

report of a rule entitled "Parts and Accessories Necessary for Safe Operation; Manufactured Home Tires" (RIN2126-AA65) received on November 30, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-11754. A communication from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety/Security Zone Regulations; Savannah, GA (COTP Savannah 00-098)" (RIN2115-AA97) (2000-0093) received on November 30, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-11755. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Recreational Fishery Closure" received on December 1, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-11756. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Maine Mahogany Quahog Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested" (I.D. 110700C) received on December 1, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1814

At the request of Mr. SMITH of Oregon, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1814, a bill to establish a system of registries of temporary agricultural workers to provide for a sufficient supply of such workers and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to streamline procedures for the admission and extension of stay of nonimmigrant agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

S. 3183

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3183, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States.

S. 3273

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3273, a bill to require the Federal Election Commission to study voting procedures in Federal elections, award Voting Improvement Grants to States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DNA ANALYSIS BACKLOG ELIMINATION ACT OF 2000

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 4359

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 4640) to make grants to States for carrying out DNA analyses for use in the Combined DNA Index System of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to provide for the collection and analysis of DNA samples from certain violent and sexual offenders for use in such system, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE OBLIGATION OF GRANTEE STATES TO ENSURE ACCESS TO POST-CONVICTION DNA TESTING AND COMPETENT COUNSEL IN CAPITAL CASES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) over the past decade, deoxyribo-nucleic acid testing (referred to in this section as "DNA testing") has emerged as the most reliable forensic technique for identifying criminals when biological material is left at a crime scene;

(2) because of its scientific precision, DNA testing can, in some cases, conclusively establish the guilt or innocence of a criminal defendant;

(3) in other cases, DNA testing may not conclusively establish guilt or innocence, but may have significant probative value to a finder of fact;

(4) DNA testing was not widely available in cases tried prior to 1994;

(5) new forensic DNA testing procedures have made it possible to get results from minute samples that could not previously be tested, and to obtain more informative and accurate results than earlier forms of forensic DNA testing could produce, resulting in some cases of convicted inmates being exonerated by new DNA tests after earlier tests had failed to produce definitive results;

(6) DNA testing can and has resulted in the post-conviction exoneration of more than 75 innocent men and women, including some under sentence of death;

(7) in more than a dozen cases, post-conviction DNA testing that has exonerated an innocent person has also enhanced public safety by providing evidence that led to the apprehension of the actual perpetrator;

(8) experience has shown that it is not unduly burdensome to make DNA testing available to inmates in appropriate cases;

(9) under current Federal and State law, it is difficult to obtain post-conviction DNA testing because of time limits on introducing newly discovered evidence;

(10) the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence, a Federal panel established by the Department of Justice and comprised of law enforcement, judicial, and scientific experts, has urged that post-conviction DNA testing be permitted in the relatively small number of cases in which it is appropriate, notwithstanding procedural rules that could be invoked to preclude such testing, and notwithstanding the inability of an inmate to pay for the testing;

(11) only a few States have adopted post-conviction DNA testing procedures;

(12) States have received millions of dollars in DNA-related grants, and more funding is needed to improve State forensic facilities and to reduce the nationwide backlog of DNA samples from convicted offenders and crime scenes that need to be tested or retested using upgraded methods;

(13) States that accept such financial assistance should not deny the promise of truth and justice for both sides of our adversarial system that DNA testing offers;

(14) post-conviction DNA testing and other post-conviction investigative techniques have shown that innocent people have been sentenced to death in the United States;

(15) a constitutional error in capital cases is incompetent defense lawyers who fail to present important evidence that the defendant may have been innocent or does not deserve to be sentenced to death; and

(16) providing quality representation to defendants facing the loss of liberty or life is essential to fundamental due process and the speedy final resolution of judicial proceedings.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress should condition forensic science-related grants to a State or State forensic facility on the State's agreement to ensure post-conviction DNA testing in appropriate cases; and

(2) Congress should work with the States to improve the quality of legal representation in capital cases through the establishment of standards that will assure the timely appointment of competent counsel with adequate resources to represent defendants in capital cases at each stage of those proceedings.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

ALLARD AMENDMENT NO. 4360

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. ALLARD) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 5630) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 48, strike lines 4 through 16.

On page 48, line 17, strike "502." and insert "501."

On page 49, line 7, strike "503." and insert "502."

PROSECUTION DRUG TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON ACT OF 2000

HATCH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4361

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. THURMOND)) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 4493) to establish grants for drug treatment alternative to prison programs administered by State or local prosecutors; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following: