

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 422. A bill to provide for Alaska state jurisdiction over small hydroelectric projects (Rept. No. 106-28).

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. SANTORUM:

S. 668. A bill to encourage States to incarcerate individuals convicted of murder, rape, or child molestation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 669. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure compliance by Federal facilities with pollution control requirements; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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

S. 670. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the exclusion from gross income for foster care payments shall also apply to payments by qualifying placement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 671. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 672. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the higher Federal medical assistance percentage for payment for Indian Health service facilities to urban Indian health programs under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 673. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish requirements concerning the operation of fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units, commercial and industrial boiler units, solid waste incineration units, medical waste incinerators, hazardous waste combustors, chlor-alkali plants, and Portland cement plants to reduce emissions of mercury to the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

S. 674. A bill to require truth-in-budgeting with respect to the on-budget trust funds; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, that if one Committee report, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. KERREY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 675. A bill to increase market transparency in agricultural markets domestically and abroad; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. Con. Res. 20. An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009; from the Committee on the Budget; placed on the calendar.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 668. A bill to encourage States to incarcerate individuals convicted of murder, rape, or child molestation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AIMEE'S LAW

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to address the suffering of victims of repeat offenders.

My legislation, "Aimee's Law," is named after Aimee Willard, a college senior from suburban Philadelphia who was raped and murdered by a man released from prison in another state after serving time for a similar offense. This tragedy has made me aware of some very disturbing facts about sentencing and recidivism. For instance, more than 14,000 murders, rapes and sexual assaults on children are committed each year by felons who have been released after serving a sentence for one of those very same crimes. Moreover, convicted murderers, rapists and child molesters who are released from prisons and cross state lines are responsible for sexual assaults on more than 1,200 people annually, including 935 children. Furthermore, recidivism rates for sexual predators are the highest of any category of violent crime. Despite this, the average time served for rape is only five and one half years and the average time served for sexual assault is under four years. Also troubling is the fact that thirteen percent of convicted rapists receive no jail time at all.

With this in mind, I propose to use federal crime fighting funds to create an incentive for states to adopt stricter sentencing and truth-in-sentencing laws. Specifically, Aimee's Law will redirect enough federal crime fighting dollars from a state that has released a murderer, rapist, or child molester to pay the prosecutorial and incarceration costs incurred by a state which has had to reconvict this released felon for a similar crime. Indeed, laws regarding the horrific crimes of murder, rape and sexual assault are best enacted at the state level. However, the federal government bears a responsibility to ensure that federal taxpayer dollars are spent in such a manner as to reflect national views on national issues. This legislation uses federal monies to create incentives without intruding into a state's right and need to legislate on the problem of repeat offenders.

Representative MATT SALMON introduced this legislation last Congress and earlier this Congress. Representative SALMON's bipartisan bill currently has 66 cosponsors, including Majority Whip TOM DELAY and Democratic Caucus Chair MARTIN FROST. Moreover, it has been endorsed by Ms. Gail Willard, Aimee's mother, and numerous organizations such as the National Fraternal Order of Police, the National Rifle Association, the KlassKids Foundation, Justice For All, the National Association of Crime Victims' Rights, the Women's Coalition, and Kids Safe.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and help protect our communities from repeat offenders.

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

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

S. 668

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 "Aimee's Law".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENSE.—The term "dangerous sexual offense" means sexual abuse or sexually explicit conduct committed by an individual who has attained the age of 18 years against an individual who has not attained the age of 14 years.

(2) MURDER.—The term "murder" has the meaning given that term in section 1111 of title 18, United States Code.

(3) RAPE.—The term "rape" means any conduct constituting unlawful sexual intercourse with another individual without the consent of such other individual.

(4) SEXUAL ABUSE.—The term "sexual abuse" has the meaning given that term in section 3509 of title 18, United States Code.

(5) SEXUAL CONTACT.—The term "sexual contact" has the meaning given that term in section 2246 of title 18, United States Code.

(6) SEXUALLY EXPLICIT CONDUCT.—The term "sexually explicit conduct" has the meaning given that term in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT TO STATES FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY CERTAIN RELEASED FELONS.

(a) PENALTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in any case in which a State convicts an individual of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense, who has a prior conviction for any 1 of those offenses in another State, the Attorney General shall transfer an amount equal to the costs of incarceration, prosecution, and apprehension of that individual, from Federal law enforcement assistance funds that have been allocated to but not distributed to the State that convicted such individual of the prior offense, to the State account that collects Federal law enforcement assistance funds of the State that convicted that individual of the subsequent offense.

(2) MULTIPLE STATES.—In any case in which a State convicts an individual of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense, who has a prior conviction for any 1 or more of those offenses in more than 1 other State, the Attorney General shall transfer an amount equal to the costs of incarceration, prosecution, and apprehension of that individual, from Federal law enforcement assistance