

production activities in the United States.

S. 985

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 985, a bill to amend the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990 to adjust the percentage differentials payable to Federal law enforcement officers in certain high-cost areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1028

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1028, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Men's Health.

S. 1045

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1045, a bill to strengthen United States capabilities to safely and securely dispose of all greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive waste.

S. 1046

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1046, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the nation's television broadcast stations.

S. 1120

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1120, a bill to establish an Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 1283

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1283, a bill to require advance notification of Congress regarding any action proposed to be taken by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the implementation of the Capital Asset Realignment for Enhanced Services initiative of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 1390

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1390, a bill to protect children and their parents from being coerced into administering a controlled substance in order to attend school, and for other purposes.

S. 1419

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1419, a bill to support the establishment or expansion and operation of programs using a network of public and private community entities to provide mentoring for children in foster care.

S. CON. RES. 40

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 40, a concurrent resolution designating August 7, 2003, as "National Purple Heart Recognition Day".

S. RES. 160

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 160, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the federal Government should actively pursue a unified approach to strengthen and promote the national policy on aquaculture.

S. RES. 170

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 170, a resolution designating the years 2004 and 2005 as "Years of Foreign Language Study".

AMENDMENT NO. 1349

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1349 intended to be proposed to S. 14, a bill to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1451. A bill to reauthorize programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the Missing Children's Assistance Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce "the Runaway, Homeless and Missing Children Protection Act of 2003." This bill would reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act as well as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act enables public and private entities to establish and operate centers for runaway and homeless youth. These centers—which provide, among other things, shelter, counseling, drug and sexual abuse education and treatment for youth—serve as alternatives for youths who are in the child welfare or juvenile justice systems. These alternatives have proven successful in keeping children off of our streets and from returning to our juvenile justice system.

The Runaway, Homeless and Missing Children Protection Act amends the original Act in the following ways: 1. It includes testing youth for sexually transmitted diseases; 2. It allows an exception to the 20 person maximum capacity to comply with States laws which may allow higher capacities; 3. It allows youths to go to maternity group homes, adds the homes to the list of eligible groups; 4. It increases the maximum amount of time a youth may spend in a home; 5. It requires the centers/groups to inform school districts of the status of youths, and it requires the centers/groups to inform youths of post-secondary education and training opportunities; and 6. It authorizes the Act through fiscal year 2008.

In addition, the Act reauthorizes the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children through Fiscal Year 2008. The Center is a critical component of our Nation's battle against child pornography and child exploitation. It is absolutely dedicated to eradicating these evils, and its members work tirelessly towards this end. The Center deserves more than just kind words for these heroic efforts; federal funding is necessary for it to continue this good work. Indeed, Congress has tasked the Center with many missions, including maintaining the cyber-tyline that receives reports of online child pornography, which the Center forwards to appropriate law enforcement officials and the new pilot program to study the feasibility of instituting a national background check for volunteers who work with children. In these, as well as many other areas, the Center forms a valuable partnership with both Federal and State law enforcement officials and prosecutors in redressing a host of crimes against children.

I urge my colleagues to support this Act and these important programs.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today with Senator HATCH to introduce legislation to reauthorize and improve the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and to extend the authorization of the Missing Children's Assistance Act. We would extend both laws through 2008. This bill follows in the footsteps of the recently enacted PROTECT Act legislation, and presents another milestone in our efforts to safeguard all of our children.

In the 29 years since it became law, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act has helped some of the most vulnerable children in our country. A Justice Department report released last year estimated that 1.7 million young people either ran away from home or were thrown out of their home in 1999. Other studies have suggested an even higher number. This law and the programs it funds provide a safety net that helps give these young people a chance to build lives for themselves. It is slated to expire at the end of this fiscal year, and Congress should not allow that to happen.

Under the Act, every State receives a Basic Center grant of at least \$100,000 to provide housing and crisis services for runaway and homeless youth and their families. Community-based groups around the country can also apply for funding through the Transitional Living Program, TLP, and the Sexual Abuse Prevention/Street Outreach grant program. TLP grants are used to provide longer-term housing to homeless youth between the ages of 16 and 21, and to help them become self-sufficient. The Outreach grants are used to target youth who have engaged in or are at risk of engaging in high-risk behaviors while living on the street.

In my State, the Vermont Coalition for Runaway and Homeless Youth and Spectrum Youth and Family Services in Burlington receive grants under these programs and have provided excellent services both to young people trying to build lives on their own and to those who are struggling on the streets. Reauthorizing this law will allow them to continue their enormously important work.

This bill would improve the TLP by extending the period during which older homeless youth can receive services, to ensure that all homeless youth can take advantage of TLP services at least until they turn 18. It would also amend the grant allocation formula to allow between 45 and 55 percent of funding to be used for TLP services, an increase from the current statutory maximum of 30 percent. In practice, TLP services have proven so critical that the appropriations committees already allocate 45 percent of the fund to TLPs, and this change will bring the authorizing statute in line with reality.

The bill would also make permanent the Secretary of Health and Human Services' authority to make grants explicitly to help rural areas meet the unique stresses of providing services to runaway and homeless youth. Programs serving runaway and homeless youth have found that those in rural areas are particularly difficult to reach and serve effectively, and this bill recognizes that fact.

In addition, we take steps in this bill to ensure that runaway and homeless youth are aware of the educational opportunities available to them, and to increase coordination between HHS and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The improvements proposed in this bill to the Missing Children's Assistance Act build on provisions included in the PROTECT Act legislation that we enacted earlier this year. In that bill, we authorized National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, "NCMEC", activities through 2005 and authorized the Center to strengthen its CyberTipline to provide online users an effective means of reporting Internet-related child sexual exploitation in distribution of child pornography, online enticement of children for sexual acts,

and child prostitution. The legislation we introduce today would extend NCMEC through 2008. Now more than ever, it is critical for Congress to give the Center the resources it needs in order to pursue its important work. A missing or abducted child is the worst nightmare of any parent or grandparent, and NCMEC has proved to be an invaluable resource in Federal, State, and local efforts to recover children who have disappeared.

Although this is a very good bill on the whole, I am disappointed that Senator HATCH did not agree to remove a provision that was included in the House bill that prohibits grantees from using any funds provided under this program for needle distribution programs. This is a superfluous provision that simply repeats what is already law. In addition, it is unnecessary because no grantee under this program operates needle exchange programs or has expressed interest in doing so. The inclusion of this needless provision, however, does not change the fact that this is still a good bill.

These programs have received tremendous bipartisan support over the years, and the House has already passed this bill by a vote of 404-14. The Senate should consider this bill as promptly as possible.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1453. A bill to expedite procedures for hazardous fuels reduction activities and restoration in wildlife fire prone national forests and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a bill to address the growing concern over the future of our Nation's Federal forest lands. The debate over the administration's proposed Healthy Forests Initiative indicates just how important these public lands are and calls for Congress to provide visionary leadership over the future of these lands. My bill, the Forestry and Community Assistance Act, strives to provide that vision through a balance of sound land stewardship and immediate active management to address the wildfire risk to communities and the forest health needs of our Federal and private forest lands.

The catastrophic fires that plague our western national forests and Bureau of Land Management lands are not a new phenomenon. Forest fires are part of the natural landscape. However, the intensity of these fires and the impacts of them on the urban interface due to past management decisions must be appropriately addressed. This a complex issue requiring prudent and deliberate thought, not rash reaction that cuts the public out from the debate over the future of their Federal lands.

The administration claims that over 190 million acres are in need of treatment. By its own admission, treating even a small fraction of these acres

will take almost a decade. Most people believe it will be much longer and could cost billions of dollars. Unfortunately, we do not have the time or money to take the broad, unfocused approach the administration proposes in H.R. 1904.

We need to take a step back and work together on a bill that will target funding and projects first to help those communities at greatest risk from wildfires. My bill, the Forest and Community Assistance Act, will expedite fire threat reduction projects on high-risk forest lands nearby communities, private property, and municipal watersheds. It provides new authority for Federal land management agencies to enter into cooperative agreements with local and State government, homeowner associations, and local fire districts to plan and execute thinning projects across ownership boundaries.

It would do all of this without compromising environmental laws, the public input process, or judicial review. The administration, through H.R. 1904, is suggesting that they should be able to get around all of these. They are wrong. Those who we entrust with the management of our public lands should be held to the highest standards of accountability. To end the open dialog with the American public, remove objective oversight, and, when necessary, limit review of decisions by the judiciary is irresponsible. These are the American public's lands, not the lands of a small minority who want to bypass over 30 years of environmental laws and jurisprudence.

The administration continues to argue that these problems have been created by unnecessary analysis, appeals, and lawsuits. It still boggles the imagination that an agency with a \$4.84 billion budget, such as the Forest Service, is brought to its knees by thirteen lawsuits as recently noted in a May 2003 General Accounting Office report.

Maybe the devil is in the details, but as a former States attorney and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, one of my greatest concerns with the House bill, H.R. 1904, is its encroachment into the judicial branch. H.R. 1904 not only interferes with how the courts should manage their dockets, but it further tips the scales of justice in favor of the government. This is not the appropriate role of this Congress or of the executive branch. As noted, by my good colleague from Alaska, Senator STEVENS, in a debate last week on another bill, "the separation of powers is one of the most distinct advantages of this democracy. It is the longest living government on the face of the Earth today because it is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, but it has a Constitution. That Constitution we all swear to uphold and defend. Part of that Constitution is the separation of powers concept." H.R. 1904 violates that concept.

The Forestry and Community Assistance Act of 2003 allows for public involvement, requires compliance with environmental laws, and allows for judicial review, while allowing work to be completed in an expedited manner. Further, my bill works towards addressing the health of our Nation's Federal lands by placing an emphasis on addressing the large-scale insect and disease epidemics that are harbingers of an unhealthy forest. The bill would also conserve lands in a healthy forest reserve program to provide protection for species at risk. Lastly, but not of least significance, the Forestry and Community Assistance Act focuses on providing economic and technical assistance to rural communities that depend on this Nation's natural resources for a living.

I hope that my colleagues will take a very close look at H.R. 1904 and recognize that it goes much further than its claims of addressing wildfire. I hope my colleagues will recognize that we need to take a different approach.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ENZI, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. REID):

S. 1454. A bill to establish a National Drought Council within the Department of Agriculture, to improve national drought preparedness, mitigation, and response efforts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the National Drought Preparedness Act of 2003. I want to start by thanking my colleague from Montana, Senator BAUCUS, for joining me as my lead cosponsor on this important legislation.

The National Drought Council will formulate strategies to alleviate the effects of drought by fostering a greater understanding of what triggers wide spread drought conditions. By educating the public in water conservation and proper land stewardship, we can ensure a better preparedness when future drought plagues our country.

Drought is a unique emergency situation; it creeps in unlike other abrupt weather disasters. Without a national drought policy we constantly live not knowing what the next year will bring. If we find ourselves facing a drought, towns could be scrambling to drill new water wells, fire could sweep across bone dry forests, and farmers and ranchers could be forced to watch their way of life blow away with the dust. We must be vigilant and prepare ourselves for quick action when the next drought cycle begins. Better planning on our part could limit some of the damage felt by drought. I propose that this bill is the exact tool needed for facilitating better planning.

The impacts of drought are also very costly. According to NOAA, there have been 12 different drought events since 1980 that resulted in damages and costs exceeding \$1 billion each. In 2000, severe drought in the South-Central and Southeastern States caused losses to agriculture and related industries of over \$4 billion. Western wildfires that year totaled over \$2 billion in damages. The Eastern drought in 1999 led to \$1 billion in losses. These are just a few of the statistics.

I am pleased to be following through on what I started in 1997 when I commissioned a taskforce to study the widespread effects of drought. As a result, the taskforce concluded that the development of a national drought council would be an important factor in proactively combating drought.

The bill that I am introducing today is the next step in implementing a national, cohesive drought policy. The bill recognizes that drought is a recurring phenomenon that causes serious economic and environmental loss and that a national drought policy is needed to ensure an integrated, coordinated strategy.

What the future holds is very uncertain but the continuing apathy in a national drought policy is not. The need for this act is now. We can ill afford to suffer the devastating after-effects of drought knowing that we could have prepared ourselves better.

Before I close I would like to give some information about the bill. The National Drought Preparedness Act of 2003 establishes a National Drought Council within the Department of Agriculture to improve national drought preparedness, mitigation, and response efforts. It also develops a cohesive strategy for national drought policy where none previously existed. Addressing these concerns should be of paramount importance as we enter into yet another year with predictions of continued drought.

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. 1454

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 "National Drought Preparedness Act of 2003".

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Effect of Act.

TITLE I—DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS

Subtitle A—National Drought Council

- Sec. 101. Membership and voting.
- Sec. 102. Duties of the Council.
- Sec. 103. Powers of the Council.
- Sec. 104. Council personnel matters.
- Sec. 105. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 106. Termination of Council.

Subtitle B—National Office of Drought Preparedness

- Sec. 111. Establishment.
- Sec. 112. Director of the Office.
- Sec. 113. Office staff.

Subtitle C—Drought Preparedness Plans

- Sec. 121. Drought Assistance Fund.
- Sec. 122. Drought preparedness plans.
- Sec. 123. Federal plans.
- Sec. 124. State and tribal plans.
- Sec. 125. Regional and local plans.
- Sec. 126. Plan elements.

TITLE II—WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION

- Sec. 201. Grants for repositioning wildfire suppression resources.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

- (1) drought is a natural disaster;
- (2) regional drought disasters in the United States cause serious economic and environmental losses, yet there is no national policy to ensure an integrated and coordinated Federal strategy to prepare for, mitigate, or respond to such losses;
- (3) drought has an adverse effect on resource-dependent businesses and industries (including the recreation and tourism industries);
- (4) State, tribal, and local governments have to increase coordinated efforts with each Federal agency involved in drought monitoring, planning, mitigation, and response;
- (5) effective drought monitoring—

(A) is a critical component of drought preparedness and mitigation; and

(B) requires a comprehensive, integrated national program that is capable of providing reliable, accessible, and timely information to persons involved in drought planning, mitigation, and response activities;

(6) the National Drought Policy Commission was established in 1998 to provide advice and recommendations on the creation of an integrated, coordinated Federal policy designed to prepare for and respond to serious drought emergencies;

(7) according to the report issued by the National Drought Policy Commission in May 2000, the guiding principles of national drought policy should be—

(A) to favor preparedness over insurance, insurance over relief, and incentives over regulation;

(B) to establish research priorities based on the potential of the research to reduce drought impacts;

(C) to coordinate the delivery of Federal services through collaboration with State and local governments and other non-Federal entities; and

(D) to improve collaboration among scientists and managers; and

(8) the National Drought Council, in coordination with Federal agencies and State, tribal, and local governments, should provide the necessary direction, coordination, guidance, and assistance in developing a comprehensive drought preparedness system.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COUNCIL.**—The term "Council" means the National Drought Council established by section 101(a).

(2) **CRITICAL SERVICE PROVIDER.**—The term "critical service provider" means an entity that provides power, water (including water provided by an irrigation organization or facility), sewer services, or wastewater treatment.

(3) **DIRECTOR.**—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office appointed under section 112(a).

(4) **DROUGHT.**—The term "drought" means a natural disaster that is caused by a deficiency in precipitation—

(A) that may lead to a deficiency in surface and subsurface water supplies (including rivers, streams, wetlands, ground water, soil moisture, reservoir supplies, lake levels, and snow pack); and

(B) that causes or may cause—

(i) substantial economic or social impacts; or

(ii) physical damage or injury to individuals, property, or the environment.

(5) **FUND.**—The term “Fund” means the Drought Assistance Fund established by section 121(a).

(6) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(7) **INTERSTATE WATERSHED.**—The term “interstate watershed” means a watershed that crosses a State or tribal boundary.

(8) **MITIGATION.**—The term “mitigation” means a short- or long-term action, program, or policy that is implemented in advance of or during a drought to minimize any risks and impacts of drought.

(9) **NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT SYSTEM.**—The term “National Integrated Drought System” means a comprehensive system that collects and integrates information on the key indicators of drought, including stream flow, ground water levels, reservoir levels, soil moisture, snow pack, climate (including precipitation and temperature), and forecasts, in order to make usable, reliable, and timely assessments of drought, including the severity of drought.

(10) **NEIGHBORING COUNTRY.**—The term “neighboring country” means Canada and Mexico.

(11) **OFFICE.**—The term “Office” means the National Office of Drought Preparedness established under section 111.

(12) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(13) **TRIGGER.**—The term “trigger” means the thresholds or criteria that must be satisfied before mitigation or emergency assistance may be provided to an area—

(A) in which drought is emerging; or

(B) that is experiencing a drought.

(14) **UNDER SECRETARY.**—The term “Under Secretary” means the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment.

(15) **WATERSHED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “watershed” means—

(i) a region or area with common hydrology;

(ii) an area drained by a waterway that drains into a lake or reservoir;

(iii) the total area above a designated point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at the designated point; or

(iv) the topographic dividing line from which surface streams flow in 2 different directions.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term “watershed” does not include a region or area described in subparagraph (A) that is larger than a river basin.

(16) **WATERSHED GROUP.**—The term “watershed group” means a group of individuals that—

(A) represents the broad scope of relevant interests in a watershed; and

(B) works in a collaborative manner to jointly plan the management of the natural resources in the watershed; and

(C) is formally recognized by each of the States in which the watershed lies.

SEC. 4. EFFECT OF ACT.

This Act does not affect—

(1) the authority of a State to allocate quantities of water under the jurisdiction of the State; or

(2) any State water rights established as of the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE I—DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS

Subtitle A—National Drought Council

SEC. 101. MEMBERSHIP AND VOTING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the Office of the Secretary a council to be known as the “National Drought Council”.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Council shall be composed of—

(A) the Secretary;

(B) the Secretary of Commerce;

(C) the Secretary of the Army;

(D) the Secretary of the Interior;

(E) the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(F) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(G) 4 members appointed by the Secretary, in coordination with the National Governors Association—

(i) who shall each be a Governor of a State; and

(ii) who shall collectively represent the geographic diversity of the United States;

(H) 1 member appointed by the Secretary, in coordination with the National Association of Counties;

(I) 1 member appointed by the Secretary, in coordination with the United States Conference of Mayors;

(J) 1 member appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in coordination with Indian tribes, to represent the interests of tribal governments; and

(K) 1 member appointed by the Secretary, in coordination with the National Association of Conservation Districts, to represent local soil and water conservation districts.

(2) **DATE OF APPOINTMENT.**—The appointment of each member of the Council shall be made not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **TERM; VACANCIES.**—

(1) **TERM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a member of the Council shall serve for the life of the Council.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—A member of the Council appointed under subparagraphs (G) through (K) of subsection (b)(1) shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(2) **VACANCIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A vacancy on the Council—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the Council; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(B) **DURATION OF APPOINTMENT.**—A member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of the term.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Council shall meet at the call of the co-chairs.

(2) **FREQUENCY.**—The Council shall meet at least semiannually.

(e) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings or conduct other business.

(f) **CO-CHAIRS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There shall be a Federal co-chair and non-Federal co-chair of the Council.

(2) **APPOINTMENT.**—

(A) **FEDERAL CO-CHAIR.**—The Secretary shall be Federal co-chair.

(B) **NON-FEDERAL CO-CHAIR.**—Every 2 years, the Council members appointed under subparagraphs (G) through (K) of subsection (b)(1) shall select a non-Federal co-chair from among the members appointed under those subparagraphs.

(g) **DIRECTOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall serve as Director of the Council.

(2) **DUTIES.**—The Director shall serve the interests of all members of the Council.

SEC. 102. DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Council shall—

(1) not later than 1 year after the date of the first meeting of the Council, develop a comprehensive National Drought Policy Action Plan that—

(A)(i) delineates and integrates responsibilities for activities relating to drought (including drought preparedness, mitigation, research, risk management, training, and emergency relief) among Federal agencies; and

(ii) ensures that those activities are coordinated with the activities of the States, local governments, Indian tribes, and neighboring countries;

(B) is consistent with—

(i) this Act and other applicable Federal laws; and

(ii) the laws and policies of the States for water management;

(C) is integrated with drought management programs of the States, Indian tribes, local governments, watershed groups, and private entities; and

(D) avoids duplicating Federal, State, tribal, local, watershed, and private drought preparedness and monitoring programs in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) evaluate Federal drought-related programs in existence on the date of enactment of this Act and make recommendations to Congress and the President on means of eliminating—

(A) discrepancies between the goals of the programs and actual service delivery;

(B) duplication among programs; and

(C) any other circumstances that interfere with the effective operation of the programs;

(3) make recommendations to the President, Congress, and appropriate Federal Agencies on—

(A) the establishment of common inter-agency triggers for authorizing Federal drought mitigation programs; and

(B) improving the consistency and fairness of assistance among Federal drought relief programs;

(4) coordinate and prioritize specific activities that will improve the National Integrated Drought System by—

(A) taking into consideration the limited resources for—

(i) drought monitoring, prediction, and research activities; and

(ii) water supply forecasting; and

(B) providing for the development of an effective drought information delivery system that—

(i) communicates drought conditions and impacts to—

(I) decisionmakers at the Federal, regional, State, tribal, and local levels of government;

(II) the private sector; and

(III) the public; and

(ii) includes near-real-time data, information, and products developed at the Federal, regional, State, tribal, and local levels of government that reflect regional and State differences in drought conditions;

(5) encourage and facilitate the development of drought preparedness plans under subtitle C, including establishing the guidelines under sections 121(c) and 122(a);

(6) based on a review of drought preparedness plans, develop and make available to the public drought planning models to reduce water resource conflicts relating to water conservation and droughts;

(7) develop and coordinate public awareness activities to provide the public with access to understandable, and informative materials on drought, including—

(A) explanations of the causes of drought, the impacts of drought, and the damages from drought;

(B) descriptions of the value and benefits of land stewardship to reduce the impacts of drought and to protect the environment;

(C) clear instructions for appropriate responses to drought, including water conservation, water reuse, and detection and elimination of water leaks;

(D) information on State and local laws applicable to drought; and

(E) information on the assistance available to resource-dependent businesses and industries during a drought; and

(8) establish operating procedures for the Council.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Council shall consult with groups affected by drought emergencies, including groups that represent—

(1) agricultural production, wildlife, and fishery interests;

(2) forestry and fire management interests;

(3) the credit community;

(4) rural and urban water associations;

(5) environmental interests;

(6) engineering and construction interests;

(7) the portion of the science community that is concerned with drought and climatology;

(8) resource-dependent businesses and other private entities (including the recreation and tourism industries); and

(9) watershed groups.

(c) AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF LEAD AGENCIES.—

(A) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—The Department of Commerce shall be the lead agency for purposes of implementing subsection (a)(4).

(B) DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE INTERIOR.—The Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior shall jointly be the lead agency for purposes of implementing—

(i) paragraphs (5) and (6) of section subsection (a); and

(ii) section 122.

(C) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the lead agencies designated under subparagraphs (A) and (B), shall be the lead agency for purposes of implementing section 121.

(2) COOPERATION FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The head of each Federal agency shall cooperate as appropriate with the lead agencies in carrying out any duties under this Act.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the first meeting of the Council, and annually thereafter, the Council shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this title.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The annual report shall include a summary of drought preparedness plans completed under sections 123 through 125.

(ii) INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include any recommendations of the Council under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to Congress a report that recommends—

(A) amendments to this Act; and

(B) whether the Council should continue.

SEC. 103. POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Council may hold hearings, meet and act at any time and place, take any testimony and receive any evidence that the Council considers advisable to carry out this title.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council may obtain directly from any Federal agency any information that the Council considers necessary to carry out this title.

(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on request of the Secretary or the non-Federal co-chair, the head of a Federal agency may provide information to the Council.

(B) LIMITATION.—The head of a Federal agency shall not provide any information to the Council that the Federal agency head determines the disclosure of which may cause harm to national security interests.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Council may use the United States mail in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

(d) GIFTS.—The Council may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(e) FEDERAL FACILITIES.—If the Council proposes the use of a Federal facility for the purposes of carrying out this title, the Council shall solicit and consider the input of the Federal agency with jurisdiction over the facility.

SEC. 104. COUNCIL PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) NON-FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—A member of the Council who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall serve without compensation.

(2) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—A member of the Council who is an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to the compensation received for services of the member as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Council.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2011.

SEC. 106. TERMINATION OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall terminate 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—National Office of Drought Preparedness

SEC. 111. ESTABLISHMENT.

The Secretary shall establish an office to be known as the "National Office of Drought Preparedness", which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Under Secretary, to provide assistance to the Council in carrying out this title.

SEC. 112. DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary shall appoint a Director of the Office under sections 3371 through 3375 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Director shall be a person who has experience in—

(A) public administration; and

(B) drought mitigation or drought management.

(b) POWERS.—The Director may hire such other additional personnel or contract for services with other entities as necessary to carry out the duties of the Office.

SEC. 113. OFFICE STAFF.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall have at least 5 full-time staff, including the detailees detailed under subsection (b)(1).

(b) DETAILEES.—

(1) REQUIRED DETAILEES.—There shall be detailed to the Office, on a nonreimbursable basis—

(A) by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1 employee of the Federal Emergency Management Agency with expertise in emergency planning;

(B) by the Secretary of Commerce, 1 employee of the Department of Commerce with experience in drought monitoring;

(C) by the Secretary of the Interior, 1 employee of the Bureau of Reclamation with experience in water planning; and

(D) by the Secretary of the Army, 1 employee of the Army Corps of Engineers with experience in water planning.

(2) ADDITIONAL DETAILEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any employees detailed under paragraph (1), any other employees of the Federal Government may be detailed to the Office.

(B) REIMBURSEMENT.—An employee detailed under subparagraph (A) shall be detailed without reimbursement, unless the Secretary, on the recommendation of the Director, determines that reimbursement is appropriate.

(3) CIVIL SERVICE STATUS.—The detail of an employee under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

Subtitle C—Drought Preparedness Plans

SEC. 121. DROUGHT ASSISTANCE FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Drought Assistance Fund".

(b) PURPOSE.—The Fund shall be used to pay the costs of—

(1) providing technical and financial assistance (including grants and cooperative assistance) to States, Indian tribes, local governments, watershed groups, and critical service providers for the development and implementation of drought preparedness plans under sections 123 through 125;

(2) providing to States, Indian tribes, local governments, watershed groups, and critical service providers the Federal share, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the other members of the Council, of the cost of mitigating the overall risk and impacts of droughts;

(3) assisting States, Indian tribes, local governments, watershed groups, and critical service providers in the development of mitigation measures to address environmental, economic, and human health and safety issues relating to drought;

(4) expanding the technology transfer of drought and water conservation strategies and innovative water supply techniques;

(5) developing post-drought evaluations and recommendations; and

(6) supplementing, if necessary, the costs of implementing actions under section 102(a)(4).

(c) GUIDELINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the non-Federal co-chair and with the concurrence of the Council, shall promulgate guidelines to implement this section.

(2) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines shall—

(A) ensure the distribution of amounts from the Fund within a reasonable period of time;

(B) take into consideration regional differences;

(C) take into consideration all impacts of drought in a balanced manner;

(D) prohibit the use of amounts from the Fund for Federal salaries that are not directly related to the provision of drought assistance;

(E) require that amounts from the Fund provided to States, local governments, watershed groups, and critical service providers under subsection (b)(1) be coordinated with and managed by the State in which the local governments, watershed groups, or critical service providers are located, consistent with the drought preparedness priorities and relevant water management plans in the State;

(F) require that amounts from the Fund provided to Indian tribes under subsection (b)(1) be used to implement plans that are, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) coordinated with any State in which land of the Indian tribe is located; and

(ii) consistent with existing drought preparedness and water management plans of the State; and

(G) require that a State, Indian tribe, local government, watershed group, or critical service provider that receives Federal funds under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (b) pay, using amounts made available through non-Federal grants, cash donations made by non-Federal persons or entities, or any other non-Federal funds, not less than 25 percent of the total cost of carrying out a project for which Federal funds are provided under this Act.

(3) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO INTERSTATE WATERSHEDS.—

(A) DEVELOPMENT OF DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PLANS.—The guidelines promulgated under paragraph (1) shall require that, to receive financial assistance under subsection (b)(1) for the development of drought preparedness plans for interstate watersheds, the States or Indian tribes in which the interstate watershed is located shall—

(i) cooperate in the development of the plan; and

(ii) in developing the plan—

(I) ensure that the plan is consistent with any applicable State and tribal water laws, policies, and agreements;

(II) ensure that the plan is consistent and coordinated with any interstate stream compacts;

(III) include the participation of any appropriate watershed groups; and

(IV) recognize that while implementation of the plan will involve further coordination among the appropriate States and Indian tribes, each State and Indian tribe has sole jurisdiction over implementation of the portion of the watershed within the State or tribal boundaries.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION OF DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PLANS.—The guidelines promulgated under paragraph (1) shall require that, to receive financial assistance under subsection (b)(1) for the implementation of drought preparedness plans for interstate watersheds, the States or Indian tribes in which the interstate watershed is located shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(i) cooperate in implementing the plan;

(ii) in implementing the plan—

(I) provide that the distribution of funds to all States and Indian tribes in which the watershed is located is not required; and

(II) consider the level of impact within the watershed on the affected States or Indian tribes; and

(iii) ensure that implementation of the plan does not interfere with State water rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as are necessary to carry out subsection (b).

SEC. 122. DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall, with the concurrence of the Council, jointly promulgate guidelines for administering a

national program to provide technical and financial assistance to States, Indian tribes, local governments, watershed groups, and critical service providers for the development, maintenance, and implementation of drought preparedness plans.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—To build on the experience and avoid duplication of efforts of Federal, State, local, tribal, and regional drought plans in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the guidelines may recognize and incorporate those plans.

SEC. 123. FEDERAL PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, and other appropriate Federal agency heads shall develop and implement Federal drought preparedness plans for agencies under the jurisdiction of the appropriate Federal agency head.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal plans—

(1) shall be integrated with each other;

(2) may be included as components of other Federal planning requirements;

(3) shall be integrated with drought preparedness plans of State, tribal, and local governments that are affected by Federal projects and programs; and

(4) shall be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 124. STATE AND TRIBAL PLANS.

States and Indian tribes may develop and implement State and tribal drought preparedness plans that—

(1) address monitoring of resource conditions that are related to drought;

(2) identify areas that are at a high risk for drought;

(3) describes mitigation strategies to address and reduce the vulnerability of an area to drought; and

(4) are integrated with State, tribal, and local water plans in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 125. REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS.

Local governments, watershed groups, and regional water providers may develop and implement drought preparedness plans that—

(1) address monitoring of resource conditions that are related to drought;

(2) identify areas that are at a high risk for drought;

(3) describe mitigation strategies to address and reduce the vulnerability of an area to drought; and

(4) are integrated with corresponding State plans.

SEC. 126. PLAN ELEMENTS.

The drought preparedness plans developed under sections 123 through 125—

(1) shall be consistent with Federal and State laws, contracts, and policies;

(2) shall allow each State to continue to manage water and wildlife in the State;

(3) shall address the health, safety, and economic interests of those persons directly affected by drought;

(4) shall address the economic impact on resource-dependent businesses and industries, including regional tourism;

(5) may include—

(A) provisions for water management strategies to be used during various drought or water shortage thresholds, consistent with State water law;

(B) provisions to address key issues relating to drought (including public health, safety, economic factors, and environmental issues such as water quality, water quantity, protection of threatened and endangered species, and fire management);

(C) provisions that allow for public participation in the development, adoption, and implementation of drought plans;

(D) provisions for periodic drought exercises, revisions, and updates;

(E) a hydrologic characterization study to determine how water is being used during times of normal water supply availability to anticipate the types of drought mitigation actions that would most effectively improve water management during a drought;

(F) drought triggers;

(G) specific implementation actions for droughts;

(H) a water shortage allocation plan, consistent with State water law; and

(I) comprehensive insurance and financial strategies to manage the risks and financial impacts of droughts; and

(6) shall take into consideration—

(A) the financial impact of the plan on the ability of the utilities to ensure rate stability and revenue stream; and

(B) economic impacts from water shortages.

TITLE II—WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION

SEC. 201. GRANTS FOR PREPOSITIONING WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES.

Title II of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 205. GRANTS FOR PREPOSITIONING WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES.

“(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—

“(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(A) droughts increase the risk of catastrophic wildfires that—

“(i) drastically alter and otherwise adversely affect the landscape for communities and the environment;

“(ii) because of the potential of such wildfires to overwhelm State wildfire suppression resources, require a coordinated response among States, Federal agencies, and neighboring countries; and

“(iii) result in billions of dollars in losses each year;

“(B) the Federal Government must, to the maximum extent practicable, prevent and suppress such catastrophic wildfires to protect human life and property;

“(C) not taking into account State, local, and private wildfire suppression costs, during the period of 1996 through 2000, the Federal Government expended over \$630,000,000 per year for wildfire suppression costs;

“(D) in 2002, the Federal Government expended \$1,600,000,000 for wildfire suppression;

“(E) it is more cost-effective to prevent wildfires by prepositioning wildfire fighting resources to catch flare-ups than to commit millions of dollars to respond to large uncontrollable fires; and

“(F) it is in the best interest of the United States to invest in catastrophic wildfire prevention and mitigation by easing the financial burden of prepositioning wildfire suppression resources.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to encourage the mitigation and prevention of wildfires by providing financial assistance to States for prepositioning of wildfire suppression resources.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to the availability of funds, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (referred to in this section as the ‘Director’) shall reimburse a State for the cost of prepositioning wildfire suppression resources on potential multiple and large fire complexes when the Director determines, in accordance with national and regional severity indices of the Forest Service, that a wildfire event poses a threat to life and property in the area.

“(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Wildfire suppression resources of the Federal Government, neighboring countries, and any State other than the State requesting assistance are eligible for reimbursement under this section.

“(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may reimburse a State for the costs of prepositioning

of wildfire suppression resources of the entities specified in subsection (c), including mobilization to, and demobilization from, the staging or prepositioning area.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—For a State to receive reimbursement under paragraph (1)—

“(A) any resource provided by an entity specified in subsection (c) shall have been specifically requested by the State seeking reimbursement; and

“(B) staging or prepositioning costs—

“(i) shall be expended during the approved prepositioning period; and

“(ii) shall be reasonable.”.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, this year will mark the 7th year of drought for some parts of Montana

The current drought has been disastrous, not only to agriculture producers, but also to the surrounding rural communities. When producers are hurting, everyone in that region hurts. Main streets, die, schools close, and rural towns dry up.

The economic costs are immeasurable, but the social costs are also substantial. Domestic abuse increases; suicide rates rise; People's lives are turned upside down. Drought is not something we can ignore.

In Montana, agriculture accounts for over half of our economy. It's our backbone—both economically and socially. We can not ignore the drought.

According to the National Drought Monitor, nearly one-third of the United States is currently experiencing “moderate” to “exceptional” drought. Nearly one-third of the United States is experiencing the devastating effects of drought.

Yet despite the colossal economic and social costs of drought, we do not have a national drought policy.

The last prolonged drought of substantial magnitude in the United States was during the 1930s. While not all of us were around during this time, we have all heard about the dust bowl years. The drought coincided with an economic downturn and rural areas were devastated. Banks closed, schools closed, main streets disappeared. Millions of people migrated to urban areas.

The effects of the current drought are frighteningly similar. We are experiencing an economic downturn, schools are closing, main streets are disappearing.

Following the dustbowl years, the Federal Government enacted the first proactive response to drought with the creation of the Soil Conservation Service—now the Natural Resources Conservation Service—to stress soil conservation measures. It's time to expand this proactive approach and create a national drought policy.

We need a national drought policy and we need it now.

I am pleased to introduce the National Drought Preparedness Act with my colleague Senator DOMENICI of New Mexico.

The National Drought Preparedness Act accomplishes four main objectives. This bill: (1) creates a national policy for drought, (2) improves the delivery

of Federal drought programs, (3) provides new tools for drought preparedness planning, and (4) improves drought forecasting and monitoring.

We have waited too long for this bill. Drought is occurring now and it will occur again. It's time to create a proactive, preparedness approach to drought and this bill will do just that.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO RAISING AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGING PREVENTION OF STALKING IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 58

Whereas an estimated 1,006,970 women and 370,990 men are stalked annually in the United States and, in the majority of such cases, the person is stalked by someone who is not a stranger;

Whereas 81 percent of women who are stalked by an intimate partner are also physically assaulted by that partner, and 76 percent of women who are killed by an intimate partner were also stalked by that intimate partner;

Whereas 26 percent of stalking victims lose time from work as a result of their victimization and 7 percent never return to work;

Whereas stalking victims are forced to take drastic measures to protect themselves, such as relocating, changing their address, changing their identities, changing jobs, and obtaining protection orders;

Whereas stalking is a crime that cuts across race, culture, gender, age, sexual orientation, physical and mental ability, and economic status;

Whereas stalking is a crime under Federal law and under the laws of all 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas there are national organizations, local victim service organizations, prosecutors' offices, and police departments who stand ready to assist stalking victims and who are working diligently to craft competent, thorough, and innovative responses to stalking; and

Whereas there is a need to enhance the criminal justice system's response to stalking and stalking victims, including aggressive investigation and prosecution: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) National Stalking Awareness Month provides an opportunity to educate the people of the United States about stalking;

(B) all Americans should applaud the efforts of the many victim service providers, police, prosecutors, national and community organizations, and private sector supporters for their efforts in promoting awareness about stalking; and

(C) policymakers, criminal justice officials, victim service and human service agencies, nonprofits, and others should recognize the need to increase awareness of stalking and availability of services for stalking victims;

(2) Congress urges national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, and the media to promote, through National Stalking Awareness Month, awareness of the crime of stalking; and

(3) Congress supports the goals and ideals of National Stalking Awareness Month.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution supporting the establishment of a National Stalking Awareness Month. Each year, approximately 1.4 million Americans—over 1 million women and about 400,000 men—are stalked. This statistic is truly staggering. Yet given the prevalence of stalking, this crime surprisingly goes largely unrecognized.

Stalking is an issue that affects 1 in 12 women and 1 in 45 men during their lifetime. It cuts across all lines of race, age, and gender. Women and men from all walks of life across the United States have struggled emotionally and financially to rebuild their lives after being victimized by stalking.

Stalking is a tremendous problem, and it is one that we need to do more to address. A National Stalking Awareness Month would help to educate and increase awareness about stalking. This resolution applauds the efforts of policymakers, law enforcement officers, victim service agencies, and nonprofit organizations that currently promote awareness of stalking.

This resolution also encourages these groups to examine new and innovative ways to promote prevention and prosecution of stalking crimes. By increasing awareness and devising practical, effectual methods for handling stalkers, we can help the police, we can help prosecutors, and most importantly, we can help victims to confront this horrible crime.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution. We can—and we should—do more to ensure that stalkers are brought to justice and that their victims are not forced to live in fear.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1362. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1363. Mr. DODD (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1364. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1365. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1366. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2555, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1367. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1368. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs.