

missile defense capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 258. A bill to authorize additional rounds of base closures and realignments under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 in 2001 and 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 259. A bill to increase the role of the Secretary of Transportation in administering section 901 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 260. A bill to make chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, permanent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 261. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 262. A bill to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 263. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish the Personal Retirement Accounts Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 264. A bill to increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for Hawaii to 59.8 percent; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 265. A bill entitled "Hospital Length of Stay Act of 1999"; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 266. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to permit the exclusive application of California State regulations regarding reformulated gasoline in certain areas within the State; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 267. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to give highest priority to petroleum contaminants in drinking water in issuing corrective action orders under the response program for petroleum; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 268. A bill to specify the effective date of and require an amendment to the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency regulating exhaust emissions from new spark-ignition gasoline marine engines; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. MACK, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. Res. 26. A resolution relating to Taiwan's Participation in the World Health Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. Res. 27. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution recommending the integration of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ASHCROFT):

S. 254. A bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes; read the first time.

VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am proud today to introduce the Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999. I am pleased to be joined by Senator SESSIONS, the distinguished chairman of the Youth Violence Subcommittee, as well as Senator DEWINE.

There are few issues that will come before the Senate this year that touch the lives of more of our fellow Americans than our national response to juvenile crime. Crime and delinquency among juveniles is a problem that troubles us in our neighborhoods, schools and parks. It is the subject across the dinner table, and in those late night, worried conversations all parents have had at one time or another. The subject is familiar—how can we prevent our children from falling victim—either to crime committed by another juvenile, or to the lure of drugs, crime, and gangs.

Their concerns should be our concerns. The sad reality is that we can no longer sit silently by as children kill children, as teenagers commit truly heinous offenses, as our juvenile drug abuse rate continues to climb. In 1997, juveniles accounted for nearly one fifth—18.7 percent—of all criminal arrests in the United States. Persons under 18 committed 13.5 percent of all murders, over 17 percent of all rapes, nearly 30 percent of all robberies, and 50 percent of all arsons.

In 1997, 183 juveniles under 15 were arrested for murder. Juveniles under 15 were responsible for 6.5 percent of all rapes, 14 percent of all burglaries, and one third of all arsons. And, unbelievably, juveniles under 15—who are not old enough to legally drive in any state—in 1997 were responsible for 10.3 percent of all auto thefts.

To put this in some context, consider this: in 1997, youngsters age 15 to 19,

who are only 7 percent of the population, committed 22.2 percent of all crimes, 21.4 percent of violent crimes, and 32 percent of property crimes.

And although there are endless statistics on our growing juvenile crime problem, one particularly sobering fact is that, between 1985 and 1993, the number of murder cases involving 15-year olds increased 207 percent. We have kids involved in murder before they can even drive.

Even my state of Utah has not been immune from these trends. Indeed, a 1997 study by Brigham Young University Professor Richard Johnson found that Utah's juvenile arrest rate is the highest in the nation. Additionally, as an indication of the increasingly serious nature of juvenile offenses in Utah, between 1990 and 1996 the number of juveniles sentenced to youth corrections increased 142 percent, and the number of juveniles requiring detention in a secure facility more than doubled. And in 1995, the average Utah juvenile offender had accumulated an astonishing average of 23 misdemeanors, 8 felony convictions, and 2.4 status offense convictions before being sentenced to a secure youth facility.

In short, our juvenile crime problem has taken a new and sinister direction. But cold statistics alone cannot tell the whole story. Crime has real effects on the lives of real people. Last fall, I read an article in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* by my good friend, crime novelist Patricia Cornwell. It is one of the finest pieces I have read on the effects of and solutions to our juvenile crime problem.

Let me share with my colleagues some of what Ms. Cornwell, who has spent the better part of her adult life studying and observing crime and its effects, has to say. She says "when a person is touched by violence, the fabric of civility is forever rent, or ripped, or breached . . ." This is a graphic but accurate description. Countless lives can be ruined by a single violent crime. There is, of course, the victim, who may be dead, or scarred for life. There are the family and friends of the victim, who are traumatized as well, and who must live with the loss of a loved one. Society itself is harmed, when each of us is a little more frightened to walk on our streets at night, to use an ATM, or to jog or bike in our parks. And, yes, there is the offender who has chosen to throw his or her life away. Particularly when the offender is a juvenile, family, friends, and society are made poorer for the waste of potential in every human being. One crime, but permanent effects when "the fabric of civility is rent."

This is the reality that has driven me to work for the last three years to address this issue. In this effort, I have been joined by a bipartisan majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which last Congress reported comprehensive legislation on a bipartisan,