the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Emergency Rule to List the Sierra Nevada Distinct Population Segment of the California Bighorn Sheep as Endangered'' (RIN1018-AF59), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2946. A communication from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Threatened Status for Jarbidge River Population Segment of Bull Trout with a Special Rule'' (RIN1018-AB94), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2947. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Office of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation, Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife (User Fee Exemptions for Qualified fur trappers)'' (RIN1018-AE08), received April 22, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2948. A communication from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the denial of safeguards information for the period January 1, 1999 to March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2949. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Remediation Plans for the Radioactive Waste Management Complex at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory'', dated April, 1999; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2950. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Elimination of Reporting Requirement and 30-day Hold in Loading Spent Fuel after Preoperational Testing or Independent Spent Fuel or Monitored Retrievable Storage Installations'' (RIN3150-AG02), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2951. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''FinCEN Advisory: Enhanced Scrutiny for Transactions Involving Antigua and Barbuda'' (Advisory: Issue 11), received April 21, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2952. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Exemption of the System of Records Under the Privacy Act'', received April 26, 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2953. A communication from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2954. A communication from the Federal Register Certifying Officer, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Transfer of Debts to Treasury for Collection'' (RIN1510-AA68), received April 20, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2955. A communication from the Federal Register Certifying Officer, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Government Participation in the Automated Clearing House'' (RIN1510-AA39), received April 7, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2956. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on ''Host Country Development and U.S. Effects'' for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2957. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, a report relative to Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund activities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2958. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual performance plan for fiscal year 2000; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2959. A communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2960. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's hydrogen program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2961. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the violence in Indonesia during the May 1998 riots; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–2962. A communication from the Acting Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) Training,'' received on April 26, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2963. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Cumulative Report on Rescissions and Referrals, dated April 1, 1999; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986; to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 992. A bill to provide technical amendments related to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 993. A bill to prevent juvenile crime, provide for certain punishment of juvenile delinquents, and incapacitate violent juvenile criminals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 994. A bill entitled the ''Juvenile Misuse of Firearms Prevention Act''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. Con. Res. 31. A concurrent resolution celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and recognizing the humanitarian safeguards these treaties provide in times of armed conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 993. A bill to prevent juvenile crime, provide for certain punishment of juvenile delinquents, and incapacitate violent juvenile criminals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation on a subject that we will be spending a great deal of time talking about on the floor this week—youth violence. At the outset, I would like to make clear that this bill is not a comprehensive one that addresses every aspect of this complex area. Other of my colleagues already have introduced legislation broadly addressing these issues with many good ideas that I support.

My bill today recognizes the need to get tough on juvenile crime and violence. But this bill goes farther. It also recognizes that the best thing the Federal Government can do in dealing with youth crime and violence is to focus on prevention. In other words, it ensures that what we do about juvenile crime and youth violence is a balanced approach. My colleagues and I have heard over and over again from law enforcement, prosecutors, and juvenile judges alike that the best way to deal on the front lines with juveniles who are committing or are at risk of committing crimes is to implement prevention as well as sanctions.

What the Federal Government does best in the area of fighting crime—and the significant drop in crime as a result of the 1994 crime bill is proof of this—is for it to provide local law enforcement, prosecutors, juvenile courts, schools, and community-based organizations funds for them to develop creative, comprehensive strategies on juvenile crime that are tailored for their community. It is important to hold kids accountable when they commit crimes. But it is equally—if not more—important to keep kids out of trouble, to keep kids out of the juvenile justice system in the first place.

Before I get to the specifics of what my bill does, I want to highlight the importance of early prevention in curbing youth violence.

To put the youth violence problem in some context, I would like to begin by outlining the specific—and different—

challenges we are facing when we discuss ''youth violence.'' Distinguishing among these different problems is important because each demands a different response.

To be specific—we are really facing three separate issues when we confront youth violence:

First, we have some number of children who are tragic cases—so violent that we really have no choice but to get them behind bars and keep them there, for a long time.

Second, we have kids who have already started down the crime path. They aren't committing violent crimes, but they are clearly getting into trouble. And, while the evidence is that most will never go on to commit violent crimes, it is clear that we have to reach these kids and turn them around.

Unlike the first category where public safety requires very severe, very long sentences, the key strategy for turning this second category of kids around appears to be certain, graduated punishments, as well as anything we can do which lessen the factors which may be pushing them deeper into the crime stream—keeping them away from drugs, away from guns and out of gangs.

Third, we have a category of children in what the demographers call the ''baby-boomerang.'' In a report I offered in December of 1995, I detailed what inevitably lies ahead—39 million children now younger than age 10. Each of these 39 million children—the children of the baby-boomers—stand on the edge of their teen years, exactly those years when they are most at-risk of turning to drugs and crime.

The implications of this demographic inevitability—even if we do everything right, and the rate at which kids commit crimes does not rise at all, we will have a 20% increase in juvenile murders by 2005, which will mean an increase in the overall murder toll of about 5%.

Clearly, most of these 39 million will never turn to drugs and crime. But, equally clear, we have a rising number of at-risk children—at-risk of turning to drugs, at-risk of being the victim of violence, and at-risk of turning to crime.

For this third category—the rising number of at-risk children—I believe we have to incorporate prevention as a key part of our strategy to combat youth crime and violence.

These three categories—lost, violent kids; kids just falling into the crime stream; and at-risk kids who may be nearing the edge of the crime stream—outline the targets of, and basic strategies for, a successful effort against youth violence.

As we begin to debate strategies for addressing youth violence, let's get at least some idea of the size, the magnitude, of each of these three segments of the youth violence question.

Starting in reverse order—with the third category of at-risk kids. Of course, all 39 million children in the ''baby-boomerang'' will not fall into this at-risk category. But, equally clear, that number of at-risk children will be at least a few million.

For the other two categories, the facts are that there are relatively few children in the ''lost'' category and while a significant number are in the ''falling into the crime stream'' category—both categories are much smaller than the few million in the ''at-risk'' category.

The facts for the youngest juveniles: In 1994, 379 juveniles younger than 15 years old were arrested for murder, 39,000 were arrested for a violent crime but more than 260,000 were arrested for a non-violent property crime.

For older teens, the pattern holds: 2,700 juveniles aged 15 to 17 were arrested for murder, 86,000 were arrested for a violent crime, but more than 350,000 were arrested for a non-violent property crime.

In sum: About 3,000 kids were arrested for murder—clearly ''lost'' children;

Another 115,000 kids were arrested for a violent crime—all are not irretrievable, but plainly all must be subject to serious punishment;

About 600,000 kids were arrested for a non-violent property crime—not lost to us yet, but clearly falling deeper into the crime stream; and

At least a few million children are in the at-risk category.

It is my hope that throughout the debate on youth violence that we will not lose sight of these fundamental facts about what we are talking about when we say ''Let's do something about youth violence.'' I believe that is the goal we all share, so let's be smart. Let's keep our eye on the ball.

In short, just as it would be foolish to spend all our efforts and money on the millions of at-risk kids and do nothing about the lost, violent kids—it would be equally foolish to spend all our efforts and money on the lost, violent kids and ignore the millions of at-risk kids.

Local officials throughout the country have looked at the facts, they have been smart, they have used their resources from the 1994 crime law—and guess what: adult violent crime has plummeted. We now have the lowest murder rate since 1971. That says one thing—if we are smart, we can make a difference on a problem everyone thought was unsolvable: violent crime. We ought to be able to do the same when that violent crime is committed by children.

We even have real world, working models of how to do so. Look to the experience in Boston—an experience that the judiciary committee recently heard about again in a hearing on juveniles and guns. In Boston, a combination of tough enforcement, cracking down on illegal gun dealers, focusing the forces of police, prosecutors and probation officers, and comprehensive community-based prevention efforts have slashed youth violence.

I have outlined the three basis elements of the youth violence problem. So let me turn to the specifics of what I believe we must do to address each of these three basic elements.

Tough punishment of the first group of kids—the ''Almost lost, already violent kids''—is necessary—for public safety purposes we really must look first to incapacitate very violent criminals, just getting them off the streets.

For the second group of kids—the ''just getting into trouble kids''—we must provide certain, graduated sanctions—so that instead of our current system of not punishing a kid until he has 10, 15 or 20 arrests, we give the kid at least some sanction from the very first offense.

And finally, for the third group—the ''baby bomberang kids''—who are not getting in trouble yet but are ''at-risk'', we must target the factors which push kids into—or deeper into—the crime stream:

Getting kids off drugs and alcohol through drug testing and follow-up with supervision and treatment;

Keeping kids out of gangs; and

Cracking down on the flow of guns to kids.

We must also keep as many at-risks kids as possible from turning to drugs and crime in the first place—in most practical terms, this means keeping kids busy and supervised during the 3:00 to dinnertime hours.

Those 3 hours represent about 12% of the day, about 20% of the hours when kids are awake—but at least 40% of juvenile crime occurs during those hours.

Here is what the bill I am introducing today would do:

It creates a block grant for use by States and local governments to develop strategies that are aimed at all three of the categories of kids I just described. That block grant does the following:

First, it gives resources to States and local governments to develop more effective ways to investigate, prosecute, and punish those kids in the first group I described, who are already committing violent crimes.

Second, it gives resources to States and local governments to develop more effective ways to ensure accountability through graduated sanctions and other means, and to address risk factors such as drug and alcohol abuse, truancy, or involvement with gangs.

And third, it gives resources to States and local governments to develop programs targeted for at-risk kids for prevention—to keep these kids out of trouble, out of the juvenile crime system, and diverted from going down the path to becoming a career criminal.

To do these three things, my bill authorizes $450 million. Of that amount—

25 percent—$112.5 million—must be spent on prevention and drug and alcohol treatment.

25 percent—$112.5 million—must be spent on prosecutors and courts.

The rest—$250 million—can be spent on a variety of uses, including graduated sanctions and prisons.

My bill also separately authorizes $50 million to hire, train, and fund programs run by prosecutors. We have heard over and over again that prosecutors, who are on the front lines in dealing with juvenile offenders, across the country are developing innovative, comprehensive approaches to juvenile crime that are resulting in significant drops in the juvenile crime rate.

For example, in Jacksonville, Florida, the state prosecutor there has developed a multi-tiered approach. Those programs provide schooling and counseling, they intervene with first time juvenile offenders to divert them from the system, they provide prevention programs for at-risk kids that include mentoring and talking to judges and kids already in jail, and they fight truancy.

It contains a ban on gun ownership by persons who, before their 18th birthday, adults who have been adjudicated to have committed a serious drug offense or violent felony. This provision, popularly known as ''Juvenile Brady'', is an important step towards keeping guns out of the hands of criminals. Violent juveniles who commit serious crimes should be stopped—early—from getting access to weapons to commit such crimes as adults.

Extending the Violent Crime Trust Fund to 2002. The Violent Crime Trust Fund—created in the 1994 crime bill—has been the key to our successful fight against crime over the past few years. It has been the vehicle for providing billions of dollars to State and local governments to implement a variety of law enforcement and crime-fighting—from the Cops Program to the Violence Against Women Act to youth violence initiatives. The Violent Crime Trust Fund is due to expire in fiscal year 2000—my bill extends it to 2002. Without the trust fund, we will fail in the future to replicate and to surpass our past successes in combating crime, including juvenile crime, in the future.

We must renew our efforts to save our Nation, our communities and our children from crime and violence. We must begin by ensuring that our children are safe—safe from both the temptation of crime and safe from those who commit crime and horrific acts of violence.

We must protect our children through meaningful prevention and intervention programs, a crackdown on drugs and the violence that accompanies them, and we must insure that meaningful, appropriate and swift punishment is imposed on all juvenile offenders. I believe that the bill I introduce today, while not a comprehensive answer to every part of the juvenile crime problem, will go far in addressing one of its key components—prevention.

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

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

S. 993

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 ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1999''.

SEC. 2. BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''PART R—JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS

''SEC. 1801. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall make, subject to the availability of appropriations, grants to States for use by States and units of local government in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects, directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies, for the development of more effective investigation, prosecution, and punishment (including the imposition of graduated sanctions) of crimes or acts of delinquency committed by juveniles, programs to improve the administration of justice for and ensure accountability by juvenile offenders, and programs to reduce the risk factors (such as truancy, drug or alcohol use, and gang involvement) associated with juvenile crime or delinquency.

''(b) USE OF GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), grants under this section shall be used by States and units of local government for the following purposes:

''(A) Programs to enhance the identification, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of juvenile offenders, such as—

''(i) the utilization of graduated sanctions;

''(ii) the utilization of short-term confinement of juvenile offenders;

''(iii) the incarceration of violent juvenile offenders for extended periods of time;

''(iv) the hiring of juvenile prosecutors, juvenile public defenders, juvenile judges, juvenile probation officers, and juvenile correctional officers to implement policies to control juvenile crime and ensure accountability of juvenile offenders; and

''(v) the development and implementation of a coordinated, multiagency system for—

''(I) the comprehensive and coordinated booking, identification, and assessment of juveniles arrested or detained by law enforcement agencies, including the utilization of multiagency facilities such as juvenile assessment centers; and

''(II) the coordinated delivery of support services for juveniles who have had or are at risk for contact with the juvenile or criminal systems, including utilization of court-established local service delivery councils.

''(B) Programs that require juvenile offenders to make restitution to the victims of offenses committed by those juvenile offenders.

''(C) Programs that require juvenile offenders to attend and successfully complete school or vocational training as part of a sentence imposed by a court.

''(D) Programs that require juvenile offenders who are parents to demonstrate parental responsibility by working and paying child support.

''(E) Programs that seek to curb or punish truancy.

''(F) Programs designed to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification, prosecution, and sentencing of juvenile offenders, such as criminal history information, fingerprints, DNA tests, and ballistics tests.

''(G) The development and implementation of coordinated multijurisdictional or multiagency programs for the identification, control, supervision, prevention, investigation, and treatment of the most serious juvenile offenses and offenders, popularly known as a 'SHOCAP Program' (Serious Habitual Offenders Comprehensive Action Program).

''(H) The development and implementation of coordinated multijurisdictional or multiagency programs for the identification, control, supervision, prevention, investigation, and disruption of youth gangs.

''(I) The construction or remodeling of short- and long-term facilities for juvenile offenders.

''(J) The development and implementation of technology, equipment, and training programs for juvenile crime control, for law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, probation officers, and other court personnel who are employed by State and local governments, in furtherance of the purposes identified in this section.

''(K) Programs to seek to target, curb, and punish adults who knowingly and intentionally use a juvenile during the commission or attempted commission of a crime, including programs that specifically provide for additional punishments or sentence enhancements for adults who knowingly and intentionally use a juvenile during the commission or attempted commission of a crime.

''(L)(i) Hiring additional juvenile judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders, and funding pretrial services for juveniles, to ensure the smooth and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.

''(ii) Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.

''(iii) Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively.

''(iv) Providing funding for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders.

''(v) Providing funding to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation offices to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.

''(vi) The establishment of court-based juvenile justice programs that target young firearms offenders through the establishment of juvenile gun courts for the adjudication and prosecution of juvenile firearms offenders.

''(vii) The establishment of drug court programs for juveniles so as to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to provide the integrated administration of other sanctions and services.

''(M) Juvenile prevention programs (such as curfews, youth organizations, antidrug programs, antigang programs, and after-school activities) that include a rigorous, comprehensive evaluation component that measures the decrease in risk factors associated with the juvenile crime and delinquency and employs scientifically valid standards and methodologies.

''(N) Juvenile drug treatment programs.

''(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the total amount made available to a State or unit of local government under this section for a fiscal year—

''(A) not less than 25 percent shall be used for the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (I) of paragraph (1);

''(B) not less than 25 percent shall be used for the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (J) and (L) of paragraph (1); and

''(C) not less than 25 percent shall be used for the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (M) and (N) of paragraph (1).

''(c) ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATE GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) STATE AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to subparagraph (B), of amounts made available to the State, 30 percent may be retained by the State for use pursuant to paragraph (2) and 70 percent shall be reserved by the State for local distribution pursuant to paragraph (3).

''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—The Attorney General may waive the requirements of this paragraph with respect to any State in which the criminal and juvenile justice services for delinquent or other youths are organized primarily on a statewide basis, in which case not more than 50 percent of funds shall be made available to all units of local government in that State pursuant to paragraph (3).

''(2) LOCAL ELIGIBILITY AND DISTRIBUTION.—

''(A) COORDINATED LOCAL EFFORT.—Prior to receiving a grant under this section, a unit of local government shall certify that it has or will establish a coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime within the jurisdiction of the unit of local government, developed by a juvenile crime enforcement coalition, such coalition consisting of individuals within the jurisdiction representing the police, sheriff, prosecutor, State or local probation services, juvenile court, schools, business, and religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit, or social service organizations involved in crime prevention.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—The requirement of subparagraph (A) shall apply to an eligible unit that receives funds from the Attorney General under subparagraph (H), except that the certification that would otherwise be made to the State shall be made to the Attorney General.

''(C) LOCAL DISTRIBUTION.—From amounts reserved for local distribution under paragraph (1), the State shall allocate to such units of local government an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount of such funds as—

''(i) the sum of—

''(I) the product of—

''(aa) two-thirds; multiplied by

''(bb) the average law enforcement expenditure for such unit of local government for the 3 most recent calendar years for which such data is available; plus

''(II) the product of—

''(aa) one-third; multiplied by

''(bb) the average annual number of part 1 violent crimes in such unit of local government for the 3 most recent calendar years for which such data is available, bears to—

''(ii) the sum of the products determined under subparagraph (A) for all such units of local government in the State.

''(D) EXPENDITURES.—The allocation any unit of local government shall receive under paragraph (1) for a payment period shall not exceed 100 percent of law enforcement expenditures of the unit for such payment period.

''(E) REALLOCATION.—The amount of any unit of local government's allocation that is not available to such unit by operation of paragraph (2) shall be available to other units of local government that are not affected by such operation in accordance with this subsection.

''(F) UNAVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—If the State has reason to believe that the reported rate of part 1 violent crimes or law enforcement expenditure for a unit of local government is insufficient or inaccurate, the State shall—

''(i) investigate the methodology used by the unit to determine the accuracy of the submitted data; and

''(ii) if necessary, use the best available comparable data regarding the number of violent crimes or law enforcement expenditure for the relevant years for the unit of local government.

''(G) LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITH ALLOCATIONS LESS THAN $5,000.—If, under this section, a unit of local government is allocated less than $5,000 for a payment period, the amount allocated shall be expended by the State on services to units of local government whose allotment is less than such amount in a manner consistent with this part.

''(H) DIRECT GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE UNITS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If a State does not qualify or apply for a grant under this section, by the application deadline established by the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall reserve not more than 70 percent of the allocation that the State would have received for grants under this section under subsection (e) for such fiscal year to provide grants to eligible units that meet the requirements for funding under subparagraph (A).

''(ii) AWARD BASIS.—In addition to the qualification requirements for direct grants for eligible units the Attorney General may use the average amount allocated by the States to like governmental units as a basis for awarding grants under this section.

''(I) USE OF CONSTRUCTION AND REMODELING FUNDS BY UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Of amounts made available under this section to a unit of local government for purposes of construction or remodeling of short- or long-term facilities pursuant to subsection (b)(9)—

''(i) the unit of local government shall coordinate such expenditures with similar State expenditures;

''(ii) Federal funds shall constitute not more than 50 percent of the estimated construction or remodeling cost; and

''(iii) no funds expended pursuant to this clause may be used for the incarceration of any offender who was more than 21 years of age at the time of the offense or for construction, renovation, or expansion of facilities for such offenders, except that funds may be used to construct juvenile facilities collocated with adult facilities, including separate buildings for juveniles and separate juvenile wings, cells, or areas collocated within an adult jail or lockup.

''(3) NONSUPPLANTATION.—Amounts made available under this section to the States (or units of local government in the State) shall not be used to supplant State or local funds (or in the case of Indian tribal governments, to supplant amounts provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs) but shall be used to increase the amount of funds that would in the absence of amounts received under this section, be made available from a State or local source, or in the case of Indian tribal governments, from amounts provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

''(e) ALLOCATION OF GRANTS AMONG QUALIFYING STATES; RESTRICTIONS ON USE.—

''(1) ALLOCATION.—Amounts made available under this section shall be allocated as follows:

''(A) 0.5 percent shall be allocated to each eligible State.

''(B) The amount remaining after the allocation under subparagraph (A) shall be allocated proportionately based on the population that is less than 18 years of age in the eligible States.

''(2) RESTRICTIONS ON USE.—Amounts made available under this section shall be subject to the restrictions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 292 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, except that the penalties in section 292(c) of such Act do not apply.

''(f) GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(1) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, from the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 299 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, for each fiscal year, the Attorney General shall reserve an amount equal to the amount to which all Indian tribes eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (3) would collectively be entitled, if such tribes were collectively treated as a State to carry out this subsection.

''(2) GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—From the amounts reserved under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall make grants to Indian tribes for programs pursuant to the permissible purposes under section 1801.

''(3) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an Indian tribe shall submit to the Attorney General an application in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may by regulation require.''.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS TO PROSECUTORS' OFFICES TO COMBAT GANG CRIME AND YOUTH VIOLENCE.

Section 31702 of subtitle Q of title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13862) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) to allow the hiring of additional prosecutors, so that more cases can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced;

''(6) to provide funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively;

''(7) to provide funding to assist prosecutors with funding for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in reducing the incidence of, and increase the successful identification and speed of prosecution of young violent offenders; and

''(8) to provide funding to assist prosecutors in their efforts to engage in community prosecution, problem solving, and conflict resolution techniques through collaborative efforts with police, school officials, probation officers, social service agencies, and community organizations.''.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 299 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671) is amended by striking subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

''(b) ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amount made available under subsection (a) for each fiscal year—

''(1) $450,000,000 is authorized to be expended for programs under section 1801 of part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)—

''(2) $175,000,000 is authorized to be expended for State formula grants under part B of this title;

''(3) $175,000,000 is authorized to be expended for grants under title V of this Act;

''(4) $50,000,000 is authorized to be made available to the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for research, demonstration, and evaluation;

''(5) $100,000,000 is authorized to be expended to carry out the purposes of parts A, C, D, E, and G of this title; and

''(6) $50,000,000 is authorized to be expended for grants to prosecutors and courts under section 31702 of subtitle Q of title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13862).

''(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under this section shall remain available until expended.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 221(b)(2), in the second sentence, by striking ''described in section 299(c)(1)'' and inserting ''responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the State plan submitted under section 223'';

(2) in section 222(a)(2)(B), by striking ''section 299(a) (1) and (3)'' and inserting ''section 299''; and

(3) in section 223(a)(1), by striking ''the State agency described in section 299(c)(1) as the sole agency'' and inserting ''the State agency responsible''.

SEC. 5. RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 372(a)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5714b(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''unit of general local government'' and inserting ''unit of local government''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) ERROR RESULTING FROM REDESIGNATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(i) of Public Law 102–586 (106 Stat. 5026) is amended by striking ''Section 366'' and inserting ''Section 385''.

(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by clause (i) shall take effect as if included in the amendments made by Public Law 102–586.

(B) ERROR RESULTING FROM REFERENCES TO NONEXISTENT PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 40155 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322; 108 Stat. 1922) is amended by striking ''is amended—'' and all that follows through ''after section 315'' and inserting the following: ''is amended by adding at the end''.

(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect as if included in the amendments made by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322; 108 Stat. 1796 et seq.).

(2) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 385 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5751) (as amended by section 3(i) of Public Law 102–586 (106 Stat. 5026) (as amended by subsection (a)(1)(A) of this subsection)) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1993 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996'' and inserting ''2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004''; and

(II) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraphs (A) through (D) and inserting the following:

''(A) for fiscal year 2000, not less than $1,055,406;

''(B) for fiscal year 2001, not less than $1,108,177;

''(C) for fiscal year 2002, not less than $1,163,585; and

''(D) for fiscal year 2003, not less than $1,163,585.'';

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking ''1993 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996'' and inserting ''2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004''; and

(iii) in subsection (c), by striking ''1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996'' and inserting ''2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004''.

(B) ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 316 of part A of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5712d) (as added by section 40155 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (as amended by paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection)) is—

(i) redesignated as section 315 of part A of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and

(ii) amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004.''.

SEC. 6. GUN BAN FOR DANGEROUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 921(a)(20) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(20)'';

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;

(3) by striking ''What constitutes'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting the following:

''(B) For purposes of subsections (d), (g), and (s) of section 922, the term 'act of juvenile delinquency' means an adjudication of delinquency based on a finding of the commission of an act by a person before the eighteenth birthday of that person that, if committed by an adult, would be a serious drug offense or violent felony (as defined in section 3559(c)(2)), on or after the date of enactment of this subparagraph.

''(C)(i) What constitutes a conviction of a crime described in subparagraph (A) or an adjudication of juvenile delinquency shall be determined in accordance with law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held.

''(ii) Any State conviction or adjudication of delinquency that has been expunged or set aside for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored by the jurisdiction in which the conviction or adjudication of delinquency occurred shall nevertheless be considered a conviction or adjudication of delinquency unless—

''(I) the expunction, set-aside, pardon, or restoration of civil rights is directed to a specific person;

''(II) the State authority granting the expunction, set aside, pardon, or restoration of civil rights has expressly determined that the circumstances regarding the conviction and the person's record and reputation are such that the person will not act in a manner dangerous to public safety; and

''(III) the expunction, set aside, pardon, or restoration of civil rights expressly authorizes the person to ship, transport, receive, or possess firearms.

''(iii) The requirement of this subparagraph for an individualized restoration of rights shall apply whether or not, under State law, the person's civil rights were taken away by virtue of the conviction or adjudication.''.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) who has committed an act of juvenile delinquency.'';

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or'', and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) who has committed an act of juvenile delinquency.''; and

(3) in subsection (s)(3)(B)—

(A) in clause (vi), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in clause (vii), by adding ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after clause (vii) the following:

''(viii) has not committed an act of juvenile delinquency.''.

SEC. 7. EXTENSION OF VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 310001(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14211(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) for fiscal year 2001, $4,400,000,000; and

''(8) for fiscal year 2002, $4,500,000,000.''.

(b) CONFORMING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING CAP REDUCTION.—Upon enactment of this Act, the discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)) are reduced as follows:

(1) For fiscal year 2001, $4,400,000,000 in new budget authority and $5,981,000,000 in outlays.

(2) For fiscal year 2002, $4,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $4,530,000,000 in outlays.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 9

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 9, a bill to combat violent and gang-related crime in schools and on the streets, to reform the juvenile justice system, target international crime, promote effective drug and other crime prevention programs, assist crime victims, and for other purposes.

S. 25

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 25, a bill to provide Coastal Impact Assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 537

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to adjust the exemption amounts used to calculate the individual alternative minimum tax for inflation since 1993.

S. 758

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr.