

of the products based solely on sound science.

(13) The accelerated resolution of trade disputes and prompt enforcement of dispute panels of the World Trade Organization.

(14) The provision of food security for importing nations by ensuring access to supplies through a commitment by World Trade Organization member countries not to restrict or prohibit the export of agricultural products.

(15) The resolution of labor and environmental issues in a manner that facilitates, rather than restricts, agricultural trade.

(16) The establishment of World Trade Organization rules that will allow developing countries to graduate, using objective economic criteria, to full participation in, and obligations under, the World Trade Organization.

● Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, ROBERTS, and ASHCROFT, to submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the next round of agricultural trade negotiations. As a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am very concerned about U.S. agriculture's position in the next round of negotiations. This resolution establishes clear direction to the Administration as it enters the Seattle negotiations this November.

These process and procedural guidelines have been developed through a consensus process of the Seattle Round Agricultural Committee (SRAC). SRAC represents over 70 agricultural organizations—from the Farm Bureau to the National Oilseed Processors Association of Kraft Foods. This diverse group of agriculturalists have spent many hours developing these principles to ensure that our international agriculture markets remain strong, open and fair for our nation's farmers.

The U.S. agricultural sector is one of the only segments of our economy that consistently produces a trade surplus. In fact, our agricultural surplus totaled \$27.2 billion in 1996. However, we must not rest on our laurels; the United States Department of Agriculture projects that our agricultural trade surplus in 1999 will dwindle to approximately \$12 billion. We must not let this trend continue.

Free and open international markets are vital to my home state. Illinois' 76,000 farms cover more than 28 million acres—nearly 80 percent of Illinois. Our farm product sales generate nine billion dollars annually and Illinois ranks third in agricultural exports. In fiscal year 1997 alone, Illinois agricultural exports totaled \$3.7 billion and created 57,000 jobs for our state. Needless to say, agriculture makes up a significant portion of my state's economy, and a healthy export market for these products is important to my constituents.

As you know, farm commodity prices have recently been in a slump. This situation makes open debate on agricultural trade and the Seattle round even more timely and necessary. While the average tariff assessed by the United States on agricultural products is less than five percent, the average agricul-

tural tariff assessed by other World Trade Organization members exceeds 40 percent. This situation is clearly unfair and certainly depresses U.S. agricultural commodity prices. Accordingly, this issue must be addressed in the next round.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on policies to tear down international trade barriers and ensure that our agricultural trade surplus expands and remains strong. This resolution is the first step toward ensuring that agriculture is a top priority of the Administration during the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

I want to recognize and commend my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, ROBERTS, and ASHCROFT, for joining me as original co-sponsors of this resolution. This resolution should enjoy bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation important to our nation's farmers. ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 102—APPOINTING SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

By Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 102

Resolved, That the appointment of Patricia Mack Bryan, of Virginia, to be Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore of the Senate on May 13, 1999, shall become effective as of June 1, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the 107th Congress.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

LANDRIEU AMENDMENT NO. 341

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill (S. 254) to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 129, strike lines 5 and 6, and insert the following: "ernment or combination thereof;

"(24) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent of an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor offense, and juveniles charged with or convicted of such an offense, will not be detailed or confined in any institution in which they have—

"(A) any physical contact (or proximity that provides an opportunity for physical contact) with juveniles who are alleged to be or found to be delinquent of an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony offense, or who are charged with or convicted of such an offense; or

"(B) the opportunity for the imparting or interchange of speech by or between such ju-

veniles and juveniles described in subparagraph (A), except that this subparagraph does not include the imparting or interchange of sounds or noises that cannot reasonably be considered to be speech; and

"(25) to the extent that segments of the juve-".

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 342

Mr. ASHCROFT proposed an amendment to the bill S. 254, supra; as follows:

To be inserted at the appropriate place:

TITLE . RESTRICTING JUVENILE ACCESS TO CERTAIN FIREARMS

SECTION 1. PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL ACTS BY JUVENILES.

(a) JUVENILE WEAPONS PENALTIES.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking "Whoever" at the beginning of the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof, "Except as provided in paragraph (6) of this subsection, whoever"; and

(2) in paragraph (6), by amending it to read as follows—

"(6)(A) A juvenile who violates section 922(x) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, except—

"(i) a juvenile shall be sentenced to probation on appropriate conditions and shall not be incarcerated unless the juvenile fails to comply with a condition of probation, if—

"(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, larger capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

"(II) the juvenile has not been convicted in any court of an offense (including an offense under section 922(x) or a similar State law, but not including any other offense consisting of conduct that if engaged in by an adult would not constitute an offense) or adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for conduct that if engaged in by an adult would constitute an offense; or

"(ii) a juvenile shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, if—

"(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

"(II) during the same course of conduct in violating section 922(x)(2), the juvenile violated section 922(q), with the intent to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony.

"(B) A person other than a juvenile who knowingly violates section 922(x)—

"(i) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and

"(ii) if the person sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the juvenile intended to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph a 'violent felony' means conduct as described in section 924(e)(2)(B) of this title.

"(D) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in any case in which a juvenile is prosecuted in a district court of the United

States, and the juvenile is subject to the penalties under clause (ii) of paragraph (A), the juvenile shall be subject to the same laws, rules, and proceedings regarding sentencing (including the availability of probation, restitution, fines, forfeiture, imprisonment, and supervised release) that would be applicable in the case of an adult. No juvenile sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall be released from custody simply because the juvenile reaches the age of 18 years.”.

(b) UNLAWFUL WEAPONS TRANSFERS TO JUVENILES.—Section 922(x) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(x)(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer to a person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a juvenile—

“(A) a handgun;

“(B) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun;

“(C) a semiautomatic assault weapon; or

“(D) a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

“(2) It shall be unlawful for any person who is a juvenile to knowingly possess—

“(A) a handgun;

“(B) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun;

“(C) a semiautomatic assault weapon; or

“(D) a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

“(3) This subsection does not apply to—

“(A) a temporary transfer of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile or to the possession or use of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon by a juvenile—

(i) if the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon are possessed and used by the juvenile—

“(I) in the course of employment,

“(II) in the course of ranching or farming related to activities at the residence of the juvenile (or on property used for ranching or farming at which the juvenile, with the permission of the property owner or lessee, is performing activities related to the operation of the farm or ranch),

“(III) for target practice.

“(IV) for hunting, or

“(V) for a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a firearm.

“(ii) Clause (i) shall apply only if the juvenile's possession and use of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon under this subparagraph are in accordance with State and local law, and the following conditions are met—

“(I) except when a parent or guardian of the juvenile is in the immediate and supervisory presence of the juvenile, the juvenile shall have in the juvenile's possession at all times when a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon is in the possession of the juvenile, the prior written consent of the juvenile's parent or guardian who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm or ammunition; and

“(II) during transportation by the juvenile directly from the place of transfer to a place at which a activity described in clause (i) is to take place the firearm shall be unloaded and in a locked container or case, and during the transportation by the juvenile of that firearm, directly from the place at which such an activity took place to the transferor, the firearm shall also be unloaded and in a locked container or case; or

“(III) with respect to employment, ranching or farming activities as described in

clause (i), a juvenile may possess and use a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault rifle with the prior written approval of the juvenile's parent or legal guardian, if such approval is on file with the adult who is not prohibited by Federal, State or local law from possessing a firearm or ammunition and that person is directing the ranching or farming activities of the juvenile.

“(B) a juvenile who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon in the line of duty;

“(C) a transfer by inheritance of title (but not possession) of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile; or

“(D) the possession of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon taken in lawful defense of the juvenile or other persons in the residence of the juvenile or a residence in which the juvenile is an invited guest.

“(4) A handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon, the possession of which is transferred to a juvenile in circumstances in which the transferor is not in violation of this subsection, shall not be subject to permanent confiscation by the Government if its possession by the juvenile subsequently becomes unlawful because of the conduct of the juvenile, but shall be returned to the lawful owner when such handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon is no longer required by the Government for the purposes of investigation or prosecution.

“(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term “juvenile” means a person who is less than 18 years of age.

“(6)(A) In a prosecution of a violation of this subsection, the court shall require the presence of a juvenile defendant's parent or legal guardian at all proceedings.

“(B) The court may use the contempt power to enforce subparagraph (A).

“(C) The court may excuse attendance of a parent or legal guardian of a juvenile defendant at a proceeding in a prosecution of a violation of this subsection for good cause shown.”

(7) For purposes of this subsection only, the term “large capacity ammunition feeding device” has the same meaning as in section 921(a)(31) of title 18 and includes similar devices manufactured before the effective date of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEINSTEIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 343

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. REED) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 254, supra; as follows:

On page 276, below the matter following line 3, add the following:

TITLE V—ASSAULT WEAPONS

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Juvenile Assault Weapon Loophole Closure Act of 1999”.

SEC. 502. BAN ON IMPORTING LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

Section 922(w) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2)” and inserting “(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B)”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “(2) Paragraph (1)” and inserting “(B) Subparagraph (A)”;

(3) by inserting before paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to import a large capacity ammunition feeding device.”; and

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “(1)” each place it appears and inserting “(1)(A)”;

(B) by striking “(2)” and inserting “(1)(B)”.

SEC. 503. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER TO AND POSSESSION BY JUVENILES OF SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

Section 922(x) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) a semiautomatic assault weapon; or

“(D) a large capacity ammunition feeding device.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) a semiautomatic assault weapon; or

“(D) a large capacity ammunition feeding device.”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, semiautomatic assault weapon, or large capacity ammunition feeding device” after “handgun”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “or ammunition” and inserting “, ammunition, semiautomatic assault weapon, or large capacity ammunition feeding device”.

SEC. 504. ENHANCED CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR TRANSFERS OF HANDGUNS, AMMUNITION, SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS, AND LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES TO JUVENILES.

Section 924(a)(6)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “1 year” and inserting “5 years”; and

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) by inserting “, semiautomatic assault weapon, large capacity ammunition feeding device, or” after “handgun” both places it appears; and

(B) by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

SEC. 505. DEFINITION OF LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICE.

Section 921(a)(31) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “manufactured after the date of enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994”.

SEC. 506. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

HATCH (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 344

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 254, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert:

TITLE —EFFECTIVE GUN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be referred to as the "Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons (CUFF) Act".

SEC. 402. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Tragedies such as those occurring recently in the communities of Pearl, Mississippi, Paducah, Kentucky, Jonesboro, Arkansas, Springfield, Oregon, and Littleton, Colorado are terrible reminders of the vulnerability of innocent individuals to random and senseless acts of criminal violence.

(2) The United States Congress has responded to the problem of gun violence by passing numerous criminal statutes and by supporting the development of law enforcement programs designed both to punish the criminal misuse of weapons and also to deter individuals from undertaking illegal acts.

(3) In 1988, the Administration initiated an innovative program known as Project Achilles. The concept behind the initiative was that the illegal possession of firearms was the Achilles heel or the area of greatest vulnerability of criminals. By aggressively prosecuting criminals with guns in Federal court, the offenders were subject to stiffer penalties and expedited prosecutions. The Achilles program was particularly effective in removing the most violent criminals from our communities.

(4) In 1991, the Administration expanded its efforts to remove criminals with guns from our streets with Project Triggerlock. Triggerlock continued the ideas formulated in the Achilles program and committed the Department of Justice resources to the prosecution effort. Under the program, every United States Attorney was directed to form special teams of Federal, State, and local investigators to look for gang and drug cases that could be prosecuted as Federal weapon violations. Congress appropriated additional funds to allow a large number of new law enforcement officers and Federal prosecutors to target these gun and drug offenders. In 1992, approximately 7048 defendants were prosecuted under this initiative.

(5) Since 1993, the number of "Project Triggerlock" type gun prosecutions pursued by the Department of Justice has fallen to approximately 3807 prosecutions in 1998. This is a decline of over 40 percent in Federal prosecutions of criminals with guns.

(6) The threat of criminal prosecution in the Federal criminal justice system works to deter criminal behavior because the Federal system is known for speedier trials and longer prison sentences.

(7) The deterrent effect of Federal gun prosecutions has been demonstrated recently by successful programs, such as "Project Exile" in Richmond, Virginia, which resulted in a 22 percent decrease in violent crime since 1994.

(8) The Department of Justice's failure to prosecute the criminal use of guns under existing Federal law undermines the significant deterrent effect that these laws are meant to produce.

(9) The Department of Justice already possesses a vast array of Federal criminal stat-

utes that, if used aggressively to prosecute wrongdoers, would significantly reduce both the threat of, and the incidence of, criminal gun violence.

(10) As an example, the Department of Justice has the statutory authority in section 922(q) of title 18, United States Code, to prosecute individuals who bring guns to school zones. Although the Administration stated that over 6,000 students were expelled last year for bringing guns to school, the Justice Department reports prosecuting only 8 cases under section 922(q) in 1998.

(11) The Department of Justice is also empowered under section 922(x) of title 18, United States Code, to prosecute adults who transfer handguns to juveniles. In 1998, the Department of Justice reports having prosecuted only 6 individuals under this provision.

(12) The Department of Justice's utilization of existing prosecutorial power is 1 of the most significant steps that can be taken to reduce the number of criminal acts involving guns, and represents a better response to the problem of criminal violence than the enactment of new, symbolic laws, which, if current Departmental trends hold, would likely be underutilized.

SEC. 403. CRIMINAL USE OF FIREARMS BY FELONS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish in the jurisdictions specified in subsection (d) a program that meets the requirements of subsections (b) and (c). The program shall be known as the "Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons (CUFF) Program".

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—Each program established under subsection (a) shall, for the jurisdiction concerned—

(1) provide for coordination with State and local law enforcement officials in the identification of violations of Federal firearms laws;

(2) provide for the establishment of agreements with State and local law enforcement officials for the referral to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the United States Attorney for prosecution of persons arrested for violations of section 922(a)(6), 922(g)(1), 922(g)(2), 922(g)(3), 922(j), 922(q), 922(k), or 924(c) of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861(d) or 5861(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, relating to firearms;

(3) require that the United States Attorney designate not less than 1 Assistant United States Attorney to prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws;

(4) provide for the hiring of agents for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to investigate violations of the provisions referred to in paragraph (2) and section 922(a)(5) of title 18, United States Code, relating to firearms; and

(5) ensure that each person referred to the United States Attorney under paragraph (2) be charged with a violation of the most serious Federal firearm offense consistent with the act committed.

(c) PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.—As part of the program for a jurisdiction, the United States Attorney shall carry out, in cooperation with local civic, community, law enforcement, and religious organizations, an extensive media and public outreach campaign focused in high-crime areas to—

(1) educate the public about the severity of penalties for violations of Federal firearms laws; and

(2) encourage law-abiding citizens to report the possession of illegal firearms to authorities.

(d) COVERED JURISDICTIONS.—The jurisdictions specified in this subsection are the following 25 jurisdictions:

(1) The 10 jurisdictions with a population equal to or greater than 100,000 persons that had the highest total number of violent crimes according to the FBI uniform crime report for 1998.

(2) The 15 jurisdictions with such a population, other than the jurisdictions covered by paragraph (1), with the highest per capita rate of violent crime according to the FBI uniform crime report for 1998.

SEC. 404. ANNUAL REPORTS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the following information:

(1) The number of Assistant United States Attorneys hired under the program under this subtitle during the year preceding the year in which the report is submitted in order to prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws in Federal court.

(2) The number of individuals indicted for such violations during that year by reason of the program.

(3) The increase or decrease in the number of individuals indicted for such violations during that year by reason of the program when compared with the year preceding that year.

(4) The number of individuals held without bond in anticipation of prosecution by reason of the program.

(5) To the extent information is available, the average length of prison sentence of the individuals convicted of violations of Federal firearms laws by reason of the program.

SEC. 405. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program under 403 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, of which—

(1) \$40,000,000 shall be used for salaries and expenses of Assistant United States Attorneys and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agents; and

(2) \$10,000,000 shall be available for the public relations campaign required by 403(c) of that section.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) The Assistant United States Attorneys hired using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws in accordance with section 403(b)(3).

(2) The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agents hired using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, concentrate their investigations on violations of Federal firearms laws in accordance with section 403(b)(4).

(3) It is the sense of Congress that amounts made available under this section for the public education campaign required by section 403(c) should, to the maximum extent practicable, be matched with State or local funds or private donations.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts made available under subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle.

Subtitle B—Apprehension and Treatment of Armed Violent Criminals

SEC. 411. APPREHENSION AND PROCEDURAL TREATMENT OF ARMED VIOLENT CRIMINALS.

(a) PRETRIAL DETENTION FOR POSSESSION OF FIREARMS OR EXPLOSIVES BY CONVICTED

FELONS.—Section 3156(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting “or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) an offense that is a violation of section 842(i) or 922(g) (relating to possession of explosives or firearms by convicted felons); and”.

(b) FIREARMS POSSESSION BY VIOLENT FELONS AND SERIOUS DRUG OFFENDERS.—Section 924(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Whoever” and inserting “(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), any person who”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not grant a probationary sentence to a person who has more than 1 previous conviction for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, committed under different circumstances.”.

Subtitle C—Youth Crime Gun Interdiction

SEC. 421. YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) EXPANSION OF NUMBER OF CITIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall endeavor to expand the number of cities and counties directly participating in the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (in this section referred to as the “YCGII”) to 75 cities or counties by October 1, 2000, to 150 cities or counties by October 1, 2002, and to 250 cities or counties by October 1, 2003.

(2) SELECTION.—Cities and counties selected for participation in the YCGII shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury and in consultation with Federal, State and local law enforcement officials.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, utilizing the information provided by the YCGII, facilitate the identification and prosecution of individuals illegally trafficking firearms to prohibited individuals.

(2) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall share information derived from the YCGII with State and local law enforcement agencies through online computer access, as soon as such capability is available.

(c) GRANT AWARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall award grants (in the form of funds or equipment) to States, cities, and counties for purposes of assisting such entities in the tracing of firearms and participation in the YCGII.

(2) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—Grants made under this part shall be used to—

(A) hire or assign additional personnel for the gathering, submission and analysis of tracing data submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms under the YCGII;

(B) hire additional law enforcement personnel for the purpose of identifying and arresting individuals illegally trafficking firearms; and

(C) purchase additional equipment, including automatic data processing equipment and computer software and hardware, for the timely submission and analysis of tracing data.

Subtitle D—Gun Prosecution Data

SEC. 431. COLLECTION OF GUN PROSECUTION DATA.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On February 1, 2000, and on February 1 of each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of

Representatives a report of information gathered under this section during the fiscal year that ended on September 30 of the preceding year.

(b) SUBJECT OF ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall require each component of the Department of Justice, including each United States Attorney’s Office, to furnish for the purposes of the report described in subsection (a), information relating to any case presented to the Department of Justice for review or prosecution, in which the objective facts of the case provide probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

(c) ELEMENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT.—With respect to each case described in subsection (b), the report submitted under subsection (a) shall include information indicating—

(1) whether in any such case, a decision has been made not to charge an individual with a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, or any other violation of Federal criminal law;

(2) in any case described in paragraph (1), the reason for such failure to seek or obtain a charge under section 922 of title 18, United States Code;

(3) whether in any case described in subsection (b), an indictment, information, or other charge has been brought against any person, or the matter is pending;

(4) whether, in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in paragraph (3), the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code;

(5) in any case described in paragraph (4) in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, whether a plea agreement of any kind has been entered into with such charged individual;

(6) whether any plea agreement described in paragraph (5) required that the individual plead guilty, to enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise caused a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code;

(7) in any case described in paragraph (6) in which the plea agreement did not require that the individual plead guilty, enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise cause a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, identification of the charges to which that individual did plead guilty, and the reason for the failure to seek or obtain a conviction under that section;

(8) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in paragraph (3), in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, the result of any trial of such charges (guilty, not guilty, mistrial); and

(9) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in paragraph (3), in which the charging document did not contain a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, the nature of the other charges brought and the result of any trial of such other charges as have been brought (guilty, not guilty, mistrial).

Subtitle E—Firearms Possession by Violent Juvenile Offenders

SEC. 441. PROHIBITION ON FIREARMS POSSESSION BY VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 921(a)(20) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(20)”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) For purposes of subsections (d) and (g) of section 922, the term ‘act of violent juvenile delinquency’ means an adjudication of delinquency in Federal or State court, based on a finding of the commission of an act by a person prior to his or her eighteenth birthday that, if committed by an adult, would be a serious or violent felony, as defined in section 3559(c)(2)(F)(i) had Federal jurisdiction existed and been exercised (except that section 3559(c)(3)(A) shall not apply to this subparagraph).”;

(4) in the undesignated paragraph following subparagraph (B) (as added by paragraph (3) of this subsection), by striking “What constitutes” and all that follows through “this chapter,” and inserting the following:

“(C) What constitutes a conviction of such a crime or an adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. Any State conviction or adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency that has been expunged or set aside, or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored, by the jurisdiction in which the conviction or adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency occurred shall not be considered to be a conviction or adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency for purposes of this chapter.”.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) has committed an act of violent juvenile delinquency.”;

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) who has committed an act of violent juvenile delinquency.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF ADJUDICATION PROVISIONS.—The amendments made by this section shall only apply to an adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency that occurs after the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Attorney General certifies to Congress and separately notifies Federal firearms licensees, through publication in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the records of such adjudications are routinely available in the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.

Subtitle F—Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms

SEC. 451. PENALTIES FOR FIREARM VIOLATIONS INVOLVING JUVENILES.

(a) PENALTIES FOR FIREARM VIOLATIONS BY JUVENILES.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “Whoever” and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph (6), whoever”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

“(6) TRANSFER TO OR POSSESSION BY A JUVENILE.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENT FELONY.—In this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘juvenile’ has the meaning given the term in section 922(x); and

“(ii) the term ‘violent felony’ has the meaning given the term in subsection (e)(2)(B).

“(B) POSSESSION BY A JUVENILE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), a juvenile who violates section 922(x) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

“(ii) PROBATION.—Unless clause (iii) applies and unless a juvenile fails to comply with a condition of probation, the juvenile may be sentenced to probation on appropriate conditions if—

“(I) the offense with which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

“(II) the juvenile has not been convicted in any court of an offense (including an offense under section 922(x) or a similar State law, but not including any other offense consisting of conduct that if engaged in by an adult would not constitute an offense) or adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for conduct that if engaged in by an adult would constitute an offense.

“(iii) SCHOOL ZONES.—A juvenile shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, if—

“(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

“(II) during the same course of conduct in violating section 922(x)(2), the juvenile violated section 922(q), with the intent to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony.

“(C) TRANSFER TO A JUVENILE.—A person other than a juvenile who knowingly violates section 922(x)—

“(i) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not less than 1 year and not more than 5 years, or both; or

“(ii) if the person sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the juvenile intended to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony, shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than 10 and not more than 20 years.

“(D) CASES IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in any case in which a juvenile is prosecuted in a district court of the United States, and the juvenile is subject to the penalties under subparagraph (B)(iii), the juvenile shall be subject to the same laws, rules, and proceedings regarding sentencing (including the availability of probation, restitution, fines, forfeiture, imprisonment, and supervised release) that would be applicable in the case of an adult.

“(E) NO RELEASE AT AGE 18.—No juvenile sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall be released from custody solely for the reason that the juvenile has reached the age of 18 years.”

(b) UNLAWFUL WEAPONS TRANSFERS TO JUVENILES.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (x) and inserting the following:

“(x) JUVENILES.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF JUVENILE.—In this subsection, the term ‘juvenile’ means a person who is less than 18 years of age.

“(2) TRANSFER TO JUVENILES.—It shall be unlawful for a person to sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer to a person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a juvenile—

“(A) a handgun;

“(B) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun; or

“(C) a semiautomatic assault weapon.

“(3) POSSESSION BY A JUVENILE.—It shall be unlawful for any person who is a juvenile to knowingly possess—

“(A) a handgun;

“(B) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun; or

“(C) a semiautomatic assault weapon.

“(4) APPLICABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection does not apply to—

“(i) if the conditions stated in subparagraph (B) are met, a temporary transfer of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile or to the possession or use of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon by a juvenile if the handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon is possessed and used by the juvenile—

“(I) in the course of employment;

“(II) in the course of ranching or farming related to activities at the residence of the juvenile (or on property used for ranching or farming at which the juvenile, with the permission of the property owner or lessee, is performing activities related to the operation of the farm or ranch);

“(III) for target practice;

“(IV) for hunting; or

“(V) for a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a handgun;

“(ii) a juvenile who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon in the line of duty;

“(iii) a transfer by inheritance of title (but not possession) of handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile; or

“(iv) the possession of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon taken in lawful defense of the juvenile or other persons against an intruder into the residence of the juvenile or a residence in which the juvenile is an invited guest.

“(B) TEMPORARY TRANSFERS.—Clause (i) shall apply if—

“(1) the juvenile’s possession and use of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon under this paragraph are in accordance with State and local law; and

“(ii)(I)(aa) except when a parent or guardian of the juvenile is in the immediate and supervisory presence of the juvenile, the juvenile, at all times when a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon is in the possession of the juvenile, has in the juvenile’s possession the prior written consent of the juvenile’s parent or guardian who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm or ammunition; and

“(bb) during transportation by the juvenile directly from the place of transfer to a place at which an activity described in item (aa) is to take place, the firearm is unloaded and in a locked container or case, and during the transportation by the juvenile of the firearm, directly from the place at which such an activity took place to the transferor, the firearm is unloaded and in a locked container or case; or

“(II) with respect to ranching or farming activities as described in subparagraph (A)(i)(II)—

“(aa) a juvenile possesses and uses a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon with the prior written approval of the juvenile’s parent or legal guardian;

“(bb) the approval is on file with an adult who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm or ammunition; and

“(cc) the adult is directing the ranching or farming activities of the juvenile.

“(5) INNOCENT TRANSFERORS.—A handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon, the possession of which is transferred to a juvenile in circumstances in which the transferor is not in violation under this subsection, shall not be subject to permanent confiscation by the Government if its possession by the juvenile subsequently becomes unlawful because of the conduct of the juvenile, but shall be returned to the lawful owner when the handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon is no longer required by the Government for the purposes of investigation or prosecution.

“(6) ATTENDANCE BY PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN AS CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—In a prosecution of a violation of this subsection, the court—

“(A) shall require the presence of a juvenile defendant’s parent or legal guardian at all proceedings;

“(B) may use the contempt power to enforce subparagraph (A); and

“(C) may excuse attendance of a parent or legal guardian of a juvenile defendant for good cause.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Subtitle G—General Firearm Provisions

SEC. 461. NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) EXPEDITED ACTION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall expedite—

(A) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, a study of the feasibility of developing—

“(i) a single fingerprint convicted offender database in the Federal criminal records system maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(ii) procedures under which a licensed firearm dealer may voluntarily transmit to the National Instant Check System a single digitalized fingerprint for prospective firearms transferees;

(B) the provision of assistance to States, under the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 1871), in gaining access to records in the National Instant Check System disclosing the disposition of State criminal cases; and

(C) development of a procedure for the collection of data identifying persons that are prohibited from possessing a firearm by section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code, including persons adjudicated as a mental defective, persons committed to a mental institution, and persons subject to a domestic violence restraining order.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing procedures under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall consider the privacy needs of individuals.

(b) COMPATIBILITY OF BALLISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure the integration and interoperability of ballistics identification systems maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms through the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network.

(c) FORENSIC LABORATORY INSPECTION.—The Attorney General shall provide financial assistance to the American Academy of Forensic Science Laboratory Accreditation Board to be used to facilitate forensic laboratory inspection activities.

(d) RELIEF FROM DISABILITY DATABASE.—Section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “(C) A person” and inserting the following:

“(C) RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A person”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) DATABASE.—The Secretary shall establish a database, accessible through the National Instant Check System, identifying persons who have been granted relief from disability under paragraph (1).”

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2000—

(1) to pay the costs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in operating the National Instant Check System, \$68,000,000;

(2) for payments to States that act as points of contact for access to the National Instant Check System, \$40,000,000;

(3) to carry out subsection (a)(1), \$40,000,000;

(4) to carry out subsection (a)(3), \$25,000,000;

(5) to carry out subsection (b), \$1,150,000; and

(6) to carry out subsection (c), \$1,000,000.

(f) INCREASED AUTHORIZATION.—Section 102(e)(1) of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 14601(e)(1)) is amended by striking “this section” and all that follows and inserting “this section—

“(A) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;

“(B) \$350,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2003.”

TITLE V—ENHANCED PENALTIES

SEC. 501. STRAW PURCHASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7)(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), whoever knowingly violates section 922(a)(6) for the purpose of selling, delivering, or otherwise transferring a firearm, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that another person will carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the firearm in the commission of a violent felony, shall be—

“(i) fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both; or

“(ii) imprisoned not less than 10 and not more than 20 years and fined under this title, if the procurement is for a juvenile.

“(B) In this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘juvenile’ has the meaning given the term in section 922(x); and

“(ii) the term ‘violent felony’ has the meaning given the term in subsection (e)(2)(B).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. STOLEN FIREARMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “(i), (j),”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) Whoever knowingly violates subsection (i) or (j) of section 922 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.”;

(2) in subsection (i)(1), by striking by striking “10 years, or both” and inserting “15 years, or both; and

(3) in subsection (l), by striking “10 years, or both” and inserting “15 years, or both”.

(b) SENTENCING COMMISSION.—The United States Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to reflect the amendments made by subsection (a).

SEC. 503. INCREASE IN PENALTIES FOR CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS.

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (iii), by striking “10 years.” and inserting “12 years; and”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) if the firearm is used to injure another person, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 15 years.”; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking “imprisoned not more than 10 years” and inserting “imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years”.

SEC. 504. INCREASED PENALTIES FOR DISTRIBUTING DRUGS TO MINORS.

Section 418 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 859) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “one year” and inserting “3 years”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “one year” and inserting “5 years”.

SEC. 505. INCREASED PENALTY FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING IN OR NEAR A SCHOOL OR OTHER PROTECTED LOCATION.

Section 419 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 860) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “one year” and inserting “3 years”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “three years” each place that term appears and inserting “5 years”.

Subtitle C—Internet Prohibitions

SECTION 430. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Internet Firearms and Explosives Advertising Act of 1999”.

SEC. 431. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

Congress finds the following:

(a) Citizens have an individual right, under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, to Keep and Bear Arms. The Gun Control Act of 1968 and the Firearms Owners Protection Act of 1986 specifically state that it is not the intent of Congress to frustrate the free exercise of that right in enacting federal legislation. The free exercise of that right includes law abiding firearms owners buying, selling, trading, and collecting guns in accordance with federal, state, and local laws for whatever lawful use they deem desirable.

(b) The Internet is a powerful information medium, which has and continues to be an excellent tool to educate citizens on the training, education and safety programs available to use firearms safely and responsibly. It has, and should continue to develop, as a 21st century tool for “e-commerce” and marketing many products, including firearms and sporting goods. Many web sites related to these topics are sponsored in large part, by the sporting firearms and hunting community.

(c) It is the intent of Congress that this legislation be applied where the Internet is being exploited to violate the applicable explosives and firearms laws of the United States.

SEC. 432. PROHIBITIONS ON USES OF THE INTERNET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 931. Criminal firearms and explosives solicitations

“(a)(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who, in a circumstance described in paragraph (2), knowingly makes, prints, or publishes, or causes to be made, printed or published, any notice of advertisement seeking or offering to receive, exchange, buy, sell, produce, distribute, or transfer—

“(A) a firearm knowing that such transaction, if carried out as noticed or advertised, would violate subsection (a), (d), (g) or (x) of section 922 of this chapter, or

“(B) explosive materials knowing that such transaction, if carried out as noticed or advertised, would violate subsection (a), (d)

and (i) of section 842 of this title: shall be punished as provided under subsection (b).

“(2) The circumstance referred to in paragraph (1) is that—

“(A) such person knows or has reason to know that such notice or advertisement will be transported in interstate or foreign commerce by computer; or

“(B) such notice or advertisement is transported in interstate or foreign commerce by computer.

“(b) PENALTIES.—Any individual who violates, or attempts or conspires to violate, this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, and both, but if such person has one prior conviction under this section, or under the laws of any State relating to the same offense, such person shall be fined under this title and imprisoned for not more than 5 years, but if such person has 2 or more prior convictions under this section, or under the laws of any State relating to the same offense, such person shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years. Any organization that violates, or attempts or conspires to violate, this section shall be fined under this title. Whoever, in the course of an offense under this section, engages in conduct that results in the death of a juvenile, herein defined as an individual who has not yet attained the age of 18 years, shall be punished by death, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

“(c) DEFENSES.—It is an affirmative defense against any proceeding involving this section if the proponent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:

“(1) the advertisement or notice came from—

“(A) a web site, notice or advertisement operated or created by a person licensed—

“(i) as a manufacturer, importer, or dealer under section 923 of this chapter; or

“(ii) under chapter 40 of this title, and

“(B) the site, advertisement or notice, advised the person at least once prior to the offering of the product, material or information to the person that sales or transfers of the product or information will be made in accord with federal, state and local law applicable to the buyer or transferee, and such notice includes, in the case of firearms or ammunition, additional information that firearms transfers will only be made through a licensee, and that firearms and ammunition transfers are prohibited to felons, fugitives, juveniles and other persons under the Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibited from receiving or possessing firearms or ammunition; or

“(2) the advertisement or notice came from—

“(A) a web site, notice or advertisement is operated or created by a person not licensed as stated in paragraph (1); and

“(B) the site, advertisement or notice, advised the person at least once prior to the offering of the product, material or information to the person that the sales or transfers of the product or information—

“(i) will be made in accord with federal, state and local law applicable to the buyer or transferee, and such notice includes, in the case of firearms or ammunition, that firearms and ammunition transfers are prohibited to felons, fugitives, juveniles and other persons under the Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibited from receiving or possessing firearms or ammunition; and

“(ii) as a term or condition for posting or listing the firearm for sale or exchange on the web site for a prospective transferor, the web site, advertisement or notice requires that, in the event of any agreement to sell or exchange the firearm pursuant to that posting or listing, the firearm be transferred to that person for disposition through a federal

firearms licensee, where the Gun Control Act of 1968 requires the transfer to be made through a federal firearms licensee.”.

“(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING ADJUSTMENTS—The analysis for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 930 the following:

“931. “§931. Criminal firearms and explosives solicitation.”.

SEC. 433. EFFECTIVE DATE.—

The amendments made by Sections 430–432 shall take effect beginning on the date that is 180 days after of the enactment of this Act.

On page 65, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . APPLICATION OF SECTION 923 (j) AND (m).

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, section 923 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, shall be applied by amending in subsections (j) and (m) the following:

In subsection (j) amend—

(1) paragraph (2)(A) and (B) to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A temporary location referred to in paragraph (1) is a location for a gun show, or event in the State specified on the license, at which firearms, firearms accessories and related items may be bought, sold, traded, and displayed, in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws.

“(B) LOCATIONS OUT OF STATE.—If the location is not in the State specified on the license, a licensee may display any firearm, and take orders for a firearm or effectuate the transfer of a firearm, in accordance with this chapter, including paragraph (7) of this subsection.”;

“(C) QUALIFIED GUN SHOWS OR EVENTS.—A gun show or an event shall qualify as a temporary location if—

“(i) the gun show or event is one which is sponsored, for profit or not, by an individual, national, State, or local organization, association, or other entity to foster the collecting, competitive use, sporting use, or any other legal use of firearms; and

“(ii) the gun show or event has (a) 20 percent or more firearm exhibitors or of all exhibitors; or (b) 10 or more firearms exhibitors.

(2) paragraph (3)(C) to read as follows:

“(C) shall be retained at the premises specified on the license.”; and

(3) paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) NO EFFECT ON OTHER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes in any manner any right to display, sell, or otherwise dispose of firearms or ammunition that is in effect before the date of enactment of the Firearms Owners’ Protection Act, including the right of a licensee to conduct firearms transfers and business away from their business premises with another licensee without regard to whether the location of the business is in the State specified on the license of either licensee.”.

In subsection (m), amend—

(1) paragraph (2)(E)(i) to read as follows:

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A person not licensed under this section who desires to transfer a firearm at a gun show in his State of residence to another person who is a resident of the same State, and not licensed under this section, shall only make such a transfer through a licensee who can conduct an instant background check at the gun show, or directly to the prospective transferee if an instant background check is first conducted by a special registrant at the gun show on the prospective transferee. For any instant background check conducted at a gun show, the time period stated in section 922(t)(1)(B)(ii) of this chapter shall be 24 hours in a calendar day since the licensee

contacted the system. If the services of a special registrant are used to determine the firearms eligibility of the prospective transferee to possess a firearm, the transferee shall provide the special registrant at the gun show, on a special and limited-purpose form that the Secretary shall prescribe for use by a special registrant—

“(I) the name, age, address, and other identifying information of the prospective transferee (or, in the case of a prospective transferee that is a corporation or other business entity, the identity and principal and local places of business of the prospective transferee); and

“(II) proof of verification of the identity of the prospective transferee as required by section 922(t)(1)(C).”;

(2) paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) IMMUNITY.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph:

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified civil liability action’ means a civil action brought by any person against a person described in subparagraph (B) for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of the firearm by the transferee or a third party.

“(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘qualified civil liability action’ shall not include an action—

“(I) brought against a transferor convicted under section 924(h), or a comparable State felony law, by a person directly harmed by the transferee’s criminal conduct, as defined in section 924(h); or

“(II) brought against a transferor for negligent entrustment or negligence per se.

“(B) IMMUNITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is—

“(i) a special registrant who performs a background check in the manner prescribed in this subsection at a gun show;

“(ii) a licensee or special licensee who acquires a firearm at a gun show from a nonlicensee, for transfer to another nonlicensee in attendance at the gun show, for the purpose of effectuating a sale, trade, or transfer between the 2 nonlicensees, all in the manner prescribed for the acquisition and disposition of a firearm under this chapter; or

“(iii) a nonlicensee person disposing of a firearm who uses the services of a person described in clause (i) or (ii);

shall be entitled to immunity from civil liability action as described in subparagraphs (C) and (D).

“(C) PROSPECTIVE ACTIONS.—A qualified civil liability action may not be brought in any Federal or State court.

“(D) DISMISSAL OF PENDING ACTIONS.—A qualified civil liability action that is pending on the date of enactment of this subsection shall be dismissed immediately by the court.”.

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 345

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 254, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . COMMISSION ON ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Motion Picture Industry Accountability Act”.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to establish a commission to study the motion picture industry and make recommendations to Congress and the President to promote accountability in the motion picture industry in order to reduce juvenile access to violent, pornographic, or other harmful material in motion pictures.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the “Motion Pic-

ture Industry Accountability Commission” (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(d) COMPOSITION.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members appointed as follows:

(A) Four members shall be appointed by the President.

(B) Four members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(C) Four members shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be jointly designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate from among the members of the Commission.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—At least one member of the Commission appointed by each of the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Majority Leader of the Senate shall be the parent of a child under the age of 18 years.

(e) COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive review of the motion picture industry with a focus on juvenile access to violent, pornographic, or other harmful materials in motion pictures.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—In conducting the review, the Commission shall assess the following:

(A) How the Federal Government and State and local governments, through their taxing power or otherwise, subsidize, facilitate, or otherwise reduce the cost to the motion picture industry of producing violent, pornographic, or other harmful materials, and any changes that might curtail such assistance.

(B) How the motion picture industry markets its products to children and how such marketing can be regulated.

(C) What standard of civil and criminal liability currently exist for the products of the motion picture industry and what standards would be sufficient to permit victims of such products to seek legal redress against the producers of such products in cases where the content of such products causes, exacerbates, or otherwise influences destructive behavior.

(D) Whether Federal regulation of the content of motion pictures is appropriate.

(E) If and how an excise tax levied on violent, pornographic, or other harmful motion picture materials might be structured in order—

(i) to discourage viewership of such materials; and

(ii) to finance measures aimed at limiting access to such materials.

(F) What other actions the Federal Government might take to reduce the quantity of and access to motion pictures containing violent, pornographic, or other harmful materials.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Majority Leader of the Senate a report on the review conducted under subsection (e).

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report may include recommendations of the Commission only if approved by a majority of the members of the Commission.

(g) POWERS.—The Commission may for the purpose of carrying out this section—

(1) conduct hearings, take testimony, issue subpoenas, and receive such evidence, as the Commission considers appropriate;

(2) secure directly from any department or agency of the Federal Government such information as may be necessary for the Commission to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section;

(3) use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as the departments and agencies of the Federal Government; and

(4) receive from the Secretary of Commerce appropriate office space and such administrative and support services as the Commission may request.

(h) PROCEDURES.—The Commission shall meet on a regular basis or at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of the members of the Commission.

(i) PERSONNEL MATTERS.—The members of the Commission shall serve on the Commission without compensation, but shall be allowed travel expenses including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5702 of title 5, United States Code, when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(j) STAFF.—The Commission shall appoint a staff director and sufficient support staff, including clerical and professional staff, to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section. The total number of staff under this subsection may not exceed 10.

(k) DETAILED PERSONNEL.—At the request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of any department or agency of the Federal Government may detail, without reimbursement, any personnel of the department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out the duties of the Commission under this section.

(1) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(m) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 60 days after the date on which the Commission submits the reports required by subsection (f).

HELMS AMENDMENTS NOS. 346-347

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HELMS submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 254, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 346

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

“SEC. . SAFE SCHOOLS.

“(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 14601(b) of part F of title XIV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8921(b)) is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph (3a) as follows:

“(3a) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—Each State receiving federal funds under this Act shall have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies to conduct, for each of their employees (regardless of when hired) and prospective employees, a nationwide background check for the purpose of determining whether the employee has been convicted of a crime that bears upon his fitness to have responsibility for the safety or well-being of children, to serve in the particular capacity in which he is (or is to be) employed, or otherwise to be employed at all thereby.”

“(b) COMPLIANCE DATE.—States shall have two years from the date of enactment of this Act to comply with the requirements established in the amendment made by subsection (a).”

AMENDMENT NO. 347

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

“SEC. . SAFE SCHOOLS.

“(a) AMENDMENTS.—Part F of title XIV of the Elementary and Secondary Education

Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8921 et seq.) is amended as follows:

“(1) SHORT TITLE.—Section 14601(a) is amended by replacing “Gun-Free” with “Safe”, and “1994” with “1999”.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 14601(b)(1) is amended by inserting after “determined” the following: “to be in possession of an illegal drug, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property under the jurisdiction of, or in a vehicle operated by an employee or agent of, a local educational agency in that State, or”.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—Section 14601(b)(4) is amended by replacing “Definition” with “Definitions” in the catchline, by replacing “section” in the matter under the catchline with “part”, by redesignating the matter under the catchline after the comma as subparagraph (A), by replacing the period with a semi-colon, and by adding new subparagraphs (B) and (C) as follows:

“(B) the term “illegal drug” means a controlled substance, as defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), the possession of which is unlawful under the Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), but does not mean a controlled substance used pursuant to a valid prescription or as authorized by law; and

“(C) the term “illegal drug paraphernalia” means drug paraphernalia, as defined in section 422(d) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 863(d)), except that the first sentence of that section shall be applied by inserting “or under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.)” before the period.”

“(4) REPORT TO STATE.—Section 14601(d)(2)(C) is amended by inserting “illegal drugs, illegal drug paraphernalia, or” before “weapons”.

“(5) REPEALER.—Section 14601 is amended by striking subsection (f).

“(6) POLICY REGARDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFERRAL.—Section 14602(a) is amended by replacing “served by” with “under the jurisdiction of”, and by inserting after “who” the following: “is in possession of an illegal drug, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property under the jurisdiction of, or in a vehicle operated by an employee or agent of, such agency, or who”.

“(7) DATA AND POLICY DISSEMINATION UNDER IDEA.—Section 14603 is amended by inserting “current” before “policy”, by striking “in effect on October 20, 1994”, by striking all the matter after “schools” and inserting a period thereafter, and by inserting before “engaging” the following: “possessing illegal drugs, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property, or in vehicles operated by employees or agents of, schools or local educational agencies, or”.

“(b) COMPLIANCE DATE; REPORTING.—

“(1) States shall have two years from the date of enactment of this Act to comply with the requirements established in the amendments made by subsection (a).

“(2) Not later than three years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall submit to Congress a report on any State that is not in compliance with the requirements of this part.

“(3) Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall submit to Congress a report analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of approaches regarding the disciplining of children with disabilities.”

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 348

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 254, supra; as follows:

On page 228, line 11 strike “and”.

On page 228, line 14 strike the period and insert “; and”.

On page 228, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

“(4) PROSECUTION OF JUVENILES AS ADULTS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES INVOLVING FIREARMS.—The State shall prosecute juveniles who are not less than 14 years of age as adults in criminal court, rather than in juvenile delinquency proceedings, if the juvenile used, carrier or possessed a firearm during the commission of conduct constituting—

“(A) murder;

“(B) robbery while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon;

“(C) battery or assault while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon;

“(D) forcible rape; or

“(E) any serious drug offense that, if committed by an adult subject to Federal jurisdiction, would be punishable under section 401(b)(1)(A) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1)(A)).”

ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 349

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. HELMS, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. ALLARD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 254, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC.—1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “School Safety Act of 1999”.

SEC.—2. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

“(a) PLACEMENT IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL SETTING.—Section 615(k) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415(k)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)(ii)(I), by inserting “(other than a gun or firearm)” after “weapon”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new section:

“(10) DISCIPLINE WITH REGARD TO GUNS OR FIREARMS.—

“(A) AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL WITH RESPECT TO GUNS OR FIREARMS.—

“(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, school personnel may discipline (including expel or suspend) a child with a disability who carries or possesses a gun or firearm to or at a school, on school premises, or to or at a school function, under the jurisdiction of a State or a local educational agency, in the same manner in which such personnel may discipline a child without a disability.

“(ii) Nothing in clause (i) shall be construed to prevent a child with a disability who is disciplined pursuant to the authority provided under clause (i) from asserting a defense that the carrying or possession of the gun or firearm was unintentional or innocent.

“(B) FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION.—

“(i) CEASING TO PROVIDE EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding section 612(a)(1)(A), a child expelled or suspended under subparagraph (A) shall not be entitled to continued educational services, including a free appropriate public education, under this title, during the term of such expulsion or suspension, if the State in which the local educational agency responsible for providing educational services to such child does not require a

child without a disability to receive educational services after being expelled or suspended.

“(i) PROVIDING EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the local education agency responsible for providing educational services to a child with a disability who is expelled or suspended under subparagraph (A) may choose to continue to provide educational services to such child. If the local educational agency so choose to continue to provide the services—

“(I) nothing in this title shall require the local educational agency to provide such child with a free appropriate public education, or any particular level of service; and

“(II) the location where the local educational agency provides the services shall be left to the discretion of the local educational agency.

“(C) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—No agency shall be considered to be in violation of section 612 or 613 because the agency has provided discipline, services, or assistance in accordance with this paragraph.

“(ii) PROCEDURE.—Actions taken pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to the provisions of this section, other than this paragraph.

“(D) FIREARMS.—The term ‘firearm’ has the meaning given the term under section 921 of title 18, United States Code.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 615(f)(1) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415(f)(1)) is amended by striking “Whenever” and inserting the following: “Except as provided in section 615(k)(10), whenever”.

SEC.—03. AMENDMENT TO THE GUN-FREE SCHOOLS ACT OF 1994.

Subsection (c) of section 14601 of the Gun-Free School Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 8921) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, this section shall be subject to section 615(i)(1) of the Individual with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415(k)(10)).”

SEC.—04. APPLICATION.

The amendments made by sections —01 through —03 shall not apply to conduct occurring prior to the date of enactment of this title.

**SCHUMER (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 350**

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 254, supra; as follows:

On page 265, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. . INTERNET GUN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 1999.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Internet Gun Trafficking Act of 1999”.

(b) REGULATION OF INTERNET FIREARMS TRANSFERS.—

(1) PROHIBITIONS.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (y) the following:

“(z) REGULATION OF INTERNET FIREARMS TRANSFERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an Internet website, if a clear purpose of the website is to offer 10 or more firearms for sale or exchange at one time, or is to otherwise facilitate the sale or exchange of 10 or more firearms posted or listed on the website at one time, unless—

“(A) the person is licensed as a manufacturer, importer, or dealer under section 923;

“(B) the person notifies the Secretary of the Internet address of the website, and any other information concerning the website as the Secretary may require by regulation; and

“(C) if any firearm posted or listed for sale or exchange on the website is not from the business inventory or personal collection of that person—

“(i) the person, as a term or condition for posting or listing the firearm for sale or exchange on the website on behalf of a prospective transferor, requires that, in the event of any agreement to sell or exchange the firearm pursuant to that posting or listing, the firearm be transferred to that person for disposition in accordance with clause (iii);

“(ii) the person prohibits the posting or listing on the website of, and does not in any manner disseminate, any information (including any name, nickname, telephone number, address, or electronic mail address) that is reasonably likely to enable the prospective transferor and prospective transferee to contact one another directly prior to the shipment of the firearm to that person under clause (i), except that this clause does not include any information relating solely to the manufacturer, importer, model, caliber, gauge, physical attributes, operation, performance, or price of the firearm; and

“(iii) with respect to each firearm received from a prospective transferor under clause (i), the person—

“(I) enters such information about the firearm as the Secretary may require by regulation into a separate bound record;

“(II) in transferring the firearm to any transferee, complies with the requirements of this chapter as if the firearm were being transferred from the business inventory of that person; and

“(III) if the prospective transferor does not provide the person with a certified copy of a valid firearms license issued to the prospective transferor under this chapter, submits to the Secretary a report of the transfer or other disposition of the firearm on a form specified by the Secretary, which report shall not include the name of, or any other identifying information relating to, the transferor.

“(2) TRANSFERS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN LICENSEES.—It shall be unlawful for any person who is not licensed under section 923 to transfer a firearm pursuant to a posting or listing of the firearm for sale or exchange on an Internet website described in paragraph (1) to any person other than the operator of the website.

“(3) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—Nothing in this section may be construed to provide any basis for liability against an interactive computer service which is not engaged in an activity a purpose of which is to—

“(A) originate an offer for sale of one or more firearms on an Internet website; or

“(B) provide a forum that is directed specifically at an audience of potential customers who wish to sell, exchange, or transfer firearms with or to others.”

(2) PENALTIES.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) Whoever willfully violates section 922(z)(2) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.”

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing entitled “Education Success—Business Suc-

cess.” The hearing will be held on Tuesday, May 25, 1999, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The hearing will be broadcast live on the Internet from our homepage address: <http://www.senate.gov/sbc>

For further information, please contact David Bohley at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 13, 1999, in executive session, to mark up the FY 2000 Defense authorization bill.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2 p.m. on Thursday, May 13, 1999, in executive session, to mark up the FY 2000 Defense authorization bill.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 698, a bill to review the suitability and feasibility of recovering costs of high altitude rescues at Denali National Park and Preserve in Alaska, and for other purposes; S. 711, a bill to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and for other purposes; and S. 748, a bill to improve Native hiring and contracting by the Federal Government within the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a hearing on the Clean Water Act Plan, Thursday, May 13, 10 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406).

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. president, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, May 13, 1999 beginning at 10 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.