

assume that when they turn on the faucet, clean water will automatically flow out of the faucet. They assume that there will always be easy access to an unlimited supply of clean, safe drinking water.

The terrible truth is that, in the United States of America, the health of millions of men, women, and children is made vulnerable by their reliance on a possibly contaminated water supply.

According to statistics from 1998, approximately 2.2 million rural Americans live with critical quality and accessibility problems related to their drinking water, including an estimated 730,000 American citizens who have no running water in their homes. Let me repeat that—an estimated 730,000 people have no running water in their homes. An additional five million rural Americans are affected by grave, although less critical, water problems, such as water sources that are over-taxed or poorly protected, and by antiquated distribution systems. The very young and the elderly are placed at particular risk of illnesses caused by unsafe, unclean, drinking water, and many towns without a reliable supply of water cannot even protect residents from the threat of fire.

This funding provided in our amendment is desperately needed to address conditions in West Virginia and much of Appalachia, the Mississippi Delta, in rural and native Alaskan villages, the Colonias, and in Indian Reservations. Senator STEVENS has been working hard to get the necessary funds for an authorized program for rural development in several Alaskan Native villages. I understand that while the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is trying to help, funding simply is not there for the water and wastewater systems that are the backbone of any development proposal. Our amendment specifically directs funds through the national reserve in an effort to serve the deserving families in Alaska in a timely manner.

In my own state of West Virginia, families in towns such as Pageton, Belington, and Crum must deal with the normal family worries of providing food, shelter, and a sound education to their children. Can you imagine the frustration that these families face every day in having to further protect their children from a foul or unreliable source of water! I am not talking about water that smells bad or tastes funny. I am talking about water that must be boiled before consumption, or that flows—when it flows—like opaque brown sludge from their taps. This is water not fit to wash a car, let alone to cook with or to mix with baby formula. That simply should not be, in a nation as rich in resources as we are.

A good part of the supplemental provides assistance for disaster recovery in other nations. This amendment reaches out to Americans in crisis. It

gives hope to rural America that a brighter future lies ahead, a future flowing as bright and clear as the water out of their tap.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 975. An act to provide for a reduction in the volume of steel imports, and to establish a steel import notification and monitoring program.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 20. An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009 (Rept. No. 106-27).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 422. A bill to provide for Alaska state jurisdiction over small hydroelectric projects (Rept. No. 106-28).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 668. A bill to encourage States to incarcerate individuals convicted of murder, rape, or child molestation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 669. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure compliance by Federal facilities with pollution control requirements; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 670. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the exclusion from gross income for foster care payments shall also apply to payments by qualifying placement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 671. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 672. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the higher Federal medical assistance percentage for payment for Indian Health service facilities to urban Indian health programs under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 673. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish requirements concerning the operation of fossil fuel-fired electric utility

steam generating units, commercial and industrial boiler units, solid waste incineration units, medical waste incinerators, hazardous waste combustors, chlor-alkali plants, and Portland cement plants to reduce emissions of mercury to the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

S. 674. A bill to require truth-in-budgeting with respect to the on-budget trust funds; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, that if one Committee report, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. KERREY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 675. A bill to increase market transparency in agricultural markets domestically and abroad; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. Con. Res. 20. An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009; from the Committee on the Budget; placed on the calendar.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 668. A bill to encourage States to incarcerate individuals convicted of murder, rape, or child molestation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AIMEE'S LAW

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to address the suffering of victims of repeat offenders.

My legislation, "Aimee's Law," is named after Aimee Willard, a college senior from suburban Philadelphia who was raped and murdered by a man released from prison in another state after serving time for a similar offense. This tragedy has made me aware of some very disturbing facts about sentencing and recidivism. For instance, more than 14,000 murders, rapes and sexual assaults on children are committed each year by felons who have been released after serving a sentence for one of those very same crimes. Moreover, convicted murderers, rapists and child molesters who are released from prisons and cross state lines are responsible for sexual assaults on more than 1,200 people annually, including 935 children. Furthermore, recidivism rates for sexual predators are the highest of any category of violent crime. Despite this, the average time served