Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 2785) was agreed to.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, as amended, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1451), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 237

Mr. REID. On behalf of Senator Boxer, I send a Senate resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

Ms. COLLINS. On behalf of the Republican leader, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

S. Res. 237 will lie over under the rule.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution on the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

For those unfamiliar with this issue, the Treaty, known by its acronym CEDAW, is the most comprehensive and detailed international treaty to date that addresses the rights of women.

The United States was an active participant in drafting this treaty. It was approved by the General Assembly in 1979. President Carter signed the treaty on behalf of the United States.

To date, 165 nations have ratified or acceded to the treaty. The United States joins the likes of Afghanistan, North Korea and Iran as the few nations who have decided not to become state parties to this treaty.

The Convention requires that nations take measures to eliminate discrimination against women. Discrimination is defined as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status.”

The treaty addresses “human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any other field.”

Let me be clear, this treaty covers the most basic rights for women. For example, Article 5 recognizes the common responsibility of men and women for raising children. Article 6 requires measures to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

Articles 7 and 8 would ensure that women have the right to vote, run for office, and represent their countries in international activities.

Article 10 calls for the elimination of discrimination in the field of education.

Article 11 gives women the right to work and free choice of employment.

Article 12 eliminates discrimination in the delivery of health care services.

This treaty covers other areas of discrimination as well, but as you can tell by the few Articles I have described, this treaty is extremely important to the rights of women throughout the world.

And, ratification of this treaty will strengthen our capability to urge other nations to promote these rights.

In 1994 the Senate Foreign Relations overwhelmingly supported this treaty approving the resolution of ratification by a vote of 13 to 5.

Unfortunately, time ran out in the 103rd Congress before the full Senate had the opportunity to consider the treaty.

Today, I am offering amendment stating that it is the Sense of the Senate that the Foreign Relations Committee should once again hold hearings on CEDAW.

It also states the Senate should take action on the treaty prior to March 8, 2000—International Women’s Day.

The United States needs to show that it is the world leader in promoting human rights and that includes the rights of women throughout the world.

I urge my colleagues to join us in co-sponsoring this resolution.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 356, H.R. 764.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 764) to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE I—THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as “the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act”.

SEC. 102. GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 1902(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 14601(c)) is amended by striking “(2)” and at the end paragraph (15), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting “; and”, and by adding after paragraph (16) the following: “(17) the capability of the criminal justice system to deliver timely, accurate, and complete criminal history record information to child welfare agencies, organizations, and programs that are engaged in the assessment of risk and other activities related to the protection of children, including protection against sexual abuse, and placement of children in foster care;

SEC. 103. USE OF FUNDS UNDER BYRNE GRANT PROGRAM FOR CHILD PROTECTION.

Section 501(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3721) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (25);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (26) and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(27) enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and sanctioning programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect; and

(28) establishing or supporting cooperative programs between law enforcement agencies, and media organizations, to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.”;

SEC. 104. CONDITIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN SET ASIDE FOR CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1402(d)(2) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 16002(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(2) the next $10,000,000” and inserting “(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the next $20,000,000”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B)(1) For any fiscal year for which the amount deposited in the Fund is greater than the amount deposited in the Fund for fiscal year 1996, the $10,000,000 referred to in subparagraph (A) plus an amount equal to 20 percent of the increase in the amount from fiscal year 1998 shall be available for grants under section 14004.

“(ii) Amounts available under this subparagraph for any fiscal year shall not exceed $20,000,000.”;

(b) INTERACTION WITH ANY CAP.—Subsection (a) shall be implemented so that any increase in funding provided thereby shall operate notwithstanding any dollar limitation on the availability of the Crime Victims Fund established under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

TITLE II—JENNIFER’S LAW

SECTION 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as “Jennifer’s Law”.

SEC. 202. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

The Attorney General is authorized to provide grants awards to States to enable States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons.

SEC. 203. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant award under this title, a State shall submit an application at such time and in such form as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each such application shall include assurances that the State shall, to the greatest extent possible—

(1) report to the National Crime Information Center and when possible, to law enforcement authorities throughout the State regarding every deceased unidentified person, regardless of age, found in the State’s jurisdiction;

(2) enter a complete profile of such unidentified person in compliance with the guidelines established by the Department of Justice for the
Department of Justice grant programs officials the flexibility to use existing legislation can make a real difference in the assistance that they deserve. And our enforcement Act provides these abused or neglected children. In 1997, 411 children found to be abused or neglected received no services, about 40 percent of investigated cases. Nationally, about 25 percent of all abused or neglected children received no services. Our legislation provides more resources to help Vermonters and other Americans provide services to all abused or neglected children. I want to thank the many advocates who support our bill and the companion legislation introduced by Representatives Pryce and Tubs Jones, the House of Representatives by a vote of 425–2 on October 5, 1999. These advocates include the diverse National Child Abuse Coalition: ACTION for Child Protection; Alliance for Children and Families; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Bar Association; American Dental Association; American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children; American Prosecutors Research Institute; American Psychological Association; Association of Junior Leagues International; Boys Scouts of America; Child Welfare League of America; Childhelp USA; Children’s Defense Fund; General Federation of Women’s Clubs; National Alliance of Children’s Trust and Prevention Funds; National Association of Child Advocates; National Association of Counsel for Children; National Association of Social Workers; National Children’s Alliance; National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse; National Council of Jewish Women; National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association; National Education Association; National Exchange Club Foundation for Prevention of Child Abuse; National Network for Youth; National PTA; Parent-Anonymous; and Parenting Network. In addition, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and Prevent Child Abuse America have endorsed our bill and its House counterpart.

I look forward to the House of Representatives passing the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act for the sake of our nation’s children.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am sure my colleagues will be as pleased as I am to know we have reached the end, at least of this list, of the bills that we can clear. We are still hoping to clear some additional ones later today.

NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 108, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Clerk will report the technical amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2796

(Purpose: To amend the designation date of “National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month.”)

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, there is a technical amendment at the desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will report the technical amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 2706.