

eligible to be president than any other American child.

Furthermore, adoption law says that once a child is fully and finally adopted, they are entitled to the same rights, duties and responsibilities as biological children. They are to be treated as "natural issue" of their adoptive parents. All blood ties are severed from their biological families. As such, foreign adopted children living in America are treated as if born to their adoptive American parents. But there is one remaining difference. Without this bill, they will be unable to pursue the opportunity to run for President. Removal of this inequality is the last step needed to truly provide equality to the foreign adopted children of American citizens.

In 1990, Americans adopted more than 7,000 children from abroad. By 2002, that number grew to more than 20,000 children. These children are members of American families, and should be treated as such. They should be allowed to have the same dreams as any other American child, including the dream that they, too, could grow up to be President of the United States. This bill makes sure they can.

Foreign adopted children and children born to American citizens abroad are as invested in the well-being of this country as the rest of us. These children grow up with the benefits of being an American citizen, and they contribute back to this country. They grow up to work here, pay their taxes here, and raise their children here. These children could grow up to be America's next great writers, actors, scientists, lawyers or doctors. They could be ministers or mill workers, farmers or Senators. They should also be allowed to grow up to be the President.

This bill ensures that children born to or adopted by American parents have claim to the full meaning of the American dream. That not only can they have the freedom to speak, the freedom to worship in any style they wish, the freedom to own a home and pursue happiness, but that they can also have the freedom to choose to run for president.

Over my years as a Senator, my office has received letters and inquiries from many foreign adopted children and their families seeking a change in the law to allow them to pursue the office of President of the United States. I ask my colleagues today to join with us in support of this bill to make America truly the land of opportunity for all its citizens' children whether born here, born abroad or adopted abroad.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2128

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Natural Born Citizen Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF "NATURAL BORN CITIZEN".

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds and declares that the term "natural born Citizen" in Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the Constitution of the United States means—

(1) any person born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and

(2) any person born outside the United States—

(A) who derives citizenship at birth from a United States citizen parent or parents pursuant to an Act of Congress; or

(B) who is adopted by 18 years of age by a United States citizen parent or parents who are otherwise eligible to transmit citizenship to a biological child pursuant to an Act of Congress.

(b) UNITED STATES.—In this section, the term "United States", when used in a geographic sense, means the several States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues, Senator NICKLES and LANDRIEU, in introducing this bill, which will profoundly impact generations to come. It will clarify who is eligible to become President of the United States of America. The term "natural born citizen" as used in the Constitution, would be defined as any person born in the United States, any person born outside the United States to citizen parents, and any foreign-born child adopted by citizen parents.

In the absence of a judicial interpretation of constitutional language, Congress can express a legislative interpretation of constitutional terms. In the Naturalization Act of 1790, Congress used this ability to define "natural born" to include children born abroad to citizen parents. Although this language was not kept in the naturalization laws, the ability of Congress to define this term was not challenged.

This bill is intended to further describe the term "natural born citizen" as it relates to Presidential qualification. The Framers used this phrase to support the criteria that the President be loyal and faithful to the United States. Children born to military, or State Department parents living abroad have exceeding loyalty to the United States. They should not be punished for their parents' willingness to serve their country abroad.

Furthermore, internationally adopted children should not bear this penalty either. In recent years, the number of children adopted by Americans from overseas has grown to more than 20,000. They are considered "natural issue" of their adoptive parents and share a similar loyalty to the United States. These children should have the same rights, duties, responsibilities, and privileges as biological children. They should be able to pursue their dreams.

About two and a half years ago, my daughter adopted a little girl from Ethiopia. While my granddaughter shares most freedoms granted by the Constitution with her biologically born brothers, including the freedom of

speech, the freedom to worship, and the freedom to pursue happiness, she does not have the freedom to pursue any job she wants. Without this interpretation she does not have the freedom to run for President of the United States.

I urge my colleagues to join in support of this bill to allow all American citizens, no matter where they are born, an equal opportunity to pursue their dreams, including to run for President of the United States.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 2129. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require the provision of a child safety device in connection with the transfer of a handgun and to provide safety standards for child safety devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, we would all agree that we need to protect our children from violence. However, too many of our children continue to be injured or killed by guns. That is why I am introducing the Child Safety Device Act.

This is a very simple measure. Every handgun sold must come with a child safety device. This can be a lock using a key or combination, a device that locks electronically, a lock box, or technology that is built into the gun itself. With this safety measure in place, we can reduce the number of accidental gun deaths among our children.

More than 22 million children live in homes with guns. And more than 3.3 million of them live in homes where the guns are always or sometimes kept loaded and unlocked. The result is the accidental deaths of 182 young people each year—that's one every 48 hours.

We "childproof" our medicine bottles; we put gates up near stairs; we make sure that toys are not toxic. But we don't require that guns come with safety devices. We should.

And to ensure that those devices are effective, my bill requires that the Consumer Product Safety Commission establish standards for their design, manufacture, and performance. When parents use a child safety device, they should have confidence that it works as intended.

The Child Safety Device Act will improve the safety of our children—and it will help save lives.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MILLER, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BURNS, Mr. SMITH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. BOND, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

S.J. RES 28

Whereas June 6, 2004, marks the 60th anniversary of D-Day, the first day of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II by American, British, and Canadian troops;

Whereas the D-Day landing, known as Operation Overlord, was the most extensive amphibious operation ever to occur, involving on the first day of the operation 5,000 naval vessels, more than 11,000 sorties by Allied aircraft, and 153,000 members of the Allied Expeditionary Force;

Whereas the bravery and sacrifices of the Allied troops at 5 separate Normandy beaches and numerous paratrooper and glider landing zones began what Allied Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower called a "Crusade in Europe" to end Nazi tyranny and restore freedom and human dignity to millions of people;

Whereas that great assault by sea and air marked the beginning of the end of Hitler's ambition for world domination;

Whereas American troops suffered over 6,500 casualties on D-Day; and

Whereas the people of the United States should honor the valor and sacrifices of their fellow countrymen, both living and dead, who fought that day for liberty and the cause of freedom in Europe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and programs to honor the sacrifices of their fellow countrymen to liberate Europe.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 91—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF APRIL 2005 AS "AMERICAN RELIGIOUS HISTORY MONTH"

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 91

Whereas religion has made a unique contribution in shaping the United States as a distinctive and blessed Nation and people;

Whereas deeply held religious convictions led to the early settlement of our nation;

Whereas religious teachings from the Bible inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of voluntarily applying

religious teaching in the lives of individuals, families, and society;

Whereas the profoundly held religious belief that all people are created in the image of God and are therefore equal in the eyes of God ultimately led to the abolition of the deeply entrenched institution of slavery;

Whereas many of our great national leaders acknowledged that religion is the basis of national morality, as evidenced by President Washington who said that "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle";

Whereas the Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

Whereas renewing our knowledge of a faith in the God of our Founding Fathers can strengthen us as a Nation and a people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) designates the month of April 2005 as "American Religious History Month" in recognition of both the formative influence that religion has been on our Nation, and our national need to study and apply the religious teachings embraced by our Founding Fathers; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 92—CONGRATULATING AND SALUTING FOCUS: HOPE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 35TH ANNIVERSARY AND FOR ITS REMARKABLE COMMITMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO DETROIT, THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 92

Whereas Focus: HOPE began as a civil and human rights organization in 1968 in the wake of the devastating Detroit riots, and was co-founded by the late Father William T. Cunningham, a Roman Catholic priest, and Eleanor M. Josaitis, a suburban housewife, who were inspired to establish Focus: HOPE by the work of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.;

Whereas Focus: HOPE is committed to bringing together people of all races, faiths, and economic backgrounds to overcome injustice and build racial harmony, and it has grown to one of the largest nonprofit organizations in Michigan;

Whereas the Focus: HOPE mission statement states: "Recognizing the dignity and beauty of every person, we pledge intelligent and practical action to overcome racism, poverty and injustice. And to build a metropolitan community where all people may live in freedom, harmony, trust and affection. Black and white, yellow, brown and red from Detroit and its suburbs of every economic status, national origin and religious persuasion we join in this covenant.";

Whereas one of Focus: HOPE's early efforts was to support African American and female employees in a seminal class action suit against AAA, resulting in one of the finest affirmative action commitments made by any corporation up to that time;

Whereas Focus: HOPE helped to conceive of and develop the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Supplemental Food Program which has been replicated in 32

states, and through this program Focus: HOPE helps to feed 43,000 people per month throughout Southeast Michigan;

Whereas Focus: HOPE has revitalized several city blocks in central Detroit by redeveloping obsolete industrial buildings, beautifying and landscaping Oakman Boulevard, creating pocket parks, and rehabilitating homes in the surrounding areas;

Whereas Focus: HOPE's Machinist Training Institute has been training individuals from Detroit and beyond for careers in advanced manufacturing and precision machining since 1981, and has sent forth nearly 2,500 certified graduates, providing an opportunity for primarily under-represented minority youth, women, and others to gain access to the financial mainstream and learn in-demand skills;

Whereas Focus: HOPE, with assistance from Michigan, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other generous private and public partners, has within the last two years invested over \$10 million to complete the renovation of the industrial building housing its Machinist Training Institute;

Whereas Focus: HOPE has recognized that manufacturing and information technologies are key to the economic growth and security of Michigan and the United States, and is committed to designing programs that would contribute to the participation of under-represented urban individuals in these critical sectors;

Whereas, in 1982, Focus: HOPE began a for-profit subsidiary that was initiated for community economic development purposes and is now designated with Federal HUBZone status;

Whereas Focus: HOPE created two pioneering programs—FAST TRACK and First Step—designed to help individuals improve their reading and math competencies by a minimum of two grade levels in 4-7 weeks;

Whereas these programs have graduated over 7,000 individuals since their inception, a new offsite training facility in Detroit's Empowerment Zone in southwest Detroit has been established to reach out to individuals in other parts of the city, and the success of the programs has inspired Michigan (in its State-wide FAST BREAK program) and other States to replicate the efforts of Focus: HOPE;

Whereas, in 1987, Focus: HOPE reclaimed and renovated an abandoned building and opened it as a Center for Children, which has now served over 5,000 children of colleagues, students, and neighbors with quality child care, including latchkey, early childhood education, and other educational services;

Whereas Focus: HOPE, through an unprecedented co-operative agreement between the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Education, and Labor, established a National demonstration project—the Center for Advanced Technologies—in which candidates earn associates and bachelors degrees in either manufacturing engineering or technology, and engage in hands-on manufacturing within-real world conditions, producing parts for DaimlerChrysler, Detroit Diesel, Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corporation, the Department of Defense, and others;

Whereas Focus: HOPE has caused over \$22 million to be invested in renovating a previously obsolete building to house the Center for Advanced Technologies, transforming the building into a model facility for 21st century advanced manufacturing, education, and research;

Whereas Focus: HOPE has made outstanding contributions toward increasing diversity within the traditional homogeneous science, math, engineering, and technology fields, and 95 percent of currently enrolled

degree candidates are African American, representing perhaps the United States' largest producer of bachelor-degreed minority graduates in manufacturing engineering;

Whereas Focus: HOPE's unique research and development partnership with the Department of Defense has resulted in a nationally recognized demonstration project, the Mobile Parts Hospital, whose Rapid Manufacturing System has recently been deployed to Kuwait in support of the Armed Forces' current operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas Focus: HOPE began a community arts program in 1995, presenting multicultural arts programming and gallery exhibitions designed to educate and encourage area residents, while fostering integration in a culturally diverse metropolitan community, and over 43,000 people have viewed sponsored exhibits or participated in this program;

Whereas Focus: HOPE established an Information Technologies Center in 1999, providing Detroit students with industry-certified training programs in network administration, network installation, and desktop and server administration, and has graduated nearly 475 students to date, and has initiated, in collaboration with industry and academia, the design of a new bachelors degree program to educate information management systems engineers;

Whereas Focus: HOPE's initiatives and programs have been nationally recognized for excellence and leadership by such organizations as the Government Accounting Office, the Department of Labor, the International Standards Organization, the National Science Foundation, the Cisco Networking Academy Program, Fortune Magazine, Forbes Magazine, the Aspen Institute, and many others, and former Presidents George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton have visited Focus: HOPE's campus;

Whereas Focus: HOPE is currently led by Eleanor M. Josaitis, its co-founder and chief executive officer, and she has received honorary degrees from 11 outstanding universities and colleges, was named one of the 100 Most Influential Women in 2002 by Crain's Detroit Business, has been inducted into the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame, has received the Detroit NAACP Presidential Award, the Arab American Institute Foundation's Kahlil Gibran Spirit of Humanity Award, as well as many other awards;

Whereas through the generous partnerships and support of individuals from all walks of life, Federal, State, and local government, and foundations and corporations across the United States, the vision of Focus: HOPE will continue to grow and inspire;

Whereas Focus: HOPE has been blessed with an active board of directors and advisory board from the senior most levels of corporate and public America, and has benefited from an annual average of 25,000 volunteers and countless colleagues;

Whereas Focus: HOPE has been a tremendous force for good in the City of Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the United States for the past 35 years;

Whereas Focus: HOPE continues to strive to eliminate racism, poverty, and injustice through the use of passion, persistence, and partnerships, and continues to seek improvement in its quality of service and program operations; and

Whereas Focus: HOPE and its colleagues will continue to identify ways in which it can lead Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the United States into the future with creative urban leadership initiatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) congratulates and salutes Focus: HOPE for its remarkable commitment and con-

tributions to Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the United States; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available enrolled copies of this resolution to Focus: HOPE and Ms. Eleanor M. Josaitis for appropriate display.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2617. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1805, to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2618. Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1805, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2617. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1805, to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE —UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

SEC. —01. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 2002.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 208 of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-147; 116 Stat. 30), as amended by Public Law 108-1 (117 Stat. 3) and the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (Public Law 108-26; 117 Stat. 751), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking "December 31, 2003" and inserting "June 30, 2004";

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "December 31, 2003" and inserting "June 30, 2004";

(3) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking "DECEMBER 31, 2003" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2004"; and

(B) by striking "December 31, 2003" and inserting "June 30, 2004"; and

(4) in subsection (b)(3), by striking "March 31, 2004" and inserting "September 30, 2004".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-147; 116 Stat. 21).

SEC. —02. ADDITIONAL REVISION TO CURRENT TEUC-X TRIGGER.

Section 203(c)(2)(B) of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-147; 116 Stat. 30) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) such a period would then be in effect for such State under such Act if—

"(i) section 203(d) of such Act were applied as if it had been amended by striking '5' each place it appears and inserting '4'; and

"(ii) with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of enactment of this clause—

"(I) paragraph (1)(A) of such section 203(d) did not apply; and

"(II) clause (ii) of section 203(f)(1)(A) of such Act did not apply.".

SEC. —03. TEMPORARY STATE AUTHORITY TO WAIVE APPLICATION OF LOOKBACKS UNDER THE FEDERAL-STATE EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1970.

For purposes of conforming with the provisions of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), a State may, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on June 30, 2004, waive the application of either subsection (d)(1)(A) of section 203 of such Act or subsection (f)(1)(A)(ii) of such section, or both.

SA 2618. Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1805, to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 11, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 5. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SAFETY ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004".

(b) EXEMPTION OF QUALIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FROM STATE LAWS PROHIBITING THE CARRYING OF CONCEALED FIREARMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 926A the following:

"§ 926B. Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified law enforcement officers

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b).

"(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

"(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

"(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

"(c) As used in this section, the term 'qualified law enforcement officer' means an employee of a governmental agency who—

"(1) is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest;

"(2) is authorized by the agency to carry a firearm;

"(3) is not the subject of any disciplinary action by the agency;

"(4) meets standards, if any, established by the agency which require the employee to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm; and

"(5) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

"(d) The identification required by this subsection is the photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is, or was, employed as a law enforcement officer.

"(e) DEFINED TERM.—As used in this section, the term 'firearm' does not include—