott was reelected by the voters of the Fifth District to seven succeeding terms, rising to the position of minority whip and serving in that role with distinction from 1981 to 1989;

Whereas Trent Lott was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1988 and reelected three times, serving as chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration from 2003 to 2006;

Whereas Trent Lott was chosen by his Senate Republican colleagues to serve as Majority Whip for the 104th Congress, then chosen to lead his party in the Senate as both Majority Leader and Minority Leader from 1996 to 2003;

Whereas Trent Lott was chosen by his peers to serve as Minority Whip for the 110th Congress;

Whereas Trent Lott’s warmth, decency, and devotion to the people of Mississippi and the country have contributed to his legendary skill at working cooperatively with people from all political parties and ideologies;

Whereas, in addition to his many legislative achievements in a congressional career spanning more than three decades, Trent Lott has earned the admiration, respect, and affection of his colleagues and of the American People;

Whereas he has drawn strength and support in a life of high achievement and high responsibility from his faith, his beloved wife Tricia, their children, Tyler and Chet, and their grandchildren; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

Notes with deep appreciation the retirement of Chester Trent Lott;

Extends its best wishes to Trent Lott and his family;

Honors the integrity and outstanding work Trent Lott has done in service to his country; and

Directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of Senator Trent Lott.

SENATE RESOLUTION 410—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 17, 2008, AS “RACE DAY IN AMERICA” AND HIGHLIGHTING THE 50TH RUNNING OF THE DAYTONA 500

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. SANDERS) sub-

mitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 410

Whereas the Daytona 500 is the most prestigious stock car race in the United States;

Whereas the Daytona 500 annually kicks off the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR’s top racing series;

Whereas millions of racing fans have spent the 3rd Sunday of each February since 1959 watching, listening to, or attending the Daytona 500;

Whereas the purse for the Daytona 500 is typically the largest in motor sports;

Whereas winning the prestigious Harley J. Earl Trophy is stock car racing’s greatest prize and privilege;

Whereas nearly 1,000,000 men and women in the Armed Forces in nearly 180 countries worldwide listen to the race on the radio via the American Forces Network;

Whereas Daytona International Speedway is the home of “The Great American Race”—the Daytona 500;

Whereas fans from all 50 States and many foreign nations converge on the “World Center of Racing” each year to see the motor sports spectacle;

Whereas Daytona International Speedway becomes one of the largest cities in the State of Florida by population on race day, with more than 200,000 fans in attendance;

Whereas well-known politicians, celebrities, and athletes take part in the festivities surrounding the Daytona 500; and

Whereas, on February 17th, 2008, the Daytona 500 celebrates its historic 50th running; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th running of the Daytona 500, “The Great American Race”, on February 17, 2008; and

(2) designates February 17, 2008, as “Race Day in America” in honor of the Daytona 500.

SENATE RESOLUTION 411—HONORING THE LIFE AND RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TEXAS CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER DR. HECTOR P. GARCIA

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 411

Whereas, Hector P. Garcia was born on January 17, 1914, in Llera, a small town in south central Tamaulipas, Mexico;

Whereas, Hector P. Garcia was brought to Mercedes, Texas, as a small child when his parents fled the Mexican Revolution in 1917;

Whereas, Dr. Hector P. Garcia graduated from the University of Texas Medical School in 1940, and later joined the United States Army;

Whereas, Dr. Hector P. Garcia served as an infantryman, a combat engineer, and a medical doctor during World War II, and earned the Bronze Star medal with six battle stars for his distinguished service;

Whereas, Dr. Hector P. Garcia founded the American GI Forum in 1948 to fight for equal treatment of Mexican-American veterans, including proper medical treatment and educational benefits;

Whereas, in 1949, Dr. Hector P. Garcia secured a burial with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery for Pvt. Felix Longoria after a Texas funeral home refused to hold a wake for Pvt. Longoria, a U.S. soldier killed during World War II, for the sole reason that he was Hispanic;

Whereas, President Lyndon Johnson made Dr. Hector P. Garcia the first Mexican-Amer-

ican to serve as an ambassador to the United Nations;

Whereas Dr. Hector P. Garcia was the first Hispanic to serve on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights;

Whereas, in 1984, President Ronald Reagan bestowed upon Dr. Hector P. Garcia the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas Dr. Hector P. Garcia devoted his life to fighting for civil rights and educational access for Mexican-Americans;

Whereas this nation has benefited from Dr. Hector P. Garcia’s legacy of generosity and commitment to equality: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the life of Dr. Hector P. Garcia, a selfless physician, decorated World War II veteran, dedicated family man, and civil rights hero, and joins in the celebration of his birthday, January 17.

SENATE RESOLUTION 412—COMMENDING THE APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY MOUNTAINEERS OF BOONE, NORTH CAROLINA, FOR WINNING THE 2007 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION 1 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION (FORMERLY DIVISION 1-AA) CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 412

Whereas, in 2005, Appalachian State University became the first team from North Carolina to win a National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) football championship with its victory over the University of Northern Iowa;

Whereas, in 2006, Appalachian State University defeated the University of Massachusetts football team to win its 2nd straight championship;

Whereas, in December 2007, the Appalachian State University Mountaineers won their 3rd straight NCAA Division 1 national title by winning the Division 1 Football Championship Subdivision (formerly known as the Division 1-AA Championship), the first Football Championship Subdivision team in history to accomplish this feat, beating the University of Delaware (Delaware) Blue Hens by a score of 49-21;

Whereas, in the 2007 championship game, senior tailback Kevin Richardson opened the scoring with a 19-yard touchdown reception on a screen pass from Armanti Edwards;

Whereas Delaware responded by driving the ball to the Appalachian State 1-foot line, where the Mountaineers stonewalled the Blue Hens with an impressive defensive stand;

Whereas, on the ensuing possession, sophomore Devon Moore extended the lead to 14-0 in a touchdown run that capped a 5-play, 99-yard drive to set an Appalachian State school record for longest scoring drive;

Whereas Appalachian State extended the lead to 21-0 with 10:22 remaining in the 2nd quarter as freshman tight end Daniel Kilgore recovered a fumble in the endzone for the touchdown as the Mountaineers scored on their 1st 3 drives of the game;

Whereas Delaware broke into the scoring column with only 1:10 remaining in the 1st half, in a play that was originally ruled incomplete, but upon official review was ruled a touchdown to cut the Appalachian State lead to 21-7;

Whereas Appalachian State answered the score 26 seconds later as Armanti Edwards