

The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

S. 1576—Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2003

S. 1576 would expand the boundary of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia by about 1,240 acres. The bill would authorize the National Park Service (NPS) to acquire the added acreage by purchase, donation, or exchange, except that lands that are already owned by the federal government would be acquired by transfer. Finally, the bill would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary for these purposes.

Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1576 would cost the federal government about \$5 million over the next year or two. Of this amount, we estimate that \$4 million would be used to purchase about 190 acres of private property, and \$1 million would be used to develop that land. The remaining acreage that would be added to the park is either already owned by the federal government or would be donated by the nonprofit Civil War Preservation Trust. CBO estimates that additional costs to operate and maintain those additional lands would be less than \$200,000 a year. This estimate is based on information provided by the NPS.

S. 1576 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226-2860. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 108-230 Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report which is now available be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 26, 2004.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 524, the Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Megan Carroll, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

S. 524—Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004

S. 524 would expand the boundary of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield, a historic Civil War site located in Calloway County, Kentucky. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands to include in the battlefield by purchase, donation, or exchange. Finally, the bill would

direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a memorandum of understanding to protect and interpret Fort Henry, a nearby Civil War site administered by the Forest Service.

According to the National Park Service (NPS), most of the lands to be added to the battlefield would be donated by the state of Kentucky, Calloway County, and the West Kentucky Corporation. Assuming the availability of appropriated funds, we estimate that first-year costs to acquire additional lands, hire staff, and purchase equipment for the expanded battlefield would total about \$1.2 million. We also estimate that future operational costs would total \$1 million annually. Finally, we estimate that the NPS and the Forest Service would spend less than \$100,000 annually to enhance interpretation services at Fort Henry.

S. 254 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Any costs incurred by the state of Kentucky or local governments in that state to acquire land for the park would be voluntary.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll, who can be reached at 226-2860. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

THE DANGERS OF FIFTY CALIBER SNIPER RIFLES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, two weeks ago, the Violence Policy Center released a report rebutting a number of assertions made by the Fifty Caliber Institute about the civilian sale of .50 caliber anti-armor sniper rifles.

The .50 caliber sniper rifle is among the most powerful weapons legally available. According to the Violence Policy Center's report, a .50 caliber sniper rifle is capable of accurately hitting a target over 1,500 yards away, and the ammunition available for the .50 caliber includes armor-piercing, incendiary, and explosive bullets. The report also cites the U.S. Army's manual on urban combat, which states that .50 caliber sniper rifles are designed to attack bulk fuel tanks and other high-value targets from a distance, using "their ability to break through all but the thickest shielding material."

One of the most disturbing parts of the report quotes a brochure from the leading manufacturer, Barrett Firearms, advertising the .50 caliber sniper rifle.

The Model 82A1 is designed to provide extreme accuracy at extended ranges with standard military ammunition. . . . The accuracy of the Model 82A1 makes possible the placement of the shot in the most vulnerable area of the target. The compressor sections of jet engines or the transmissions of helicopters are likely targets for the weapon, making it capable of destroying multi-million dollar aircraft with a single hit delivered to a vital area. The cost-effectiveness of the Model 82A1 cannot be overemphasized when a round of ammunition purchased for less than 10 USD [U.S. Dollars] can be used to destroy or disable a modern jet aircraft.

I believe that information detailing the potential destruction these weapons can cause should alert us to the dangers to airline safety, as well as

homeland security. That is why I co-sponsored Senator FEINSTEIN's Military Sniper Weapon Regulation Act, S. 429. This bill would change the way .50 caliber guns are regulated by placing them under the requirements of the National Firearms Act. This would subject these weapons to the same regimen of registration and background checks as those weapons regulated under the National Firearms Act. This is a necessary and commonsense step towards assuring the safety of all Americans.

The .50 caliber sniper rifle is among the most powerful firearms legally available. Senator FEINSTEIN's bill presents us with a simple solution to improving their regulation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN WINS THE 2004 NATIONAL INVITATION TOURNAMENT

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last night the University of Michigan Wolverines defeated the Rutgers University Scarlet Knights 62-55 in the final game of the 2004 Men's Basketball National Invitation Tournament to complete a 23-11 season.

The win was even sweeter for the Wolverines as they defeated Rutgers before a crowd of 16,064, largely cheering for the Scarlet Knights, at Madison Square Garden in New York City. Throughout the season and particularly during the NIT, a vocal home crowd at Crisler Arena cheered Michigan to victory. Cheering their team through the first three games of the tournament, Michigan's fans were truly the team's sixth man.

For the season, Michigan won 16 of their 19 home games. Prior to the NIT, they had only won five of their 13 road games. Winning two games in Madison Square Garden proved the mettle of this young team that has relied heavily upon its many sophomores and freshmen. I know I speak for all of Michigan in extending my heartiest congratulations to University of Michigan men's basketball team on their championship. This was a hard fought victory and one that I'm sure Wolverines fans enjoyed immensely.

Twenty years ago, Bill Frieder coached a young Wolverines team that won the NIT Championship. That team used their championship as a springboard to greater success: in each of the next two years they won the Big Ten Championship. I am sure that Michigan Coach Tommy Amaker and his players have similar hopes for a program that has not been to a postseason tournament since 2000. This banner will be raised in the rafters of Crisler Arena next to the 1989 NCAA championship and the 1984 NIT championship banners.

For 68 years, the National Invitation Tournament has showcased some of the

greatest talents in college basketball and this year was no exception. Last night, players from both teams displayed their excellent training and hard work. Michigan was led by tournament Most Valuable Player Daniel Horton, who led Michigan with 14 points and Dion Harris who had 13 points.

Michigan opened a lead of 41-29, but a 15-2 Rutgers' run quickly nudged the Scarlet Knights in front, albeit briefly. The old adage "the best offense is a good defense" came true as Michigan constructed its win around a defensive strategy where defensive specialist Bernard Robinson, a senior whose leadership helped guide this young team, limited Rutgers' hot-shooting freshman to just two points.

In his third year with the Wolverines, Coach Amaker not only assembled the winning game plan, but also brought together a team that will consistently compete with any team in the nation. Last night's victory is testament to a team that worked hard to salvage its season and reputation. While individual performances by Robinson, Daniel Horton and Dion Harris played a key role in this game, Michigan's championship was a team effort that has helped restore the pride in the Michigan basketball program. I congratulate Coach Amaker and his team for their selfless efforts in putting University of Michigan basketball back on the national map.

I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the University of Michigan men's basketball team on their victory, and I know we all look forward to next year when this team really comes of age.

Mr. President, I ask that the players and coaches names be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

Players: Lester Abram; John Andrews; Amadou Ba; Ashtyn Bell; Graham Brown; Colin Dill; Sherrod Harrell; Dion Harris; Daniel Horton; Chris Hunter; J.C. Mathis; Brent Petway; Bernard Robinson Jr.; Courtney Sims; Dani Wohl.

Coaches: Head Coach Tommy Amaker; Assistant Coach Charles E. Ramsey; Assistant Coach Chuck Swenson; Assistant Coach Andrew Moore.●

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. Res. 329. A resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate to ascertain and settle claims arising out of the discovery of lethal ricin powder in the Senate Complex; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. Res. 330. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should communicate to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") cartel and non-OPEC countries that participate in the cartel of crude

oil producing countries the position of the United States in favor of increasing world crude oil supplies so as to achieve stable crude oil prices; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1730

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1730, a bill to require the health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for secondary consultations.

S. 1804

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1804, a bill to reauthorize programs relating to sport fishing and recreational boating safety, and for other purposes.

S. 2179

At the request of Mr. BROWNBAC, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2179, a bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Reverend Oliver L. Brown.

S. 2250

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to extend the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 2267

At the request of Mr. KERRY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2267, a bill to amend section 29(k) of the Small Business Act to establish funding priorities for women's business centers.

S. RES. 317

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 317, a resolution recognizing the importance of increasing awareness of autism spectrum disorders, supporting programs for increased research and improved treatment of autism, and improving training and support for individuals with autism and those who care for individuals with autism.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 329—AUTHORIZING THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE TO ASCERTAIN AND SETTLE CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF THE DISCOVERY OF LETHAL RICIN POWDER IN THE SENATE COMPLEX

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 329

Resolved, Section 1. Payment of claims arising from the Ricin discovery.

(a) SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT.—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate—

(1) in accordance with such regulations as the Committee on Rules and Administration may prescribe, consider, and ascertain any claim incident to service by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate for any damage to, or loss of, personal property, for which the Member, officer, or employee has not been reimbursed, resulting from the discovery of lethal ricin powder in the Senate Complex on February 2, 2004, or the related remediation efforts undertaken as a result of that discovery; and

(2) may, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration and in accordance with the provisions of section 3721 of title 31, United States Code, determine, compromise, adjust, and settle such claim in an amount not exceeding \$4,000 per claimant.

(b) FILING OF CLAIMS.—Claimants shall file claims pursuant to this resolution with the Sergeant at Arms not later than July 31, 2004.

(c) USE OF CONTINGENT FUND.—Any compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any such claim pursuant to this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on a voucher approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD COMMUNICATE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES ("OPEC") CARTEL AND NON-OPEC COUNTRIES THAT PARTICIPATE IN THE CARTEL OF CRUDE OIL PRODUCING COUNTRIES THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN FAVOR OF INCREASING WORLD CRUDE OIL SUPPLIES SO AS TO ACHIEVE STABLE CRUDE OIL PRICES

Mr. WYDEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 330

Whereas the United States currently imports the majority of its crude oil;

Whereas ensuring access to and stable prices for imported crude oil for the United States and major allies and trading partners of the United States is a continuing critical objective of United States foreign and economic policy for the foreseeable future;

Whereas the 11 countries that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") produce 40 percent of the world's crude oil and control three-quarters of proven reserves, including much of the spare production capacity;

Whereas beginning in February 2004, OPEC instituted production cuts, which reduced production by 2,000,000 barrels per day and have resulted in dramatic increases in crude oil prices;

Whereas in February 2004, crude oil prices were around \$28 per barrel and have steadily risen since then, exceeding \$38 per barrel in March 2004, the highest prices in 13 years;

Whereas the increase in crude oil prices has translated into higher prices for gasoline and other refined petroleum products; in the case of gasoline, the increases in crude oil prices have resulted in a pass-through of cost increases at the pump to an average national price of \$1.75 per gallon;

Whereas increases in the price of crude oil result in increases in prices paid by United States consumers for refined petroleum