

is past time that someone is held accountable for all the lawlessness, violence, and corruption that unfortunately has become the norm in Cambodia. I offer to my colleagues that the Alliance is trying to do just that by holding Hun Sen accountable—and they deserve the full backing and support of the international community.

Let me close by expressing my great disappointment with the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh. Recently, they issued a visa to travel to the United States to a notorious human rights abuser and gangster in Cambodia—Chief of the National Police Hok Lundy. Why the Embassy would issue a visa to someone considered by many of his own compatriots to be a terrorist is beyond me. It is no understatement that Hok Lundy is the Li Peng of Cambodia—and should be held accountable for the violence following the 1998 elections.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 2021, 2022, 2023, AND 2024, EN BLOC

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, there are four remaining amendments that have been cleared on both sides: One by Senator BROWBACK providing funds for certain programs in Tibet; Senator LEAHY, additional funds for the related accounts; Senator KENNEDY regarding HIV/AIDS; Senator FRIST, myself, Senator LEAHY, technical clarifications on HIV/AIDS. I send these four amendments to the desk and ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Without objection, the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2021

(Purpose: To provide for the use of not less than \$3,000,000 by the Bridge Fund for certain programs in Tibet)

On page 77, beginning on line 20, strike “not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China;” and insert “not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be provided to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, of which up to \$3,000,000 may be made available for the Bridge Fund of the Rockefeller Philanthropic Advisors to support such activities:”

AMENDMENT NO. 2022

On page 53, line 21, strike “\$8,898,000” and insert in lieu thereof the following: \$898,000

On page 55, line 26, strike “\$314,550,000” and insert in lieu thereof the following: \$322,550,000

AMENDMENT NO. 2023

(Purpose: To provide for the disclosure of prices paid for HIV/AIDS medicines in developing countries)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ The Secretary of State should make publicly available prices paid to purchase HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals, antiviral therapies, and other appropriate medicines, including medicines to treat opportunistic infections, for the treatment of people with HIV/AIDS and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS in developing countries—

(1) through the use of funds appropriated under this Act; and

(2) to the extent available, by—
(A) the World Health Organization; and
(B) the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

AMENDMENT NO. 2024

(Purpose: To modify provisions relating to activities for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS)

On page 22, strike line 3 and insert the following:

ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS GLOBALLY
FUND

On page 22, line 10, insert “except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) as amended by section 692 of this Act,” after “law.”

On page 74, line 22, insert “except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) as amended by section 692 of this Act” before the colon.

On page 147, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following new section:

ASSISTANCE FOR HIV/AIDS

SEC. 692. The United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202(d)(4)(A), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(vi) for the purposes of clause (i), ‘funds contributed to the Global Fund from all sources’ means funds contributed to the Global Fund at any time during fiscal years 2004 through 2008 that are not contributed to fulfill a commitment made for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2004.”;

(2) in section 202(d)(4)(B), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) Notwithstanding clause (i), after July 1 of each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008, any amount made available under this subsection that is withheld by reason of subparagraph (A)(i) is authorized to be made available to carry out sections 104A, 104B, and 104C of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by title III of this Act).”;

(3) in section 301(f), by inserting “, except that this subsection shall not apply to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria or to any United Nations voluntary agency” after “trafficking”.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

FOREST FIRES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I come to the Chamber to express my profound

sorrow to the families in southern California who have lost their homes and some who have lost their loved ones during this conflagration of fire. I extend my sympathy to the millions of citizens in southern California who have lost part of their rural refuge to these massive wildfires.

Thirteen fires are burning an estimated 600,000 acres of brush and trees, and over 1,900 structures, as of this morning, have been burned. The fire has put thousands of others at risk and, of course, land and mud slides will come with the winter rains. More than 50,000 people have been evacuated as we speak. Over \$20 million has been spent thus far on fire suppression.

Yesterday our President declared Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties as major disaster areas and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The Old Fire, which started Saturday morning and by Sunday had merged with the Grand Prix Fire, had grown to over 52,000 acres in only a matter of a few hours. It is expected now, as we speak, to consume Lake Arrowhead today. Many firefighters on the ground are describing this fire as Armageddon. For communities such as Lake Arrowhead, that have been suffering through the third year of western bark beetle epidemic, the fire was their worst nightmare. Now it has come true.

In the San Bernardino greater forest area around Lake Arrowhead, over 90,000 acres are now dead. They are simply kindling, standing, waiting for the wave of fire that is now striking that forest. If the U.S. Forest Service had had a streamlined NEPA and appeals process that recognized the importance of dealing with insects, disease, and damage from windstorms and ice storms, and fire, the Forest Service might have had the opportunity to cut fuel breaks between the live forests and the wildland and the urban interface.

Sadly, the Senate has been fiddling around with H.R. 1904, and now southern California is ablaze. Not all of H.R. 1904 would have been directed to the California problem, but now that we are into the standing timber areas of San Bernardino, and we have watched that forest die through bug infestation, unable to do anything about it, here is where it could have helped. The wildland urban interface, where firebreaks could have been built, where the fire could have come down from the trees and onto the ground, many homes could have been saved.

If the Forest Service didn't approach every project as a one-size-fits-all NEPA process, they might have been able to thin the forest out a little, which would have increased the intensity and strength of the western bark beetle epidemic and perhaps reduce this risk of conflagration.

If a viable forest products industry still existed in the area, one which closed its doors in the mid-1980s due to the Forest Service's failure to manage

and thin the forest through the removal of trees, some of this pain and suffering might have been avoided.

While it is the Forest Service's duty to manage the lands entrusted to them, we in the Congress also must take some blame. It seems that we have forgotten to provide the leadership the agency needs to understand our expectation of them.

This is not new. Many of us have stood on this floor and many experts have spoken on the issue of forest health for a decade—whether it is the lower Sierras or the San Bernardino or the forests of Idaho or all of the Great Basin region of the West. We have 190 million acres now of dead and dying forests. The great tragedy is that California, with the Santa Ana winds that come this time of year, set up the perfect scenario, and now the great tragedy is hitting.

This Congress has to deal with the issue. Senator FEINSTEIN has been on the Senate floor working with it. She and I have worked together with the appropriate committees—the Agriculture Committee, and my colleague, MIKE CRAPO, Senator COCHRAN, Senator DOMENICI—we have all come together to try to solve this problem. We have a solution and it is H.R. 1904, and it is a positive step forward.

It is now time for this Senate to debate this bill, vote it up or down. I see my colleague from California on the floor. I turn to her and most sincerely say, Mr. President, I express great sadness and sorrow for the tragedy now underway in her State. I wish it was over. But the firestorm that is sweeping across southern California today will only die with the winds and when we begin a positive effort at restoring the health of our natural lands and forested areas.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On March 17, 1999, Murietta, CA, resident Randy Bowen, who is black, was attacked at a party in the Lake Skinner Hills. Bowen's two white assailants were self-proclaimed white supremacists. They first hit Bowen in the head with a bottle and, when he fled, slashed his back using a straight razor. Both men were found guilty of committing a hate crime.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER TREATMENT AND CRIME REDUC- TION ACT OF 2003

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act is a good bipartisan bill that would help State and local governments deal effectively with a serious law enforcement and mental health problem—the extent to which mentally ill individuals commit crimes and recidivate without ever receiving appropriate attention from the mental health, law enforcement, or corrections systems. I am pleased that the bill passed the Judiciary Committee unanimously last week, and the Senate unanimously last night.

I have enjoyed working on this bill with Senator DEWINE, who has shown commitment and leadership on this issue. I am also pleased that Senators CANTWELL, DOMENICI, DURBIN, GRASSLEY, and HATCH have joined Senator DEWINE and I as cosponsors of this bill.

The issues this bill addresses have received increasing attention of late. For example, Human Rights Watch released a report just last week discussing the fact “that jails and prisons have become the Nation's default mental health system.” The first recommendation in the report was for Congress to enact this bill.

All too often, people with mental illness rotate repeatedly between the criminal justice system and the streets of our communities, committing a series of minor offenses. The ever scarcer time of our law enforcement officers is being occupied by these offenders who divert them from more urgent responsibilities. Meanwhile, offenders find themselves in prisons or jails, where little or no appropriate medical care is available for them. This bill gives State and local governments the tools to break this cycle, for the good of law enforcement, corrections officers, the public safety, and mentally ill offenders themselves.

I held a Judiciary Committee hearing last June on the criminal justice system and mentally ill offenders. At that hearing, we heard from State mental health officials, law enforcement officers, corrections officials, and the representative of counties around our Nation. All of our witnesses agreed that people with untreated mental illness are more likely to commit crimes, and that our State mental health systems, prisons, and jails do not have the resources they need to treat the mentally ill, and prevent crime and recidivism. We know that more than 16 percent of adults incarcerated in U.S. jails and prisons have a mental illness, that about 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have serious mental health problems, and that up to 40 percent of adults who suffer from a serious mental illness will come into contact with the American criminal justice system at some point in their lives. We know these things, but we have not done enough about them at the Federal level, and our State and local officials need our help.

The bill does not mandate a “one size fits all” approach to addressing this issue. Rather, it allows grantees to use the funding authorized under the bill for mental health courts or other court-based programs, for training for criminal justice and mental health system personnel, and for better mental health treatment in our communities and within the corrections system. The funding is also generous enough to make a real difference, with \$100 million authorized for each of the next two fiscal years. This is an area where government spending can not only do good but can also save money in the long run—a dollar spent today to get mentally ill offenders effective medical care can save many dollars in law enforcement costs in the long run.

This bill has brought law enforcement officers and mental health professionals together, as we have seen at both of the hearings the committee has held on this issue.

Now that we have passed this bill, I would hope the Senate could turn its attention to S. 486, the Paul Wellstone Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act. Senators DOMENICI and KENNEDY introduced this bill in February and it has 66 cosponsors. It would provide for equal insurance coverage for mental health benefits, and would do a great deal to accomplish some of the same objectives we seek to achieve through this bill. I would hope that we could find an hour in the time we have remaining in this session to debate and pass this bipartisan and broadly supported bill.

AUTHORITARIANISM IN RUSSIA

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, the arrest of Russian businessman Mikhail Khodorkovsky by Russian security agents last weekend is of grave consequence to U.S.-Russia relations. It caps a chilling and aggressive turn toward authoritarianism in Vladimir Putin's Russia. It is past time for all friends of Russia, and all who support strong U.S.-Russia relations, to speak out about the ascendant role of the Russian security services in the Kremlin, President Putin's suppression of free media, the government's politicized prosecutions of its opponents, continuing and grievous human rights violations at the hands of the Russian army in Chechnya, and increased Russian meddling, intimidation, and harassment of its sovereign neighbors. American policy must change dramatically as a result of these developments, which have been in evidence for several years, for there can be no stability in U.S.-Russia relations, to say nothing of any strategic partnership, as long as Russia is moving away from the values of freedom and democratic progress so many Russians celebrated when the Soviet Union fell 12 years ago. I will have more to say on this matter, but for the moment I wish to draw my colleagues' attention to an incisive opinion article by Bruce Jackson entitled “The Failure of Putin's Russia,” published today