

States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Michigan delegation to the Congress of the United States, and executive and legislative officials of the Republic of China."

POM-475. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to Congressional term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 1136. A bill to control and prevent commercial counterfeiting, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-177).

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. DORGAN:

S. 1427. A bill to improve the national crime database and create a Federal cause of action for early release of violent felons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DOLE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. COATS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BOND, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. SMITH):

S. 1428. A bill to provide for comparable treatment of federal employees and members of Congress and the President during current fiscal hiatus; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. WARNER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. EXON, and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 1429. A bill to provide clarification in the reimbursement to States for federally funded employees carrying out Federal programs during the lapse in appropriations between November 14, 1995, through November 19, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 1430. A bill to authorize a land conveyance at the Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1431. A bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1432. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for increases in the amounts of allowable earnings under the social security earnings limit for individuals who have attained retirement age, and for other purposes; read the first time.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 1427. A bill to improve the national crime database and create a Federal

cause of action for early release of violent felons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE VIOLENT CRIME INTERVENTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will fill the void in the Federal response to the Nation's crime epidemic by putting violent offenders in jail and keeping them there.

Probably all of us have seen reference in the papers these days that crime is down. According to the statistics by the FBI, there is a slight decrease in crime in our country. That ought not give anyone great comfort, in my judgment, because the slight decrease comes from an extraordinarily high rate of crime in our country.

A violent crime occurs every 17 seconds in America; a rape occurs every 5 minutes; a robbery, every 51 seconds; a murder every 23 minutes.

We have a country that is, presumably, a civilized nation full of wonderful people—with 23,000 murders every year. So no one should take great solace in the fact that the FBI or someone else says the crime rate is down slightly. It is at an extraordinarily high level, and represents an epidemic of crime that we must deal with.

Crime no longer is limited to specific neighborhoods, cities, or States. It is a national epidemic, and the criminal justice system of each State often affects citizens of other states. My legislation, the Violent Crime Intervention Act of 1995, addresses two aspects of this problem that on which the Federal Government must show leadership.

First, the bill will make it a national priority to put into operation a complete, accurate, and up-to-date nationwide database of criminal records. Currently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's interstate identification index—the triple-I—provides more than 75,000 criminal record checks every day, but the information it provides is incomplete and, therefore, unreliable. In fact, only 30 States currently participate in this system.

The bill will help to complete a national database of violent criminals. Last year's crime bill appropriated \$100 million for fiscal year 1995 to help states establish or improve their criminal databases under the Brady law. It also authorized another \$50 million for this same purpose for fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Under my legislation, every State must set up a criminal record database within 2 years that is connected to the Triple-I and that provides accurate information about that State's criminals.

States that do not comply with these provisions would not be shut off from using the Triple-I system. That could hurt law enforcement. However, they would have to pay a fee each time they use the system until they contribute their own complete and up-to-date records.

It does not take Dick Tracy to figure out who is going to commit the next murder, or the next violent crime. You

can almost bet that the next violent crime in America committed in the next 45 seconds or so will be committed by someone who has committed violent crimes in the past. You can almost guarantee it. That is why it is critical for us to know who has committed previous crimes.

I will mention a personal story. My mother was a victim of a manslaughter incident some years ago. She was tragically killed in a circumstance in which those who were involved had criminal records. As I looked at those criminal records, I saw something curious. I saw that a judge with respect to one of the people involved had sentenced him to the State penitentiary once for a crime. He was picked up again when he was out on probation, was sent back to court—and the judge said, "Well, OK. On the second offense you get probation."

I called the judge. I said, "Why would you give probation on a second offense?"

He said, "Because I did not know the person committed the first offense."

I said, "You are kidding me. This defendant stands in front of you, a defendant who has been in State penitentiary, and you did not know that when you sentenced the defendant for the second offense?"

He said, "I had no idea."

Computer records even between jurisdictions in the same State were not then available to give the judge that basic information.

It does not make any sense what is going on. Michael Jordan's father was murdered allegedly by two people on a road in the Carolinas. Take a look at their records. The two people who allegedly killed Michael Jordan's father—both of them—had long criminal histories. And I will bet, if you access the triple-I, you will not find half of their criminal histories.

Second, my bill will provide a strong incentive for States to keep their violent criminals locked up for the criminal's full sentence. Last year's crime bill offered Federal crime-fighting funds to States that keep violent criminals locked up for at least 85 percent of their sentences. Surely we can do better than that.

Under my legislation, a State will be liable to victims of violent crimes committed by criminals the State released early from a sentence for a previous violent crime. A State could avoid liability only if the State required all violent criminals to serve their full sentences.

It occurred to me that we ought to do this because of a wonderful woman named Donna Martz who was murdered. She used to come to the Capitol steps and bring bus tours from North Dakota. I used to see her most every year and visit with her. She was murdered about 2 years ago by a couple of people who were convicted of violent crimes in Pennsylvania, and then they went to North Dakota, and abducted Donna Martz. The story is too violent