

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.