

mind, Cape Cod is still beaches," says hospital spokeswoman Deborah Doherty. "But we've been named one of the top 100 community hospitals in the country for the last three years."

Most people wouldn't think of the Cape as a tech hot spot, either. Yet several thousand high-tech jobs have been created in recent years, according to the Cape Cod Technology Council, which has 300 member businesses.

One result of the boom on the beach is what everyone described as the "changing character" of the Cape—the fading of a quaint, picturesque backwater that was virtually deserted most of the year. "New people move in and want it like it was back home," says Marilyn Fifield, a researcher at the Cape Cod Commission. "It's easy to wind up looking like everywhere else."

Provincetown, once the third-biggest whaling port in America, has become "one big condominium," grumbles George Bryant, 62, a longtime resident. "There are mornings when I feel it's the worst thing ever." But Bryant also remembers when there was never enough work to keep local people employed all winter, and when men used to "die like flies" whaling and deep-sea fishing.

Today, the biggest problem for natives isn't finding a job, but finding affordable housing. Rents and home prices have soared, and property-tax rates in some communities have doubled because new residents have demanded schools and services.

"What good is prosperity if our kids can't afford to stay here?" asks Marilyn Salisbury of Bourne. Her three adult children live and work on the mainland.

Clem Silva, 48, co-owner of Clem & Ursie's restaurant in Provincetown, says there is almost no affordable housing for restaurant workers. He and his sister/partner each have six seasonal workers from Eastern Europe living in their homes. They also have rented a third house for seasonal workers from Jamaica. "It's an amazing burden," he says. "It really takes the wind out of my sails."

Another problem is water pollution. One cause is an increase in incidents of well-water pollution from septic tanks, which serve 86% of the Cape's homes. Higher levels of contaminated water also are blamed on runoff from roads and parking lots.

Some shellfishing areas have been restricted. The Mashpee River, a tidal river, has gotten murkier and smellier because of algae buildup caused by increased run-off from septic systems. Shellfishing in Sulphur Springs, a bay in Chatham off Nantucket Sound, has been restricted because of high coliform counts.

The downside of development didn't deter Tom and Barbara Joyce from moving to West Barnstable in June after raising four children (the youngest is now 23) in a Boston suburb. Tom, 65, is a recently retired vice president of a textbook publisher, but Barbara still freelances in publishing and wants to be able to go to the city if and when she needs to.

Their four-bedroom home is near a golf course and a conservation area, it's an easy one-hour drive to Boston. "Cape Cod is a state of mind," Barbara says. "When you're here, you feel like you're on vacation, even if you're living here."

Nevertheless, the Joyces admit that life on the Cape has changed from 30 years ago, when they recall having had trouble finding a restaurant. This year, Barbara says, "we tried to go to dinner in Hyannis one Saturday night in February and we couldn't even get in, it was so crowded."

The truth is, Tom says, the Cape has become just another suburb. "The Cape is no

longer the place to go for isolation. There's no escape now. There's very little open space that hasn't been developed or bought for development. I guess we've added to that."

BEAUFORT'S GROWING PAINS

Beaufort County, S.C., is another microcosm of the benefits and the detriments of explosive growth along the coast. Though it's a long distance from Cape Cod in geography and culture, the area has experienced many of the same problems as coastal New England.

"The growth has been astronomical," says Beaufort County Magistrate Charles "Bubba" Smith, 55. He says the county's rapid expansion has meant higher wages and job opportunities but also traffic jams, overcrowded schools, higher crime and a shortage of affordable housing.

The county had been largely unaffected by the golf-oriented vacation development that began 30 years ago on Hilton Head, the county's southernmost tip. But the county hasn't been the same since 1994, when Del Webb, which developed the Sun City retirement communities in the Southwest, started its first upscale project on the East Coast, 10 miles inland from the Hilton Head Island bridge.

So far, Sun City has built 1,600 homes, and it is adding 500 more each year. When the mammoth, 5,600-acre project is finished, Sun City will have 16,000 year-round residents.

Sun City has spawned other retirement communities, a half-dozen shopping malls, a Super Wal-Mart, a Target, several supermarkets, Lexus and Mercedes car dealerships, and other retail establishments along U.S. Route 278. At the same time, lawyers, accountants, financial planners and health care providers are flocking to offer their services. Route 278, once lined with Spanish oaks and lowland shrubs, is now flanked by retail developments and professional office buildings interspersed with occasional empty lots with signs that read, "Future home of . . ."

The area has attracted transplants from the East Coast, Midwest and Southeast, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Georgia and Florida. And its residences appeal to people across the economic spectrum. Sun City homes start at \$130,000, although the strongest demand has been for the top-of-the-line models, which sell for \$750,000. As a result, the company is breaking ground on an upscale section eight years earlier than planned.

Del Webb officials say every house type, even the least expensive, includes a home office. Marketing studies have found that most buyers are still working or intend to work part-time during retirement.

Just down the road from Sun City, the exclusive Belfair development is quickly selling out its 770 lots for up to \$2 million each. The corporate CEOs and other wealthy buyers also shell out \$900,000, on average, to build custom homes on their lots.

Belfair's two championship-level golf courses are the ostensible draw, but developer John Reed says the real attraction is the sense of a small town that residents long for. "They're in their mid-50s and they've lived in four different cities, on average," he says. "They feel they have no roots and are searching for the close-knit community they remember from their youth. That's how they want to spend their final years."

The mass migration to the area has been great for developers and other businesses, but it has put enormous strains on the local government.

Since 1900, Beaufort County's population has grown 31%. That's three times the na-

tional average. The county has had to keep expanding its roads, and in just the past three years, it has built 13 schools, making it one of the fastest-growing school districts in the USA.

The boom has been especially traumatic for the little town of Bluffton (population 800), which finds itself suddenly surrounded by explosive growth.

Last year, the town had to hire its first full-time city manager to deal with development issues. And the town has annexed 30,000 acres over the past three years to exert more control over land use. That has expanded the town's size from 1 square mile to 50.

This year, the town is asking residents for permission to double its budget so it can add a planning department, increase existing departments and augment its tiny police force.

Although construction is bringing in new property tax revenue, the town laments that it has lost revenue from speeding tickets. Bluffton used to be a well-known speed trap, but the traffic is so bad now, it's hard to exceed the 25 mph posted limit.

"Bluffton has become the biggest little town in South Carolina," says Town Councilman Hank Johnston, 58, who claims that Johnny Mercer wrote the lyrics to Moon River while sitting on Johnston's porch, which overlooks the May River.

The town's transformation is upsetting to the locals, even those who profit from all the tour buses that roar through the town's historic center, disturbing the tranquility Bluffton had known for 100 years.

"People used to come Memorial Day and leave Labor Day. Now they're here to stay," sighs Babby Guscio, owner of a general store. "It's sad. It's the end of an era. Our small town is gone."

As the economic transformation along the shore continues, that refrain is being echoed up and down the coast. But there's no indication that the mass exodus to the beach will slow anytime soon. "People are seeking out a different lifestyle," says urban planner Hill of Cleveland State. "Quality of life matters."

"There's no stopping the trend," agrees Rutgers professor Baker. "It's like the primordial urge of sea turtles (to lay their eggs in the exact same spot). The instinct to live near the water is that strong."

Ms. LANDRIEU. I yield the floor and discuss the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 2000

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I will try not to delay my good friend from Kansas too long. I know he, like others, wishes to leave.

I speak only because I am disappointed the Senate has not yet passed the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 that is S. 2413. The Senate Judiciary Committee passed this bill unanimously on June 29. All Members, Republicans and

Democrats, voted for it. Since then, I have checked with the Democratic caucus. All 45 Democratic Senators support this bill. All 45 are perfectly agreeable to have it either come to an immediate vote or passed by unanimous consent.

But it still has not passed the full Senate. This is very disappointing to our nation's law enforcement officers who need life-saving bulletproof vests to protect themselves. Protecting and supporting our law enforcement community should not be a partisan issue.

Senator CAMPBELL and I worked together closely and successfully with the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the last Congress to pass the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998 into law. Senator HATCH is an original cosponsor this year's bill to reauthorize this grant program. Senators SCHUMER, KOHL, THURMOND, REED, JEFFORDS, ROBB, REID, SARBANES, our late colleague, Senator Coverdell, BINGAMAN, ASHCROFT, EDWARDS, BUNNING, CLELAND, HUTCHISON, and ABRAHAM also cosponsored our bipartisan bill.

I mention this because I have been receiving calls from a number of people in the law enforcement community asking why it has not passed. I did not know the answer. As I said, I checked and found the 45 Democratic Senators all said they had no objection to it being passed by voice vote today, yesterday, whenever—but we have been told a Republican Senator has stopped this bill from passing. He has a hold on the bill, a bill that is intended to provide protection to our Nation's law enforcement officers.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, more than 40 percent of the 1,182 officers killed by a firearm in the line of duty since 1980 could have been saved if they had been wearing body armor. Indeed, the FBI estimates that the risk of fatality to officers while not wearing body armor is 14 times higher than for officers wearing it.

When we introduced the original Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998, President Clinton invited Senator CAMPBELL and me down for the signing of it. Shortly after it was passed into law, we funded 92,000 new bulletproof vests for our Nation's police officers. You can now make application on web sites. The whole thing has worked extremely well.

To better protect our nation's law enforcement officers, Senator CAMPBELL and I introduced the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998. President Clinton signed our legislation into law on June 16, 1998 (Public Law 105-181).

The law created a \$25 million, 50 percent matching grant program within the Department of Justice to help state and local law enforcement agencies purchase body armor for fiscal years 1999-2001.

In its first year of operation, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program funded 92,000 new bulletproof vests for our nation's police officers, including 361 vests for Vermont police officers. Applications are now available at the program's web site at <http://vests.ojp.gov/> for this year's funds.

The entire process of submitting applications and obtaining federal funds is completed through this web site.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 builds on the success of this program by doubling its annual funding to \$50 million for fiscal years 2002-2004. It also improves the program by guaranteeing jurisdictions with fewer than 100,000 residents receive the full 50-50 matching funds because of the tight budgets of these smaller communities and by making the purchase of stab-proof vests eligible for grant awards to protect corrections officers in close quarters in local and county jails.

More than ever before, police officers in Vermont and around the country face deadly threats that can strike at any time, even during routine traffic stops. Bulletproof vests save lives. It is essential the we update this law so that many more of our officers who are risking their lives everyday are able to protect themselves.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 will provide state and local law enforcement agencies with more of the assistance they need to protect their officers.

Our bipartisan legislation enjoys the endorsement of many law enforcement organizations, including the Fraternal Order of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association.

We need to recognize the hard work of those who have sworn to serve and protect us. And we should do what we can to protect them, when a need like this one comes to our attention.

Our nation's law enforcement officers put their lives at risk in the line of duty every day. No one knows when danger will appear.

Unfortunately, in today's violent world, even a traffic stop may not necessarily be "routine." Each and every law enforcement officer across the nation deserves the protection of a bulletproof vest.

I hope this mysterious "hold" on the other side of the aisle will soon disappear. The Senate should pass without delay the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000, S. 2413, to ensure that each and every law enforcement agency in Vermont and across the nation can afford basic protection for their officers.

I just want to speak a little bit personally about this. I spent the first 8 years of my public life in law enforcement. I have said many times on the floor of the Senate that it was in so many ways the most rewarding career I had. I got to know the men and

women in law enforcement who are called upon to go out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or 3 o'clock in the morning and put their lives on the line for us.

I thought this legislation was something that would help. I have received hundreds of letters and e-mails from police officers across the country who use the Campbell-Leahy law to get themselves bulletproof vests. I know Senator CAMPBELL has, too. We joke about it, but we call it the Campbell-Leahy, Colorado-Leahy, Campbell-Vermont law—police officers know what it is. It is the bulletproof vest law.

I was so glad to tell the leaders of law enforcement, the sheriffs, the police officers, and others that we had put together, once again, a bipartisan coalition and were moving through the reauthorization in what has proven to be one of the most successful pieces of law enforcement legislation we have had.

That is why when they started calling me and asking, "why hasn't it passed; if everybody supports it, why hasn't it passed," I had to tell them an anonymous Republican Senator has stopped it from passing. Whoever that Senator might be has a right to object to it going forward under our practices, if not under our rules.

I ask if that Senator might be willing to put first, and foremost, the needs of our law enforcement officers. If they do not like the bill, then let's bring it to a rollcall vote and they can vote against it. I suspect it will be a 98-1 vote on this. I know every Democrat is going to vote for it because they have told me they will. Every single Republican I have talked with said they will vote for it. I suspect the vast majority of the Senate will vote for it.

I call on that anonymous Senator to step forward and either allow us to pass it by a voice vote or let us bring it to a rollcall vote and vote it up or down. The President has assured me personally that he will sign this bill. He has no hesitation signing it. He wants to sign it.

Senator CAMPBELL and I will support it throughout the appropriations process to get the money. The most conservative, most liberal, and the moderate Senators in this body have all supported it. Let's do the right thing. Let's tell the same police officers we ask to go out at 3 o'clock in the morning to protect us that we will not do the closed-door withholding of the bulletproof vest legislation.

MINORITY JUDICIAL NOMINEES IN 106TH CONGRESS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am glad to see the Senate confirming Judge Johnnie Rawlinson to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals today. She will be an outstanding member of that Circuit. I thank Senator REID for all of his