

of wildfire suppression resources of the entities specified in subsection (c), including mobilization to, and demobilization from, the staging or prepositioning area.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—For a State to receive reimbursement under paragraph (1)—

“(A) any resource provided by an entity specified in subsection (c) shall have been specifically requested by the State seeking reimbursement; and

“(B) staging or prepositioning costs—

“(i) shall be expended during the approved prepositioning period; and

“(ii) shall be reasonable.”.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, this year will mark the 7th year of drought for some parts of Montana

The current drought has been disastrous, not only to agriculture producers, but also to the surrounding rural communities. When producers are hurting, everyone in that region hurts. Main streets, die, schools close, and rural towns dry up.

The economic costs are immeasurable, but the social costs are also substantial. Domestic abuse increases; suicide rates rise; People's lives are turned upside down. Drought is not something we can ignore.

In Montana, agriculture accounts for over half of our economy. It's our backbone—both economically and socially. We can not ignore the drought.

According to the National Drought Monitor, nearly one-third of the United States is currently experiencing “moderate” to “exceptional” drought. Nearly one-third of the United States is experiencing the devastating effects of drought.

Yet despite the colossal economic and social costs of drought, we do not have a national drought policy.

The last prolonged drought of substantial magnitude in the United States was during the 1930s. While not all of us were around during this time, we have all heard about the dust bowl years. The drought coincided with an economic downturn and rural areas were devastated. Banks closed, schools closed, main streets disappeared. Millions of people migrated to urban areas.

The effects of the current drought are frighteningly similar. We are experiencing an economic downturn, schools are closing, main streets are disappearing.

Following the dustbowl years, the Federal Government enacted the first proactive response to drought with the creation of the Soil Conservation Service—now the Natural Resources Conservation Service—to stress soil conservation measures. It's time to expand this proactive approach and create a national drought policy.

We need a national drought policy and we need it now.

I am pleased to introduce the National Drought Preparedness Act with my colleague Senator DOMENICI of New Mexico.

The National Drought Preparedness Act accomplishes four main objectives. This bill: (1) creates a national policy for drought, (2) improves the delivery

of Federal drought programs, (3) provides new tools for drought preparedness planning, and (4) improves drought forecasting and monitoring.

We have waited too long for this bill. Drought is occurring now and it will occur again. It's time to create a proactive, preparedness approach to drought and this bill will do just that.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO RAISING AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGING PREVENTION OF STALKING IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 58

Whereas an estimated 1,006,970 women and 370,990 men are stalked annually in the United States and, in the majority of such cases, the person is stalked by someone who is not a stranger;

Whereas 81 percent of women who are stalked by an intimate partner are also physically assaulted by that partner, and 76 percent of women who are killed by an intimate partner were also stalked by that intimate partner;

Whereas 26 percent of stalking victims lose time from work as a result of their victimization and 7 percent never return to work;

Whereas stalking victims are forced to take drastic measures to protect themselves, such as relocating, changing their address, changing their identities, changing jobs, and obtaining protection orders;

Whereas stalking is a crime that cuts across race, culture, gender, age, sexual orientation, physical and mental ability, and economic status;

Whereas stalking is a crime under Federal law and under the laws of all 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas there are national organizations, local victim service organizations, prosecutors' offices, and police departments who stand ready to assist stalking victims and who are working diligently to craft competent, thorough, and innovative responses to stalking; and

Whereas there is a need to enhance the criminal justice system's response to stalking and stalking victims, including aggressive investigation and prosecution: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) National Stalking Awareness Month provides an opportunity to educate the people of the United States about stalking;

(B) all Americans should applaud the efforts of the many victim service providers, police, prosecutors, national and community organizations, and private sector supporters for their efforts in promoting awareness about stalking; and

(C) policymakers, criminal justice officials, victim service and human service agencies, nonprofits, and others should recognize the need to increase awareness of stalking and availability of services for stalking victims;

(2) Congress urges national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, and the media to promote, through National Stalking Awareness Month, awareness of the crime of stalking; and

(3) Congress supports the goals and ideals of National Stalking Awareness Month.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution supporting the establishment of a National Stalking Awareness Month. Each year, approximately 1.4 million Americans—over 1 million women and about 400,000 men—are stalked. This statistic is truly staggering. Yet given the prevalence of stalking, this crime surprisingly goes largely unrecognized.

Stalking is an issue that affects 1 in 12 women and 1 in 45 men during their lifetime. It cuts across all lines of race, age, and gender. Women and men from all walks of life across the United States have struggled emotionally and financially to rebuild their lives after being victimized by stalking.

Stalking is a tremendous problem, and it is one that we need to do more to address. A National Stalking Awareness Month would help to educate and increase awareness about stalking. This resolution applauds the efforts of policymakers, law enforcement officers, victim service agencies, and nonprofit organizations that currently promote awareness of stalking.

This resolution also encourages these groups to examine new and innovative ways to promote prevention and prosecution of stalking crimes. By increasing awareness and devising practical, effectual methods for handling stalkers, we can help the police, we can help prosecutors, and most importantly, we can help victims to confront this horrible crime.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution. We can—and we should—do more to ensure that stalkers are brought to justice and that their victims are not forced to live in fear.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1362. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1363. Mr. DODD (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1364. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1365. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1366. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2555, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1367. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, supra.

SA 1368. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs.

MURRAY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SARBANES) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1369. Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2754, making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1370. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. WARNER, and Mrs. CLINTON)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1371. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1372. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CORZINE, and Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1373. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1374. Mr. BYRD (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. CORZINE)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1375. Mr. BYRD (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1376. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1377. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1378. Mr. COCHRAN (for Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1379. Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. CLINTON)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1380. Mr. BYRD (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1381. Mr. BYRD (for Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. STEVENS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1382. Mr. BYRD (for Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1383. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, *supra*.

SA 1384. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. REID, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REED, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 1385. Mr. DURBIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, *supra*.

SA 1386. Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DOMENICI, and Ms. STABENOW) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, *supra*.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1362. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

Insert after section 615 the following:

SEC. . Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, shall report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the feasibility of providing access to State and local law enforcement agencies to the database of the Department of State on potential terrorists known as the "Tipoff" database, including the process by which classified information shall be secured from unauthorized disclosure.

SA 1363. Mr. BOND (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 56, line 2, strike "\$172,736,000" and insert "\$690,944,000".

On page 58, line 6, strike "\$2,888,000,000" and insert "\$11,552,000,000".

On page 60, line 1, strike "\$750,000,000" and insert "\$3,000,000,000".

On page 60, line 15, strike "\$826,801,000" and insert "\$3,307,204,000".

On page 65, line 9, strike "\$165,000,000" and insert "\$660,000,000".

SA 1364. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

SA 1365. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2555, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE —PORT ANTI-TERRORISM AND SECURITY ACT OF 2003

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Port Anti-Terrorism and Security Act of 2003".

Subtitle A—Deterring and Punishing Terrorism and Crime at United States Ports

SEC. 1101. DESTRUCTION OR INTERFERENCE WITH VESSELS OR MARITIME FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 65 the following:

"CHAPTER 66—MARITIME VESSELS

"Sec.

"1371. Jurisdiction and scope.

"1372. Destruction of vessel or maritime facility.

"1373. Imparting or conveying false information.

"§ 1371 Jurisdiction and scope

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There is jurisdiction under section 3231 over an offense under this chapter if—

"(1) the prohibited activity takes place within the United States, or in waters or submerged lands thereunder subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

"(2) the prohibited activity takes place outside the United States, and—

"(A) an offender or a victim of the prohibited activity is a citizen of the United States;

"(B) a citizen of the United States was on board a vessel to which this chapter applies; or

"(C) the prohibited activity involves a vessel of the United States.

"(b) APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this chapter shall apply to otherwise lawful activities carried out by, or at the direction of, the United States Government.

"§ 1372. Destruction of vessel or maritime facility

"(a) OFFENSES.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

"(1) to willfully—

"(A) set fire to, damage, destroy, disable, or wreck any vessel; or

"(B) place or cause to be placed a destructive device or destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to, or otherwise make or cause to be made an unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use, any vessel (as defined in section 3 of title 1), or any part or other materials used or intended to be used in connection with the operation of a vessel; or

"(C) set fire to, damage, destroy, disable, or displace a destructive device or destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to, any maritime facility, including any aid to navigation, lock, canal, or vessel traffic service facility or equipment, or interfere by force or violence with the operation of such maritime facility, if such action is likely to endanger the safety of any vessel in navigation;

"(D) set fire to, damage, destroy, disable, or place a destructive device or destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any appliance, structure, property, machine, apparatus, or any facility or other material used or intended to be used in connection with the operation, maintenance, loading, unloading, or storage of any vessel or any passenger or cargo carried on, or intended to be carried on, any vessel;

"(E) perform an act of violence against or incapacitate an individual on a vessel, if such act of violence or incapacitation is likely to endanger the safety of the vessel or those on board;

"(F) perform an act of violence against a person that causes or is likely to cause serious bodily injury in, upon, or in proximity to any appliance, structure, property, machine, apparatus, or any facility or other material used or intended to be used in connection with the operation, maintenance, loading, unloading, or storage of any vessel or any passenger or cargo carried or intended to be carried on any vessel; or

"(G) communicate information, knowing the information to be false and under circumstances in which such information may reasonably be believed, thereby endangering the safety of any vessel in navigation; or

"(2) to attempt or conspire to do anything prohibited under paragraph (1).

"(b) PENALTY.—Any person who—

"(1) violates subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) shall be fined in accordance with this title or imprisoned for a maximum life imprisonment term, or both, and if death results, shall be subject to the death penalty; and

"(2) violates subsection (a)(2) or subparagraph (C), (D), (E), (F), or (G) of subsection (a)(1) shall be fined in accordance with this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

"(c) ADDITIONAL PENALTIES.—Any person who is fined or imprisoned in accordance with subsection (b) for an offense that involved a vessel that, at the time the violation occurred, carried high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel shall be fined in accordance with this title or imprisoned for not less than 30 years, or for life.