

and I have cosponsored at the request of the Supreme Court. This legislation would renew authority to provide security for the Justices when they leave the Supreme Court. Recent reports of the assault of Justice Souter when he was outside of the Supreme Court highlight the importance of security for Justices. If no congressional action is taken, the authority of Supreme Court police to protect Justices off court grounds will expire at the end of this year.

Another provision in this legislation allows the Supreme Court to accept gifts "pertaining to the history of the Supreme Court of the United States or its justices." The administrative offices of the Courts currently has statutory authority to accept gifts on behalf of the judiciary. This provision would grant the Supreme Court authority to accept gifts but it would narrow the types of gifts that can be received to historical items. I think this provision strikes the proper balance.

Finally, this legislation also would provide an additional venue for the prosecution of offenses that occur on the Supreme Court grounds. Currently, the DC Superior Court is the only place of proper venue despite the uniquely Federal interest at stake. This legislation would allow suit to be brought in United States District Court in the District of Columbia.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today 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.

On July 7, 2000 in San Diego, CA, Paul Cain, a 28-year-old member of the Nazi Low Riders, was sentenced to 15 years to life in prison for the beating and strangulation of a gay man in 1995.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the DREAM Vigil, a national grassroots effort to raise support for the DREAM Act. Many New Yorkers participated in a 5-day fast during the National Week of Action for Immigrants' Rights. They did this in part to show support for the DREAM Act, an important piece of legislation for immigration reform. In a show of solidarity, similar fasts have been organized in cities and States across the Nation over the past 2 weeks. The DREAM Vigil culminated last week and I commend all of the State and local organizations, community members, local leaders and stu-

dents in New York and across the Nation that have participated in this effort.

Recently, I stood before you and spoke about the importance of this month's celebration of Hispanic heritage. Today, Hispanic Americans are flourishing in States across the country and I am proud to represent the most diverse Hispanic community in our Nation. Yet, I worry that far too many immigrant children and families continue to suffer under America's broken immigration system.

This year more than 65,000 immigrant students graduated from U.S. high schools only to see the doors of opportunity closed to them, through no fault of their own. The DREAM Act, which I proudly cosponsor, will help expand opportunities for our Nation's immigrant students by placing them on a path to college and U.S. citizenship. Yet Members of Congress and this administration continue to put this important legislation on the back burner.

Over the last few years, immigrant students and advocates across the country have engaged in an enormous amount of activity in support of the DREAM Act. They have met with members of Congress, held hundreds of rallies, gathered more than 100,000 petitions, made tens of thousands of phone calls to congressional offices, and more. Just last April, over 300 students and advocates came to Washington, DC, from all across the Nation to express their support for the DREAM Act and to urge President Bush to support this legislation. Nearly half of these students came from New York, and I was proud to have had the opportunity to meet some of them.

It is important to understand that these students were brought to this Nation as young children and have been educated in our public school system. They have stayed in school and stayed out of trouble and many are valedictorians, honor students, student leaders, and high achievers. Yet, because of their immigration status they are often effectively barred from pursuing a post-secondary education and the American dream.

Over the past several years I have met many of these students. They have also written to me to share their stories of why this legislation is important to them. In July, I heard from Alejandra, who came to Washington as part of a group of advocates for immigration reform. Alejandra also participated in the 5-day fast as part of the National Week of Action in New York. She graduated in June as the valedictorian of Renaissance Charter School in Jackson Heights, Queens. Alejandra was a member of the National Honor Society; a sixth grade tutor; a teacher's assistant; an intern with the Global Kids, Human Rights Activist Project; and one of 400 students and staff across the Nation who were selected to participate in the National Young Leaders Conference in Washington, DC, last year. Yet, Alejandra is one of many students across New York whose high school graduation was bittersweet.

Alejandra has done everything right. However, she still struggles to pay for college, a struggle that is not based on her merit, but rather on her immigration status. Despite all of her hard work, exemplary academic performance, and outstanding record of community service, Alejandra remains ineligible for Federal grants, loans or work-study jobs to help her afford college. Our broken immigration system is trying to force her out of our education system and the American dream. But, Alejandra is determined. She is persistent, and she refuses to give up. In spite of her immigration status and unlike other students in her precarious situation, Alejandra has found a way to pursue higher education. She currently attends the City University of New York. But still, the DREAM Act remains her only real hope of achieving that one thing that all Americans yearn and work hard for—the opportunity to fully contribute to the land we call home—the American dream. Without the DREAM Act, her years of hard work and the education that she has struggled so hard to obtain will be meaningless and wasted since Alejandra will never be able to put her skills to work legally. It is a wasted investment for her and a wasted investment for the American people.

I find it deeply troubling that we allow this to happen in today's 21st century economy, where a post-secondary education is quickly becoming the minimum requirement for higher-earning jobs. Failure to provide immigrant students such as Alejandra and all students with adequate access to post-secondary education will have devastating economic and social consequences for these individuals and our entire Nation.

That is why the DREAM Act is so critical. It ensures that the promise of the American dream becomes a reality for our Nation's immigrants—many of whom are Hispanic Americans—and every American. Results of two national public opinion polls demonstrate strong voter support for the concept embodied in the DREAM Act. The DREAM Act deserves our Nation's full support and I urge President Bush and Congress to pass this important legislation this year.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MRS. BEATRICE T. JONES

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the accomplishments of Mrs. Beatrice T. Jones, a dedicated public servant who has given 22 years of her life to our country. Mrs. Jones began her civil service career on May 30, 1982 with the Department of the Army. Originally from the Roanoke, VA, area, Mrs. Jones is the classic success story. Steadily climbing the

ladder, Mrs. Jones advanced from a Secretary position to become the Chief of Protocol for the U.S. Army Military District of Washington. Over the years, she gained a reputation among her peers and Army leadership as the resident expert in military protocol and etiquette.

Mrs. Jones was directly responsible for the success of countless ceremonial events such as the Army's notable Twilight Tattoo, Spirit of America, holiday concerts, numerous retirements and in a special tribute to honor America's fallen heroes of September 11. Many of these events gave great solace to our national audience. She was the ever present figure behind the scenes ensuring that all went well. Her involvement and unique sense of what the United States Army meant to her countrymen allowed Mrs. Jones to chart these events so that everyone in attendance was enthused with a sense of pride in our senior service.

I mention her today because I believe it is important to recognize the type of steadfast trooper we have in Mrs. Jones; she was always there, working the late hours before the event and hustling during the event. She was the person concerned about the smallest detail so that the pride of the Army would be at the maximum level. Mrs. Jones was likely so caught up in these events to ensure success that she had little time to contemplate the scale and dignity of the grand ceremonies she brought about. I was pleased to note that the Army recognized that time had come to give Mrs. Jones her own ceremony. On July 16 of this year, Mrs. Jones was awarded the Superior Civilian Service Award by Major General Jackman, Commanding General, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, for her exceptional contributions to the Directorate of Ceremonies and Special Events. This medal reflects her superb service and the gratitude of a long gray line of Army Protocol Specialists whose lives and careers she has touched, and many of whom have become successful in their own right as a result of carrying with them the lessons learned under Mrs. Jones.

I am please to report that her future plans include spending quality time with her grandchildren and family. These personal ventures have been long put aside for the benefit of our Army, and for the record, let it be noted that Mrs. Jones's countrymen extend their gratitude for her loyalty and dedicated service to her country. ●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1057. An act to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

H.R. 2028. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to the jurisdiction of Federal courts over certain cases and controversies involving the Pledge of Allegiance.

H.R. 3428. An act to designate a portion of the United States courthouse located at 2100 Jamieson Avenue, in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Justin W. Williams United States Attorney's Building".

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 475. Concurrent resolution encouraging the International Olympic Committee to select New York City as the site of the 2012 Olympic Games.

H. Con. Res. 486. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring military unit family support volunteers for their dedicated service to the United States, the Armed Forces, and members of the Armed Forces and their families.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 486. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring military unit family support volunteers for their dedicated service to the United States, the Armed Forces, and members of the Armed Forces and their families; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 3428. An act to designate a portion of the United States courthouse located at 2100 Jamieson Avenue, in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Justin W. Williams United States Attorney's Building".

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SPECTER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2485. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and enhance the authorities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to the management and disposal of real property and facilities, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-358).

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Special Committee on Aging:

Report to accompany S. 2840, An original bill to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-359).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2847. A bill to reauthorize the Water Resources Act of 1984; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 2848. A bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain land in Clark County, Nevada, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HAGEL:

S. 2849. A bill to provide certain enhancements to the Montgomery GI Bill Program for certain individuals who serve as members of the Armed Forces after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 2850. A bill to authorize the President to posthumously award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Fred McFeely Rogers, in recognition of his lasting contributions to the application of creativity and imagination in the early education of our Nation's children, and to his lasting example to the Nation and the world of what it means to be a good neighbor; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 847

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States the option to provide Medicaid coverage for low income individuals infected with HIV.

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, supra.

S. 983

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 983, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 1368

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1368, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 1890

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr.