

“(6) \$50,000,000 is authorized to be expended for grants to prosecutors and courts under section 31702 of subtitle Q of title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13862).

“(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under this section shall remain available until expended.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 221(b)(2), in the second sentence, by striking “described in section 299(c)(1)” and inserting “responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the State plan submitted under section 223”;

(2) in section 222(a)(2)(B), by striking “section 299(a) (1) and (3)” and inserting “section 299”; and

(3) in section 223(a)(1), by striking “the State agency described in section 299(c)(1) as the sole agency” and inserting “the State agency responsible”.

SEC. 5. RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 372(a)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5714b(a)(3)) is amended by striking “unit of general local government” and inserting “unit of local government”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) ERROR RESULTING FROM REDESIGNATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(i) of Public Law 102-586 (106 Stat. 5026) is amended by striking “Section 366” and inserting “Section 385”.

(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by clause (i) shall take effect as if included in the amendments made by Public Law 102-586.

(B) ERROR RESULTING FROM REFERENCES TO NONEXISTENT PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 40155 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322; 108 Stat. 1922) is amended by striking “is amended—” and all that follows through “after section 315” and inserting the following: “is amended by adding at the end”.

(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect as if included in the amendments made by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322; 108 Stat. 1796 et seq.).

(2) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 385 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5751) (as amended by section 3(i) of Public Law 102-586 (106 Stat. 5026) (as amended by subsection (a)(1)(A) of this subsection)) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking “1993 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996” and inserting “2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004”; and

(II) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraphs (A) through (D) and inserting the following:

“(A) for fiscal year 2000, not less than \$1,055,406;

“(B) for fiscal year 2001, not less than \$1,108,177;

“(C) for fiscal year 2002, not less than \$1,163,585; and

“(D) for fiscal year 2003, not less than \$1,163,585.”;

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking “1993 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996” and inserting “2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004”; and

(iii) in subsection (c), by striking “1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996” and inserting “2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004”.

(B) ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 316 of part A of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5712d) (as added by section 40155 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (as amended by paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection)) is—

(i) redesignated as section 315 of part A of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and

(ii) amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004.”.

SEC. 6. GUN BAN FOR DANGEROUS 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 striking “What constitutes” and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting the following:

“(B) For purposes of subsections (d), (g), and (s) of section 922, the term ‘act of juvenile delinquency’ means an adjudication of delinquency based on a finding of the commission of an act by a person before the eighteenth birthday of that person that, if committed by an adult, would be a serious drug offense or violent felony (as defined in section 3559(c)(2)), on or after the date of enactment of this subparagraph.

“(C)(i) What constitutes a conviction of a crime described in subparagraph (A) or an adjudication of juvenile delinquency shall be determined in accordance with law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held.

“(ii) Any State conviction or adjudication of delinquency that has been expunged or set aside for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored by the jurisdiction in which the conviction or adjudication of delinquency occurred shall nevertheless be considered a conviction or adjudication of delinquency unless—

“(I) the expunction, set-aside, pardon, or restoration of civil rights is directed to a specific person;

“(II) the State authority granting the expunction, set aside, pardon, or restoration of civil rights has expressly determined that the circumstances regarding the conviction and the person’s record and reputation are such that the person will not act in a manner dangerous to public safety; and

“(III) the expunction, set aside, pardon, or restoration of civil rights expressly authorizes the person to ship, transport, receive, or possess firearms.

“(iii) The requirement of this subparagraph for an individualized restoration of rights shall apply whether or not, under State law, the person’s civil rights were taken away by virtue of the conviction or adjudication.”.

(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) who has committed an act of juvenile delinquency.”;

(2) in subsection (g)—

(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) who has committed an act of juvenile delinquency.”; and

(3) in subsection (s)(3)(B)—

(A) in clause (vi), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (vii), by adding “and” after the semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after clause (vii) the following:

“(viii) has not committed an act of juvenile delinquency.”.

SEC. 7. EXTENSION OF VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 310001(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14211(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) for fiscal year 2001, \$4,400,000,000; and

“(8) for fiscal year 2002, \$4,500,000,000.”.

(b) CONFORMING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING CAP REDUCTION.—Upon enactment of this Act, the discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)) are reduced as follows:

(1) For fiscal year 2001, \$4,400,000,000 in new budget authority and \$5,981,000,000 in outlays.

(2) For fiscal year 2002, \$4,500,000,000 in new budget authority and \$4,530,000,000 in outlays.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 9

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 9, a bill to combat violent and gang-related crime in schools and on the streets, to reform the juvenile justice system, target international crime, promote effective drug and other crime prevention programs, assist crime victims, and for other purposes.

S. 25

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 25, a bill to provide Coastal Impact Assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 537

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to adjust the exemption amounts used to calculate the individual alternative minimum tax for inflation since 1993.

S. 758

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr.

CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 758, a bill to establish legal standards and procedures for the fair, prompt, inexpensive, and efficient resolution of personal injury claims arising out of asbestos exposure, and for other purposes.

S. 841

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 841, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of outpatient prescription drugs under the medicare program.

S. 863

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 863, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for medicare coverage of all certified nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to revise existing regulations concerning the conditions of participation for hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers under the medicare program relating to certified registered nurse anesthetists' services to make the regulations consistent with State supervision requirements.

S. 894

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 894, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees and annuitants, and for other purposes.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to promote access to health care services in rural areas.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 31—CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND RECOGNIZING THE HUMANITARIAN SAFEGUARDS THESE TREATIES PROVIDE IN TIMES OF ARMED CONFLICT

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 31

Whereas the Geneva Conventions of 1949 set basic humane standards of behavior during armed conflict, and are the major written source of international humanitarian law;

Whereas these Conventions prescribe humane treatment for civilian populations,

wounded, sick and shipwrecked military personnel, and prisoners of war during armed conflict;

Whereas these Conventions recognize the International Committee of the Red Cross as an independent and neutral organization whose humanitarian mission is to protect and assist civilians, prisoners of war, and other victims of armed conflict;

Whereas "the red cross in a field of white" is not an ordinary organizational symbol, but one to which the international community has granted the ability to impose restraint during war and to protect human life;

Whereas the American Red Cross and its sister national societies are members of a world-wide organization rooted in the provisions of international humanitarian law and dedicated to the promulgation of its principles, among which are the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

Whereas the international programs of the American Red Cross bring relief from natural and manmade disasters abroad, contribute to the development of nonprofit relief organizations abroad, and include the teaching of international humanitarian law throughout the United States;

Whereas many domestic programs of the Red Cross in health and safety, disaster, blood, youth, and service to the members of the Armed Forces of the United States grew out of a response to armed conflict;

Whereas, thanks to the efforts of Clara Barton and Frederick Douglass, the United States ratified in 1882 the first convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded and sick members of the armed forces in the field;

Whereas in 1955 the United States ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and

Whereas the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are among the most universally ratified treaties in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

The Congress—

(1) recognizes the historic and humanitarian significance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and celebrates the 50th anniversary of the signing of these treaties;

(2) exhorts combatants everywhere to respect the red cross emblem in order to protect innocent and vulnerable populations on every side of conflicts;

(3) commends the International Committee of the Red Cross and the more than 175 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, including the American Red Cross, on their continuing work in providing relief and assistance to the victims of war as prescribed by these Conventions;

(4) applauds the Promise of Humanity gathering organized by the American Red Cross in 1999 in Washington, D.C., as an important reminder of our responsibilities to educate future generations about the principles of international humanitarian law;

(5) commends the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the more than 175 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, including the American Red Cross, for their work in educating the world's citizens about the humanitarian principles of international humanitarian law as embodied in the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(6) invites the American Red Cross during this anniversary year to assist Congress in educating its Members and staff about the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(7) supports the anniversary theme of the International Committee of the Red Cross that "Even War Has Limits"; and

(8) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the anniversary of the

Geneva Conventions of 1949 and recognizing the Conventions themselves as critically important instruments for protecting human dignity in times of armed conflict and limiting the savagery of war.

SEC. 2. GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 DEFINED.

In this concurrent resolution, the term "Geneva Conventions of 1949" means the following conventions, done at Geneva in 1949:

(1) Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (6 UST 3114).

(2) Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (6 UST 3217).

(3) Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (6 UST 3316).

(4) Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (6 UST 3516).

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined today by Senator GORDON SMITH as I submit a concurrent resolution to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Fifty years ago the United States joined 187 nations in establishing in international law the four articles of the modern Geneva Convention. These articles are the pillars of international law regarding the treatment of uniformed sick and wounded, prisoners of war, and civilians in times of armed conflict. Their existence serves to constantly remind us of our responsibility to treat all victims of war with the dignity each of us deserves.

These Conventions recognize the International Committee of the Red Cross as an independent and neutral organization whose humanitarian mission is to protest and assist the victims of armed conflict. The International Red Cross is supported, in turn, by national societies such as the American Red Cross and the many other Red Cross and Red Crescent national agencies. Through the years, these organizations have worked tirelessly to bring relief to the suffering around the world whether due to natural disaster or human conflict. Their dedication and compassion have touched the lives of millions of people in all countries and are today at work in the Balkans, Africa, South America, and, tragically, in our own state of Oklahoma in response to the recent massive tornado.

I ask your support for this resolution that commemorates mankind's first major step to codify into international law the respect and dignity that we must foster for each other. The four articles of the Geneva Convention and the formation of the organizations flying the Red Cross and Red Crescent stand as milestones in humanity's progress towards a more civilized world. With this resolution we recognize the historic and humanitarian significance of the Conventions and commend the Red Cross and Red Crescent agencies worldwide for their unflagging efforts to protect the principles of international humanitarian law.