

know Senator McCAIN was working, Senator ALLEN was working, Senators CARPER and FEINSTEIN and I were working, and I hope we have made some progress.

Tomorrow when we come in here after our lunch and begin to move to the bill at hand, I think we will have on our side—I mean those of us who oppose S. 150—that we will have upheld our part of the responsibility of keeping this Senate moving toward a conclusion. We want a result, but we want a good result.

May I say one more time what I believe a good result is. A good result is a 2-year ban on State and local taxation of Internet access so the U.S. Congress can think carefully about the migration of digital services to the Internet because of high-speed Internet access. So that is No. 1—2 years or less.

No. 2, no big subsidy to a heavily subsidized industry already.

No. 3, let's keep our promise and do no harm to State and local governments. Let's show the people of this country that when we make a promise, as we did in 1995 when we said no more unfunded Federal mandates, when 300 Republicans stood on the Capitol steps and said, If we break our promise throw us out, let's show that we mean that and not engage in rhetoric that tries to confuse the issue.

If we meet those three tests, then we can have a result. We can have one quickly tomorrow, or Wednesday, or Thursday. But if we insist on legislation here like the legislation that passed the House, that creates permanent confusion instead of careful study, an unwarranted expensive subsidy to a heavily subsidized fast-growing technology, and that does harm to State and local governments, which breaks our promises, then I am going to continue to oppose that and so are a great many of the Democrats and Republicans who joined us in the Alexander-Carper legislation.

I think this has been a successful day. I appreciate the time we have been given to debate the issue. I know Senator ENZI and others will be here tomorrow morning to continue that discussion, and I look forward to moving in an orderly way to the legislation at hand, S. 150, sometime tomorrow afternoon, based upon the decision of the leadership.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALENT). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes the motion to proceed to S. 150, the Internet tax access bill, there be 2 hours and 40 minutes for debate remaining with 2 hours under the

control of Senator ALEXANDER or his designee, with 20 minutes under the control of the chairman of the committee and 20 minutes under the control of Senator DORGAN; provided further that at the use or yielding back of that time the motion to proceed be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCOTT CAMPBELL, STEPHANIE ROPER, WENDY PRESTON, LOUARNA GILLIS, AND NILA LYNN CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of this victims' rights legislation, which has special significance for my State and my hometown. On December 6, 1993, Mary Byron was murdered in Louisville on her 21st birthday as she left her place of work. Mary was killed by her ex-boyfriend who, unknown to Mary, had recently been released from the county jail where he had been held since being arrested for stalking, assaulting, and raping Mary. The Byron family had been assured that they would be notified when Mary's attacker was released from custody. But unfortunately, they were not.

Following this tragedy, the Louisville metro criminal justice community quickly realized that victims of violent crime needed a better system of notification when offenders are arrested, released, or scheduled to appear in court. The community committed itself to solving this critical problem and ensuring victims' safety. In December 1994, one year after Mary Byron's death, Jefferson County, KY introduced the Nation's first automated victim notification service.

That system is called VINE, which stands for Victim Information and Notification Everyday. This program assures crime victims access to rapid, automated notification by telephone, pager, or e-mail when an offender's status changes. The system also allows victims to call 24-hours a day to obtain the current status of an offender—giving victims peace of mind and a sense of control over their lives.

What began in Louisville 9 years ago has now spread to more than 1,400 communities in 36 States. In fact, in 19 States every county jail and State prison is connected to the VINE network. Each of these facilities and communities are connected through the VINE Communications Center located in Louisville. This central hub collects data from and manages automated

interfaces among 57 percent of the Nation's county and State correctional facilities, and monitors 14 million offender transactions each month. Within moments of an offender's status change, such as escape, transfer, or release, high-speed notification is activated to reach out and provide information to victims.

The VINE Communications Center provides a staff of live operators 24-hours a day to assist victims in using the service. This national victim notification center has made over 22 million calls, resulting in more than one million notification events and saving countless lives.

VINE technology is also being used in Federal correctional facilities. In 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice launched its Federal Victim Notification Service with the core VINE software. I am proud to note that DOJ's Federal Victim Notification Service also utilizes the Louisville-based communications center that provides victim notification services for the county jails and State prisons in 36 States.

It is now time to make this life-saving service available to every crime victim in America. And this legislation helps make that a reality. The lack of victims' rights, including notification about the status of an offender, is a national criminal justice problem that requires national leadership to solve. This legislation recognizes the national problem, and I am proud to say this bill includes a component to help complete the job of providing safety to victims of domestic violence and other violent crimes.

I commend the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from California for their tireless work on this issue.

This legislation not only states that each victim of violent crime has a right to be notified of the release or the escape of the accused, but it also authorizes adequate funding to see that the crime victim notification network that currently protects many of the Nation's crime victims is extended to cover all of the Nation's crime victims.

In an effort to prevent any family from having to suffer the tragedy that befell hers, Mary Byron's mother, Pat, has dedicated the last ten years of her life to raising awareness and support for innovative programs, such as VINE, that help to break the cycle of violence. The Mary Byron Foundation, along with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, are strong supporters of completing the VINE Network, and I ask my colleagues to join with us in supporting this critical piece of legislation.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CORPORAL MICHAEL SPEER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to CPL Michael R. Speer of Davenport, IA, who courageously gave his life for his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. He is the 12th Iowan to be killed in Iraq. My deepest