

This Resolution is intended to make it clear to this Administration that the United States Congress is serious about solving this problem. I implore the President to take a firm stand against methamphetamine and establish an effective policy to address this exponentially increasing problem. I am firmly convinced that we can solve this problem with Congressional support and Presidential leadership. Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to take the first step toward a solution by joining me in supporting this Resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague Senator HUTCHINSON in sponsoring this resolution. We have been working closely together to find a solution to this growing problem. Unfortunately it seems the White House fails to grasp the urgency.

Mr. President, the DEA, who has for several years reimbursed state and local law enforcement agencies for the costs they have incurred in cleaning up drug laboratories, has run out of cleanup money. This has happened at a time when the number of these labs are growing rapidly, and springing up in towns and counties where there has never been a problem in the past. Iowa alone has a stack of over \$83,000 in outstanding lab cleanup bills, and this amount continues to grow. Last year, Iowa received over \$1.3 million in reimbursement, and at the current pace this total is expected to be higher this year.

Four weeks ago, Mr. President, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KYL, and I wrote the appropriations committee to alert them to this problem. Our offices were aware of this impending problem, and wanted to insure that no one was taken by surprise so there could be a quick resolution. Two weeks ago, we were joined by Mr. CRAIG and Mr. ASHCROFT in a letter to the Attorney General, encouraging her to work with the Appropriators in reprogramming funds to cover this shortfall.

I am pleased to say that within days we had been informed that a reprogramming request had been sent to the White House Budget Office for their approval. The request would allow for the use of returned COPS funds—money that was not going to be spent otherwise—to be used to clean up these environmental hazards. I want to emphasize that this source was identified by the Justice Department, not by Congress. And I want to applaud their swift action to solve the problem, and not play politics.

But then, OMB happened. It did nothing. The problem mounts, and OMB sits. That is why Senator HUTCHINSON and I are offering this Sense of the Senate. We hope to encourage timely action—not more sitting on bureaucratic thumbs. I urge my colleagues to join us.

SENATE RESOLUTION 292—RECOGNIZING THE 20TH CENTURY AS THE “CENTURY OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES”

Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BOND, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BRYAN, Mrs. LANDRIEU, Mr. KERRY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 292

Whereas women made unparalleled strides during the 20th century in education, professions, legal rights, politics, military service, religion, sports, and self-reliance;

Whereas at the dawn of the 20th century, most women in the United States were denied the right to vote;

Whereas the Women’s Suffrage movement, the largest grassroots political movement in the Nation’s history, involved about 2,000,000 women and took more than 70 years of petitions, referenda, speeches, national and State campaigns, demonstrations, arrests, and hunger strikes;

Whereas women won the right to vote throughout the United States with the ratification of the 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States in 1920, and by the end of the century, women were voting in larger numbers than men in some national elections;

Whereas women represent an increasing share of people being awarded college and postgraduate degrees;

Whereas women are increasingly owning their own businesses and working to narrow the gap in earnings between women and men, and in 1999 women earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by men in contrast to the 57 cents they received in 1973;

Whereas during the 20th century, women served their country proudly and capably in the armed services, including duty in both World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, Panama, Libya, the Persian Gulf, Bosnia, Kosovo, and all major contingencies including in warfighting roles;

Whereas in World War I, women were only allowed to serve in the Army as nurses, and with over 30,000 women serving in World War I, approximately 10,000 women served as volunteers overseas, with no rank and no benefits;

Whereas women now serve in all ranks, in all branches of the armed services, as pilots, intelligence specialists, drill instructors, specialists, and technicians, soldiers, airmen, and marines on the battlefields, and as sailors aboard Navy and Coast Guard ships at sea;

Whereas women were once denied the right to enter the national academies for military service or to compete to become astronauts or combat pilots, in 1976 Congress passed, and President Ford signed into law, legislation authorizing the admission of women into the military service academies;

Whereas women are now excelling in military academies and emerging as part of the military leadership of the future, and have served with distinction as members of combat squadrons and as commanders and members of the space shuttle crew;

Whereas the 20th century saw women in new roles as justices on the United States Supreme Court, members of the President’s Executive Cabinet, United States Senators and Representatives, and women’s services have become invaluable in appointed and volunteer positions and as Federal legislators, State and local legislators, Governors,

judges, Cabinet officers, county commissioners, mayors, city council members, directors of Federal, State and local agencies;

Whereas women have become prominent figures in amateur and professional sports highlighted in 1999 with the United States Women’s Soccer Team winning the World Cup in a stunning victory; and

Whereas women can look back at the opportunities created during the 20th century and look ahead toward even greater accomplishments in the 21st century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the accomplishments and unflinching spirit of women in the 20th century; and

(2) recognizes the 20th century as the “Century of Women in the United States”.

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution recognizing the 20th century as the “Century of Women in the United States.” I would like to thank Georgia State Representative Hinson Mosley for introducing a similar resolution in the Georgia General Assembly recognizing the tremendous accomplishments of women in Georgia and in the United States during the 20th century and for sharing his resolution with me. Representative Mosley’s exceptional resolution passed the Georgia House of Representatives by a vote of 120–0 and the Georgia Senate on a vote of 51 to 0.

Like Representative Mosley’s resolution, my proposal recognizes that as we enter the 21st century, it is essential that we note the vast opportunities available to today’s women that were not available to women entering the 20th century. Women made unprecedented strides in civil rights, careers, religion, education and military service. Although we must keep in mind the challenges that women in our society continue to face and the work that women and men must yet accomplish, let us celebrate the victories won by women in the past 100 years.

I, along with Senators BOXER, BOND, BAUCUS, BRYAN, DURBIN, LANDRIEU, MIKULSKI, MURRAY, LINCOLN, KERRY, JEFFORDS, FEINSTEIN, ROBB and COCHRAN urge my colleagues to support this resolution and recognize the 20th century as the “Century of Women in the United States.” ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 293—ENCOURAGING ALL RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO COMPLETE THEIR CENSUS FORMS TO ENSURE THE MOST ACCURATE ENUMERATION OF THE POPULATION POSSIBLE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. REID, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. REED, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 293

Whereas the Constitution requires an actual enumeration of the population every 10 years;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments, as well as charities and other groups serving Americans, use information gathered by the census to distribute hundreds of billions of dollars for programs from education to employment, housing to transportation, and rural development to urban empowerment;

Whereas inaccurate or incomplete census data would make it impossible for this aid to be distributed appropriately or fairly and would prevent critically needed funding from finding its way to the appropriate recipients;

Whereas inaccurate or incomplete census data would also throw into doubt the ability to correctly apportion representation in Congress or equitably redraw voting district lines within the States, raising questions about whether the one-person-one-vote rights of Americans are being appropriately guarded;

Whereas the privacy of all data collected by the Bureau of the Census is guaranteed absolute confidentiality for 72 years from the public and all other government agencies; and

Whereas the Bureau of the Census cannot conduct its constitutional or legal duties and Americans cannot be assured of the integrity of the census results, and therefore the equity of all of the manifold decisions that rely upon census numbers, without the fullest possible participation from the public: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is the civic duty of Americans to assist in ensuring the most accurate census possible; and

(2) all residents of the United States should complete their census forms.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today Senator LIEBERMAN and I, along with a group of our colleagues, are introducing a resolution emphasizing to all Americans the importance of accurately and completely filling out their census forms. It is my hope that all members of the Senate will cosponsor this important resolution to support the Census Bureau as it carries out the role that the Constitution and Congress have directed it to take.

I continue to be concerned with the statements of some elected officials urging Americans not to respond to some of the questions on their census forms. These statements are reckless and irresponsible.

First, every question on the census form is required by the Constitution or by law. All of these questions were reviewed by Congress before the census began, and received virtually no comment at that time. Second, an accurate census is absolutely critical to meet the needs of the public. Local, state and federal aid programs all depend upon an accurate census count to properly distribute funding for roads, schools and health care. Disaster response agencies like the Federal Emergency Management Agency use census data to prepare for and respond to hurricanes, tornadoes and other natural disasters. Finally, accurate information about population is absolutely essential to fairly distribute congressional seats to ensure that all Ameri-

cans have equal representation in Congress.

Any effort to encourage Americans not to complete their census questionnaire will only hinder our ability to allow every community to live up to its potential, and provide its citizens with the roads, hospitals and schools they need.

As you know, last week the Senate approved an amendment stating that no American should be prosecuted for failing to fill out his or her census form. This resolution was distracting and unnecessary. No American is—for years has been—prosecuted for failing to complete a census form.

The Census Bureau needs to know that it has the full support of the Congress as it carries out its vital task. This resolution makes clear just how important the bureau's task is, and the need for every American to comply with the law and complete the census form. I urge all my colleagues to give it their support.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE ACT

LEAHY (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3097

(Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KERRY, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 934) to enhance rights and protections for victims of crime; as follows:

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

SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2000”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—VICTIM RIGHTS

Sec. 101. Right to notice and to be heard concerning detention.

Sec. 102. Right to a speedy trial.

Sec. 103. Right to notice and to be heard concerning plea.

Sec. 104. Enhanced participatory rights at trial.

Sec. 105. Right to notice and to be heard concerning sentence.

Sec. 106. Right to notice and to be heard concerning sentence adjustment.

Sec. 107. Right to notice of release or escape.

Sec. 108. Right to notice and to be heard concerning Executive clemency.

Sec. 109. Remedies for noncompliance.

TITLE II—VICTIM ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES

Sec. 201. Pilot programs to establish ombudsman programs for crime victims.

Sec. 202. Amendments to Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

Sec. 203. Increased training for law enforcement officers and court personnel to respond to the needs of crime victims.

Sec. 204. Increased resources to develop state-of-the-art systems for notifying crime victims of important dates and developments.

Sec. 205. Pilot program to study effectiveness of restorative justice approach on behalf of victims of crime.

Sec. 206. Compensation and assistance to victims of terrorist acts, mass violence, or international terrorism.

TITLE I—VICTIM RIGHTS

SEC. 101. RIGHT TO NOTICE AND TO BE HEARD CONCERNING DETENTION.

Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)—
(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) the views of the victim; and”; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
“(k) NOTICE AND RIGHT TO BE HEARD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), with respect to each hearing under subsection (f)—

“(A) before the hearing, the Government shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim of—

“(i) the date and time of the hearing; and
“(ii) the right of the victim to be heard on the issue of detention; and

“(B) at the hearing, the court shall inquire of the Government whether the victim wishes to be heard on the issue of detention and, if so, shall afford the victim such an opportunity.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The requirements of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any case in which the Government or the court reasonably believes—

“(A) available evidence raises a significant expectation of physical violence or other retaliation by the victim against the defendant; or

“(B) identification of the defendant by the victim is a fact in dispute, and no means of verification has been attempted.”.

(c) **VICTIM DEFINED.**—Section 3156(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(6) the term ‘victim’—

“(A) means an individual harmed as a result of a commission of an offense involving death or bodily injury to any person, a threat of death or bodily injury to any person, a sexual assault, or an attempted sexual assault; and

“(B) includes—
“(i) in the case of a victim who is less than 18 years of age or incompetent, the parent or legal guardian of the victim;

“(ii) in the case of a victim who is deceased or incapacitated, 1 or more family members designated by the court; and

“(iii) any other person appointed by the court to represent the victim.”.

SEC. 102. RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL.

Section 3161(h)(8)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(v) The interests of the victim (or the family of a victim who is deceased or incapacitated) in the prompt and appropriate disposition of the case, free from unreasonable delay.”.