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Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 [loose] [binder] [7]

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TITLE XXXIII—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SEC. 330001. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **CROSS REFERENCE CORRECTIONS.**—Section 506 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3756) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "Of" and inserting "Subject to subsection (f), of";

(2) in subsection (c) by striking "subsections (b) and (c)" and inserting "subsection (b)";

(3) in subsection (e) by striking "or (e)" and inserting "or (f)"; and

(4) in subsection (f)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ", taking into consideration subsection (e) but"; and

(ii) by striking "this subsection," and inserting "this subsection"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking "amount" and inserting "funds".

(b) **CORRECTIONAL OPTIONS GRANTS.**—(1) Section 515(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(A) by striking "subsection (a)(1) and (2)" and inserting "paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a)"; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking "States" and inserting "public agencies".

(2) Section 516 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking "for section" each place it appears and inserting "shall be used to make grants under section"; and

(B) in subsection (b) by striking "section 515(a)(1) or (a)(3)" and inserting "paragraph (1) or (3) of section 515(a)".

(3) Section 1001(a)(5) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(5)) is amended by inserting "(other than chapter B of subpart 2)" after "and E".

(c) **DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF GRANT.**—Section 802(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3783(b)) is amended by striking "M,," and inserting "M,".

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 901(a)(21) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3791(21)) is amended by adding a semicolon at the end.

(e) **PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS DISABILITY BENEFITS.**—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796) is amended—

(1) in section 1201—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking "subsection (g)" and inserting "subsection (h),"; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking "subsection (g)" and inserting "subsection (h)";

(ii) by striking "personal"; and

(iii) in the first proviso by striking "section" and inserting "subsection"; and

(2) in section 1204(3) by striking "who was responding to a fire, rescue or police emergency".

(f) HEADINGS.—(1) The heading for part M of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797) is amended to read as follows:

"PART M—REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEMS".

(2) The heading for part O of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797) is amended to read as follows:

"PART O—RURAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT".

(g) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(1) in the item relating to section 501 by striking "Drug Control and System Improvement Grant" and inserting "drug control and system improvement grant";

(2) in the item relating to section 1403 by striking "Application" and inserting "Applications"; and

(3) in the items relating to part O by redesignating sections 1401 and 1402 as sections 1501 and 1502, respectively.

(h) OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(1) in section 202(c)(2)(E) by striking "crime," and inserting "crime,";

(2) in section 302(c)(19) by striking a period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in section 602(a)(1) by striking "chapter 315" and inserting "chapter 319";

(4) in section 603(a)(6) by striking "605" and inserting "606";

(5) in section 605 by striking "this section" and inserting "this part";

(6) in section 606(b) by striking "and Statistics" and inserting "Statistics";

(7) in section 801(b)—

(A) by striking "parts D," and inserting "parts";

(B) by striking "part D" each place it appears and inserting "subpart 1 of part E";

(C) by striking "403(a)" and inserting "501"; and

(D) by striking "403" and inserting "503";

(8) in the first sentence of section 802(b) by striking "part D," and inserting "subpart 1 of part E or under part";

(9) in the second sentence of section 804(b) by striking "Prevention or" and inserting "Prevention, or";

(10) in section 808 by striking "408, 1308," and inserting "507";

(11) in section 809(c)(2)(H) by striking "805" and inserting "804";

(12) in section 811(e) by striking "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration" and inserting "Bureau of Justice Assistance";

(13) in section 901(a)(3) by striking "and," and inserting "and";

(14) in section 1001(c) by striking "parts" and inserting "part".

(i) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO OTHER LAW.**—Section 4351(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration" and inserting "Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance".

SEC. 330002. GENERAL TITLE 18 CORRECTIONS.

(a) **SECTION 1031.**—Section 1031(g)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "a government" and inserting "a Government".

(b) **SECTION 208.**—Section 208(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Banks" and inserting "banks".

(c) **SECTION 1007.**—The heading for section 1007 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Transactions" and inserting "transactions".

(d) **SECTION 1014.**—Section 1014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the comma that follows a comma.

(e) **ELIMINATION OF OBSOLETE CROSS REFERENCE.**—Section 3293 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "1008,".

(f) **ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATE SUBSECTION DESIGNATION.**—Section 1031 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the second subsection (g) as subsection (h).

(g) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO PART ANALYSIS FOR PART I.**—The item relating to chapter 33 in the part analysis for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "701" and inserting "700".

(h) **AMENDMENT TO SECTION 924(a)(1)(B).**—Section 924(a)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(q)" and inserting "(r)".

(i) **PUNCTUATION CORRECTION.**—Section 207(c)(2)(A)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a comma.

(j) **CHAPTER ANALYSIS CORRECTION.**—The chapter analysis for chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"3509. Child Victims' and child witnesses' rights."

(k) **Elimination of Superfluous Comma.**—Section 3742(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Government," and inserting "Government".

SEC. 330003. CORRECTIONS OF ERRONEOUS CROSS REFERENCES AND MISDESIGNATIONS.

(a) **SECTION 1791 OF TITLE 18.**—Section 1791(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(c)" each place it appears and inserting "(d)".

(b) **SECTION 2703 OF TITLE 18.**—Section 2703(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 3126(2)(A)" and inserting "section 3127(2)(A)".

(c) **SECTION 666 OF TITLE 18.**—Section 666(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(2) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3); and

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “; and”.

(d) **SECTION 4247 OF TITLE 18.**—Section 4247(n) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “subsection (e) of section 4241, 4243, 4244, 4245, or 4246,” and inserting “subsection (e) of section 4241, 4244, 4245, or 4246, or subsection (f) of section 4243,”.

(e) **SECTION 408 OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.**—Section 408(b)(2)(A) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 848(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “subsection (d)(1)” and inserting “subsection (c)(1)”.

(f) **MARITIME DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT.**—(1) Section 994(h) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 1 of the Act of September 15, 1980 (21 U.S.C. 955a)” each place it appears and inserting “the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 924(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “the first section or section 3 of Public Law 96-350 (21 U.S.C. 955a et seq.)” and inserting “the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.)”.

(g) **SECTION 2596 OF THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1990.**—Section 2596(d) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 is amended, effective retroactively to the date of enactment of such Act, by striking “951(c)(1)” and inserting “951(c)(2)”.

(h) **FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**—Rule 46(i)(1) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for the United States Courts is amended by striking “18 U.S.C. §3144” and inserting “18 U.S.C. §3142”.

SEC. 330004. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISIONS IN TITLE 18.

Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 212 by striking “or of any National Agricultural Credit Corporation,” and by striking “or National Agricultural Credit Corporations,”;

(2) in section 213 by striking “or examiner of National Agricultural Credit Corporations”;

(3) in section 709 by striking the seventh and thirteenth paragraphs;

(4) in section 711 by striking the second paragraph;

(5) by striking section 754 and amending the chapter analysis for chapter 35 by striking the item relating to section 754;

(6) in sections 657 and 1006 by striking “Reconstruction Finance Corporation,” and striking “Farmers’ Home Corporation,”;

(7) in section 658 by striking “Farmers’ Home Corporation,”;

(8) in section 1013 by striking “, or by any National Agricultural Credit Corporation”;

(9) in section 1160 by striking “white person” and inserting “non-Indian”;

(10) in section 1698 by striking the second paragraph;

(11) by striking sections 1904 and 1908 and amending the chapter analysis for chapter 93 by striking the items relating to those sections;

(12) in section 1909 by inserting "or" before "farm credit examiner" and by striking "or an examiner of National Agricultural Credit Corporations,";

(13) by striking sections 2157 and 2391 and amending the chapter analysis for chapter 105 and for 115, respectively, by striking the items relating to those sections;

(14) in section 2257 by striking the subsections (f) and (g) that were enacted by Public Law 100-690;

(15) in section 3113 by striking the third paragraph;

(16) in section 3281 by striking "except for offenses barred by the provisions of law existing on August 4, 1939";

(17) in section 443 by striking "or (3) five years after 12 o'clock noon of December 31, 1946,";

(18) in sections 542, 544, and 545 by striking "the Philippine Islands,"; and

(19) in section 1073—

(A) by striking "or which, in the case of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor under the laws of said State,"; and

(B) by striking "or which in the case of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor under the laws of said State,".

SEC. 330005. CORRECTION OF DRAFTING ERROR IN THE FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

Section 104(a)(3) of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2) is amended by striking "issuer" and inserting "domestic concern".

SEC. 330006. ELIMINATION OF REDUNDANT PENALTY PROVISION IN 18 U.S.C. 1116.

Section 1116(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ", and any such person who is found guilty of attempted murder shall be imprisoned for not more than twenty years".

SEC. 330007. ELIMINATION OF REDUNDANT PENALTY.

Section 1864(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(b) (3), (4), or (5)" and inserting "(b)(5)".

SEC. 330008. CORRECTIONS OF MISSPELLINGS AND GRAMMATICAL ERRORS.

Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 513(c)(4) by striking "association or persons" and inserting "association of persons";

(2) in section 1956(e) by striking "Environmental" and inserting "Environmental";

(3) in section 3125—

(A) in subsection (a)(2) by striking "use" and the quotation mark that immediately follows it and inserting "use,";

(B) by realigning the matter in subsection (a)(2) that begins with "may have installed" and ends with "section 3123 of this title" so that it is flush to the left margin; and

(C) by striking "provider for" and inserting "provider of" in subsection (d);

(4) in section 3731 by striking "order of a district courts" and inserting "order of a district court" in the second undesignated paragraph;

(5) in section 151 by striking "mean" and inserting "means";

(6) in section 208(b) by inserting "if" after "(4)";

(7) in section 209(d) by striking "under the terms of the chapter 41" and inserting "under the terms of chapter 41";

(8) in section 1014 by inserting a comma after "National Credit Union Administration Board"; and

(9) in section 3291 by striking "the afore-mentioned" and inserting "such".

SEC. 330009. OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) SECTION 419 OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—Section 419(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 860(b)) is amended by striking "years Penalties" and inserting "years. Penalties".

(b) SECTION 667.—Section 667 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "The term 'livestock' has the meaning set forth in section 2311 of this title."

(c) SECTION 1114.—Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "or any other officer, agency, or employee of the United States" and inserting "or any other officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof".

(d) Section 408 of Controlled Substances Act.—Section 408(q)(8) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 848(q)(8)) is amended by striking "applications, for writ" and inserting "applications for writ".

SEC. 330010. CORRECTION OF ERRORS FOUND DURING CODIFICATION.

Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 212 by striking "218" and inserting "213";

(2) in section 1917—

(A) by striking "Civil Service Commission" and inserting "Office of Personnel Management"; and

(B) by striking "the Commission" in paragraph (1) and inserting "such Office";

(3) by transferring the subchapter analysis for each subchapter of each of chapters 227 and 229 to follow the heading of that subchapter;

(4) so that the heading of section 1170 reads as follows:

"§1170. Illegal trafficking in Native American human remains and cultural items";

(5) so that the item relating to section 1170 in the chapter analysis for chapter 53 reads as follows:

"1170. Illegal trafficking in Native American human remains and cultural items";

(6) in section 3509(a) by striking paragraph (11) and redesignating paragraphs (12) and (13) as paragraphs (11) and (12), respectively;

(7) in section 3509—

(A) by striking "subdivision" each place it appears and inserting "subsection"; and

- (B) by striking "government" each place it appears and inserting "Government";
- (8) in section 2252(a)(3)(B) by striking "materails" and inserting "materials";
- (9) in section 14 by striking "45," and "608, 611, 612,";
- (10) in section 3059A—
 - (A) in subsection (b) by striking "this subsection" and inserting "subsection"; and
 - (B) in subsection (c) by striking "this subsection" and inserting "subsection";
- (11) in section 1761(c)—
 - (A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (1);
 - (B) by inserting "and" at the end of paragraph (3); and
 - (C) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2)(B) and inserting a semicolon;
- (12) in the chapter analysis for chapter 11—
 - (A) in the item relating to section 203 by inserting a comma after "officers" and by striking the comma after "others"; and
 - (B) in the item relating to section 204 by inserting "the" before "United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit";
- (13) in the chapter analysis for chapter 23, in the item relating to section 437, by striking the period immediately following "Indians";
- (14) in the chapter analysis for the beginning of chapter 25, in the item relating to section 491, by striking the period immediately following "paper used as money";
- (15) in section 207(a)(3) by striking "Clarification of Restrictions" and inserting "Clarification of restrictions";
- (16) in section 176 by striking "the government" and inserting "the Government";
- (17) in section 3059A(e)(2)(iii) by striking "backpay" and inserting "back pay"; and
- (18) by adding a period at the end of the item relating to section 3059A in the chapter analysis for chapter 203.

SEC. 330011. PROBLEMS RELATED TO EXECUTION OF PRIOR AMENDMENTS.

(a) **INCORRECT REFERENCE.**—Section 2587(b) of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "The chapter heading for" and inserting "The chapter analysis for".

(b) **LACK OF PUNCTUATION IN STRICKEN LANGUAGE.**—Section 46(b) of the Criminal Law and Procedure Technical Amendments Act of 1986 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, so that—

(A) in paragraph (1), the matter proposed to be stricken from the beginning of section 201(b) of title 18, United States Code, reads "(b) Whoever, directly"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), a comma, rather than a semicolon, appears after "his lawful duty" in the matter to be stricken from paragraph (3) of section 201(b) of that title.

(c) **BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.**—(1) Section 3(b) of the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989 is amended, effective as of the

date on which that section took effect, by striking "2516(c)" and inserting "2516(1)(c)".

(2) The item in the part analysis for part I of title 18, United States Code, that relates to chapter 10 is amended by striking "Weapons" and inserting "weapons".

(d) **PLACEMENT OF NEW SECTION.**—Section 404(a) of Public Law 101-630 is amended, effective on the date such section took effect, by striking "adding at the end thereof" each place it appears and inserting "inserting after section 1169".

(e) **ELIMINATION OF ERRONEOUS CHARACTERIZATION OF MATTER INSERTED.**—Section 225(a) of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "new rule".

(f) **CLARIFICATION OF PLACEMENT OF AMENDMENT.**—Section 1205(c) of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by inserting "at the end" after "adding".

(g) **ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATE AMENDMENT.**—Section 1606 of Public Law 101-647 (amending section 1114 of title 18, United States Code) is repealed effective as of the date of enactment of that section.

(h) **ERROR IN AMENDMENT PHRASING.**—Section 3502 of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "10" and inserting "ten".

(i) **CLARIFICATION THAT AMENDMENTS WERE TO TITLE 18.**—Sections 3524, 3525, and 3528 of Public Law 101-647 are each amended, effective as of the date on which those sections took effect, by inserting "of title 18, United States Code" before "is amended".

(j) **CORRECTION OF PARAGRAPH REFERENCE.**—Section 3527 of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "4th" and inserting "5th".

(k) **REPEAL OF OBSOLETE TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO SECTION 1345.**—Section 3542 of Public Law 101-647 is repealed, effective as of the date of its enactment.

(l) **REPEAL OF OBSOLETE TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO SECTION 1956.**—Section 3557(2)(E) of Public Law 101-647 is repealed, effective as of the date of its enactment.

(m) **CLARIFICATION OF PLACEMENT OF AMENDMENTS.**—Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date of its enactment—

(1) in section 3564(1) by inserting "each place it appears" after the quotation mark following "2251" the first place it appears; and

(2) in section 3565(3)(A) by inserting "each place it appears" after the quotation mark following "subchapter".

(n) **CORRECTION OF WORD QUOTED IN AMENDMENT.**—Section 3586(1) of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "fines" and inserting "fine".

(o) **ELIMINATION OF OBSOLETE TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4013.**—Section 3599 of Public Law 101-647 is repealed, effective as of the date of its enactment.

(p) **CORRECTION OF DIRECTORY LANGUAGE.**—Section 3550 of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "not more than".

(q) **REPEAL OF DUPLICATE PROVISIONS.**—(1) Section 3568 of Public Law 101-647 is repealed, effective as of the date on which that section took effect.

(2) Section 1213 of Public Law 101-647 is repealed, effective as of the date on which that section took effect.

(r) **CORRECTION OF WORDS QUOTED IN AMENDMENT.**—Section 2531(3) of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "1679(c)(2)" and inserting "1679a(c)(2)".

(s) **FORFEITURE.**—(1) Section 1401 of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect—

(A) by inserting a comma after "5316"; and

(B) by inserting "the first place it appears" after the quotation mark following "5313(a)".

(2) Section 2525(a)(2) of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "108(3)" and inserting "2508(3)".

SEC. 330012. AMENDMENT TO SECTION 1956 OF TITLE 18 TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATE PREDICATE CRIMES.

Section 1956 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in subsection (c)(7)(E), by striking the period that follows a period.

SEC. 330013. AMENDMENTS TO PART V OF TITLE 18.

Part V of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after the heading for that part the following:

"CHAPTER 601—IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES";

(2) in section 6001(1)—

(A) by striking "Atomic Energy Commission" and inserting "Nuclear Regulatory Commission"; and

(B) by striking "the Subversive Activities Control Board,"

(3) by striking "part" the first place it appears and inserting "chapter"; and

(4) by striking "part" each other place it appears and inserting "title".

SEC. 330014. UPDATE OF CROSS REFERENCE.

Section 408(n)(11) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by striking "section 405" and inserting "section 418".

SEC. 330015. CORRECTION OF ERROR IN AMENDATORY LANGUAGE.

Section 1904 of Public Law 101-647 is amended, effective as of the date on which that section took effect, by striking "by inserting a new subsection (e) as follows" and inserting "so that subsection (e) reads as follows".

SEC. 330016. CORRECTION OF MISLEADING AND OUTMODED FINE AMOUNTS IN OFFENSES UNDER TITLE 18.

Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1)(A) in sections 1693, 1694, 1695, and 1696 by striking "not more than \$50" and inserting "under this title";

(B) in sections 333, 489, 754, 1303, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1710, 1723, 1726, 1730, and 2390 by striking "not more than \$100" and inserting "under this title";

(C) in sections 1697 and 1698 by striking "not more than \$150" and inserting "under this title";

(D) in sections 1165 and 2273 by striking "not more than \$200" and inserting "under this title";

(E) in sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 710, 711, 711a, 713, 715, 1164, and 1858 by striking "not more than \$250" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(F) in sections 916, 1501, 1502, 1719, 1725, and 1861 by striking "not more than \$300" and inserting "under this title";

(G) in sections 4, 41, 42, 46, 47, 112, 154, 244, 288, 290, 336, 475, 501, 502, 755, 872, 875, 876, 877, 917, 1013, 1018, 1024, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1382, 1541, 1700, 1703, 1704, 1707, 1712, 1713, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1729, 1731, 1734, 1752, 1793, 1856, 1857, 1863, 1912, 1913, 1922, 2074, 2195, and 2511 by striking "not more than \$500" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(H) in sections 81, 210, 211, 215, 217, 242, 245, 291, 292, 439, 442, 480, 483, 484, 490, 491, 494, 495, 503, 507, 510, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 604, 605, 641, 643, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 661, 662, 665, 712, 751, 752, 756, 795, 796, 797, 836, 844, 871, 875, 876, 877, 879, 911, 912, 913, 924, 957, 959, 961, 1003, 1012, 1021, 1025, 1026, 1071, 1112, 1163, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1301, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1361, 1363, 1384, 1504, 1508, 1509, 1657, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1711, 1715, 1716, 1733, 1738, 1761, 1762, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2382, and 2389 by striking "not more than \$1,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(I) in sections 331, 482, 486, 499, 755, 873, 958, 1016, 1154, 1156, 1381, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1586, 1621, 1622, 1702, 1708, 1709, 1920, 1921, 1923, 2071, 2193, 2233, 2386, and 2424 by striking "not more than \$2,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(J) in sections 431, 432, 479, 960, 1859, 1901, 1911, and 1959 by striking "not more than \$3,000" and inserting "under this title";

(K) in sections 35, 81, 112, 152, 153, 155, 212, 213, 214, 285, 334, 351, 435, 436, 438, 471, 472, 473, 476, 477, 478, 481, 485, 487, 488, 497, 498, 505, 506, 508, 509, 541, 542, 543, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 592, 593, 602, 603, 606, 607, 642, 655, 658, 659, 660, 661, 663, 751, 799, 844, 872, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 914, 915, 924, 953, 954, 956, 1004, 1010, 1011, 1015, 1017, 1025, 1028, 1071, 1073, 1074, 1163, 1169, 1231, 1265, 1363, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1510, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1588, 1658, 1659, 1717, 1732, 1735, 1737, 1751, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1915, 1991, 2072, 2073, 2113, 2217, 2152, 2197, 2231, 2244, 2314, 2316, 2317, 2344, and 2701 by striking "not more than \$5,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(L) in sections 33, 224, 231, 241, 245, 246, 286, 289, 332, 335, 337, 351, 371, 437, 440, 441, 493, 496, 500, 510, 545, 595, 599, 600, 601, 641, 664, 665, 667, 757, 792, 793, 798, 844, 892, 893, 894, 924, 952, 955, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 970, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1019, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1027, 1082, 1084, 1115, 1202, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1385, 1461, 1462, 1464, 1587, 1623, 1654, 1656, 1735, 1737, 1751, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1910, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1958, 1992, 2101, 2113, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2231, 2232, 2271, 2274, 2275, 2314, 2315, 2383, 2386, 2387, 2388, and 2512 by striking "not more than \$10,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(M) in section 1028 by striking "not more than \$15,000" and inserting "under this title";

(N) in sections 844, 878, 1728, 1955, 1958, 2321, 2384, and 2385 by striking "not more than \$20,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(O) in sections 32, 114, 753, 1028, 1365, 1512, 1792, and 2118 by striking "not more than \$25,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(P) in section 2118 by striking "not more than \$35,000" and inserting "under this title";

(Q) in sections 1365, 1958, and 2118 by striking "not more than \$50,000" and inserting "under this title";

(R) in section 951 by striking "not more than \$75,000" and inserting "under this title";

(S) in sections 32, 1167, 1365, 2251, and 2344 by striking "not more than \$100,000" each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(T) in section 2251 by striking "not more than \$200,000" and inserting "under this title"; and

(U) in sections 1158, 1167, 1512, 1513, 2251, 2318, 2320, and 2701 by striking "not more than \$250,000" and inserting "under this title";

(2)(A) in sections 3 and 373 by inserting "(notwithstanding section 3571)" before "fined not more than one-half";

(B) in section 113 by striking "fine of not more than" through the immediately following dollar amount each place it appears and inserting "a fine under this title";

(C) in sections 115, 513, 709, 831, 1366, 1511 and 1959 by striking "of not more than" through the immediately following dollar amount each place it appears and inserting "under this title";

(D) in section 201 by inserting "under this title or" after "be fined"; and by inserting "whichever is greater," before "or imprisoned";

(E) in section 402 by striking "fine" the first place it appears and inserting "a fine under this title";

(F) in section 443 by striking "shall, if a corporation, be fined not more than \$50,000, and, if a natural person, be fined not more than \$10,000" and inserting "shall be fined under this title";

(G) in sections 643, 644, 645, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, and 1711 by inserting "under this title or" after "be fined"

the first place it appears; and by inserting “, whichever is greater,” before “or imprisoned the first place it appears;

(H) in sections 646 and 654 by inserting “under this title or” after “be fined” the first place it appears; and by inserting “whichever is greater,” before “or imprisoned” the first place it appears;

(I) in section 1029 by striking “of not more than” through the immediately following dollar amount each place it appears and inserting “under this title”; and by inserting “, whichever is greater,” before “or imprisonment” each place it appears;

(J) in section 2381 by inserting “under this title but” before “not less than \$10,000”; and

(K) in section 3146(b)(1)(A)(iv) by striking “fine under this chapter” and inserting “fined under this title”.

SEC. 330017. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO TITLE 31 CRIMES.

(a) **TITLE 31, U.S.C., AMENDMENTS.—**

(1) Section 5321(a)(5)(A) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting “any violation of” after “causing”.

(2) Section 5324(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “section 5313(a), section 5325, or the regulations issued thereunder or section 5325 or regulations prescribed under such section 5325” each place it appears and inserting “section 5313(a) or 5325 or any regulation prescribed under any such section”; and

(B) by striking “with respect to such transaction”.

(b) **AMENDMENT RELATING TO TITLE 31, U.S.C.—**

(1) Effective as of the date of enactment of the Annunzio-Wylie Anti-Money Laundering Act, section 1517(b) of that Act is amended by striking “5314” and inserting “5318”.

(2) Section 5239 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is amended by redesignating the second subsection (c) (as added by section 1502(a) of the Annunzio-Wylie Anti-Money Laundering Act) as subsection (d).

SEC. 330018. REPEAL OF SUPERFLUOUS STATUTE OF LIMITATION AND TRANSFER OF CHILD ABUSE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.—**Section 3283 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§3283. Child abuse offenses

“No statute of limitations that would otherwise preclude prosecution for an offense involving the sexual or physical abuse of a child under the age of 18 years shall preclude such prosecution before the child reaches the age of 25 years.”.

(b) **CONFORMING REPEAL.—**Section 3509(k) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the subsection heading and the first sentence and inserting “STAY OF CIVIL ACTION.—”.

(c) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—**The item in the chapter analysis for chapter 213 of title 18, United States Code, that relates to section 3283 is amended to read as follows:

“3283. Child abuse offenses.”.

SEC. 330019. TECHNICAL ERRORS IN SECTION 1956.

(a) **TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**—Section 1956 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(7)(B)(iii) by inserting a close parenthesis after “1978”;

(2) by redesignating the second subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(3) in subsection (a)(2) by inserting “not more than” before “\$500,000”.

(b) **CROSS REFERENCE CORRECTION.**—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 9(c) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977” and inserting “section 15 of the Food Stamp Act of 1977”.

SEC. 330020. TECHNICAL ERROR.

Section 1957(f)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the comma that follows a comma.

SEC. 330021. CONFORMING SPELLING OF VARIANTS OF “KIDNAP”.

Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “kidnaping” each place it appears and inserting “kidnapping”; and

(2) by striking “kidnaped” each place it appears and inserting “kidnapped”.

SEC. 330022. MARGIN ERROR.

Section 2512(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by realigning the matter that begins with “to send through” and ends with “electronic communications” so that it is flush to the left margin.

SEC. 330023. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS RELATING TO SECTION 248 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(c) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the chapter analysis so that the item relating to section 248 reads as follows:

“248. Freedom of access to clinic entrances.”;

(2) so that the heading of section 248 reads as follows:

“§248. Freedom of access to clinic entrances”; and

(3) in section 248(b) by inserting “, notwithstanding section 3571,” before “be not more than \$25,000”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994.

SEC. 330024. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS NECESSITATED BY THE ENACTMENT OF THE DOMESTIC CHEMICAL DIVERSION CONTROL ACT OF 1993.

(a) **MISSING CONJUNCTION.**—Section 102(39)(A)(iv) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(39)(A)(iv)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”.

(b) **PUNCTUATION AND INDENTATION CORRECTION.**—Section 102(34) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended—

(1) by moving subparagraphs (V) and (W) two ems toward the left margin;

(2) in subparagraph (V) by striking "b" and inserting "B";
and

(3) in subparagraph (W) by striking "n" the first place it appears and inserting "N".

(c) **ERRONEOUS CROSS REFERENCES.**—

(1) Section 5(a) of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993 is amended by striking "section 1505(a)" and inserting "section 4".

(2) Section 9(b) of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993 is amended by striking "Controlled Substances Act" and inserting "Controlled Substances Import and Export Act".

(d) **CORRECTION OF AMENDATORY LANGUAGE.**—

(1) Section 2(a)(4)(B) of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993 is amended by inserting "the first place it appears" before the semicolon.

(2) Section 5(b)(3) of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993 is amended by striking "at the end" and inserting "after paragraph (4)".

(e) **MISSING CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 304(g) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by inserting "or chemical" after "such substance" in the last sentence.

(f) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as of the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993.

SEC. 330025. VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT.

(a) **INCORRECT SECTION REFERENCE.**—Section 1402(d)(3) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)) is amended by striking "1404(a)" and inserting "1404A".

(b) **MISSING TEXT.**—Section 1403(b)(1) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10602(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after "domestic violence" the following: "for—

"(A) medical expenses attributable to a physical injury resulting from compensable crime, including expenses for mental health counseling and care;

"(B) loss of wages attributable to a physical injury resulting from a compensable crime; and

"(C) funeral expenses attributable to a death resulting from a compensable crime".

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, insert the following: "An Act to control and prevent crime."

And the House agree to the same.

JACK BROOKS,
DON EDWARDS,
BILL HUGHES,
CHARLES SCHUMER,
JOHN CONYERS,
PAT SCHROEDER,
BARNEY FRANK,
MICHAEL N. CASTLE,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of sections 4601-08, 5105, and 5145 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

E DE LA GARZA,
CHARLIE ROSE,
CHARLIE STENHOLM,
PAT ROBERTS,
RICHARD POMBO,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 2201-04, 2301, and 4901-33 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1031(b), 1038, and 1099AA-1099CC of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

HENRY GONZALEZ,
STEPHEN NEAL,
BRUCE F. VENTO,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of sections 631-33, 662(e), 662(f), 811-16, 921-28, 1121-50, 1331, 2801-03, 3261, 3263, 3311, 3341, 3351, 3361, 3381-83, 3501, 3707, 4001-09, 4301-04, 4701-02, 4801-09, 4901-33, 5120, 5122, 5135, 5140, 5142-43, and 5147 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1010-26, 1030-34, 1038, 1051-52, 1065-71, 1081-96, 1099A-1099G, 1099H-1099O, 1099P-1099T, 1606, 1610, 1653-54, 1902(e), 1902(f), 2201-02, 2701-39, 3061-62, 3089-90, of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM D. FORD,
DALE E. KILDEE,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 1503-04, 1511-23, 1532, 1534-35, 1537, 1902(e), 3101-03, 3261, and 5166 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1010-26, 1041-44, 1606, 2901-03, and 3086 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
HENRY A. WAXMAN,
CARDISS COLLINS,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Government Operations, for consideration of sections 1353-54, 1535, and 5150 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1075-76 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Provided, Mr. Spratt and Mr. Kyl are appointed in lieu of Mr. Waxman and Mr. Clinger solely for the consideration of sections 1535 and 5150 of the Senate amendment.

JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration of sections 713-15, 4601-08, 5105, and 5145 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

GARY E. STUDDS,

GEORGE HOCHBRUECKNER,
As additional conferees from the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of sections 3232-33, 4601-08, and 5145 of the Senate amendment and sections 1099U-1099Z of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

GEORGE MILLER,
BRUCE VENTO,
KAREN SHEPHERD,
DON YOUNG,

Provided, Ms. English of Arizona is appointed in lieu of Ms. Shepherd solely for the consideration of sections 4601-08 of the Senate amendment.

KAREN ENGLISH,
Provided, Mr. Hinchey is appointed in lieu of Ms. Shepherd solely for the consideration of sections 1099U-1099Z of the House amendment.

MAURICE HINCHEY,
As additional conferees from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, for consideration of sections 1352 and 3371 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM CLAY,
FRANK MCCLOSKEY,
ELEANOR H. NORTON,
CONSTANCE MORELLA,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of sections 1533, 1536, and 3231 of the Senate amendment, and section 1801 of the House amendment and modifications committed to conference:

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
NICK RAHALL,
BUD SHUSTER,
THOMAS E. PETRI,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Rules, for consideration of sections 1353-54 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BUTLER DERRICK,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 311(b), 1502, 1515-16, 1802, 4702(e)(1), 5102, and 5113 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM GIBBONS,
J.J. PICKLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
TED KENNEDY,
HOWARD METZELBAUM,
DENNIS DECONCINI,
PAT LEAHY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (H.R. 3355), to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

TITLE I—PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING

House sections 1401-02 recede to Senate sections 101-02 and that portion of section 103 dealing with "Cops on the Beat" with the following modifications: the minimum amount for each qualified State is 0.5 percent; all applications will be direct to the Attorney General with special provisions for expedited submission and approval of applications from America's small jurisdictions as well as for small grants for non-police hiring; cost per police officer shall be limited to \$75,000 which may be expended for periods up to five years; hiring funds may also be used to train new career law enforcement officers for community policing; 50 percent of the monies must be granted to jurisdictions with populations over 150,000, the remaining 50 percent must be allocated to jurisdictions with populations of 150,000 or less; the addition of the House provision regarding coordination of other Federal programs; a revised minority recruitment section; the addition of Indian tribal governments; and other modifications.

The Conferees are particularly concerned about those areas where members of racial and ethnic minority groups and women are highly under-represented in the law enforcement agency's sworn positions. The Conferees encourage the Attorney General to review this matter carefully in the applications from such areas.

One of the modifications permits additional flexibility in the use of grant funds. The Conferees were informed that, in some police departments, payment of overtime or purchase of computers or other technology or the employment of support personnel will enable officers to be deployed, or redeployed from non-patrol assignments, to community-oriented policing assignments. The additional flexibility is intended to achieve that goal.

Thus, in addition to the use of grant funds pursuant to 1701(b) to hire or rehire police officers, a limited amount of such funds can be used for the payment of overtime or procurement of equipment, technology or support systems or support personnel, provided that

expenditures for such purposes enable additional officers to be deployed to community-oriented policing assignments. The Conferees also note that, in appropriate circumstances, the permissible uses of the funding pursuant to section 1701(d) could also include payment for overtime.

The Conferees intend that the Attorney General, in awarding grants that will be used for redeployment purposes, take into consideration the extent to which police departments are committed to consultation about such redeployment with representatives of local labor organizations that represent police officers.

The Conferees also note Congress has found with regard to this title that: (1) according to data compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in 1961, there was approximately 1 reported violent crime per city police officer; but, while from 1961-1991 there was no substantial increase in United States cities' police employment rate, during the same period the number of reported violent crimes per city police officer rose to approximately 4.6 per officer; (2) National Crime Survey figures indicate that nearly 5,000,000 households in the United States had at least 1 member who had been a victim of violent crime during 1991; (3) these victims of violence experienced more than 6,400,000 crimes of which about one-half were reported to law enforcement authorities; (4) community-oriented policing ("cops on the beat") enhances communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community; (5) such communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community significantly assists in preventing and controlling crime and violence, thus enhancing public safety; and (6) while increasing and maintaining police resources and presence in the community are the long-term responsibility of State and local governments, State and local law enforcement agencies are in need of immediate assistance to begin the process of rehiring officers who have been laid off for budgetary reasons and hiring new, additional officers to assist in the implementation of community-oriented policing.

TITLE II—PRISONS

SUBTITLE A—VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH IN SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANTS

Senate sections 1321 and 1341 recede to House sections 601-05 and 801-04 with modifications.

SUBTITLE B—PUNISHMENT FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

Senate section 1203, Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders, recedes to House sections 2101-03 with modifications.

SUBTITLE C—ALIEN INCARCERATION

Senate section 5136, reimbursement for the costs of incarcerating criminal illegal aliens, recedes to House section 2403 with modifications to change the compensation criteria and funding provision.

SUBTITLE D—MISCELLANEOUS

Section 20401—House recedes to Senate section 1301, offender's place of imprisonment.

Section 20402—House recedes to Senate section 1302, prison impact statements, with modification.

Section 20403—House recedes to Senate section 1305, criminal fines to account for the cost of imprisonment.

Section 20404—House recedes to Senate section 1325, supervised release pertaining to probation or parole.

Section 20405—House recedes to Senate section 5101, "good time credits," with modification.

Sections 20406-07—House section 3046 recedes to Senate section 5107, task force on prison design and construction and section 5112, encouraging and assessing low-cost construction components, with modifications. The Conferees note the sense of Congress that, in providing assistance to State and local governments, the Attorney General should emphasize the provision to technical assistance in implementing methods to promote cost efficiency and realization of savings.

Section 20408—House recedes to Senate section 5120, panel of correctional educational experts, with modification.

Section 20409—House section 3080, prison overcrowding, recedes to Senate section 5139. The Conferees note that this section has no effect on the certification or success of class action lawsuits.

Section 20410—House recedes to Senate section 5149, Sense of Senate regarding prison facilities in Lorton, with technical modifications.

Section 20411—Senate section 5135, Pell grants, recedes to House section 3089.

Section 20412—Senate recedes to House section 3095, requiring prisoners to earn a high school diploma or G.E.D., with modifications.

Section 20413—Senate recedes to House section 3021 with modifications to delete subsection (c), remove limit on facilities suitable for conversion, and conforming modifications.

Section 20414—House recedes to Senate section 1303 with modification.

Section 20415—House recedes to Senate section 1801-02, Bail Posting Reporting, with modifications to the reporting requirements regarding the Internal Revenue Service.

Section 20416—House sections 3070-74, Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons, recede to Senate section 5103 with modification to change subsection (b) to conform with current law.

Section 20417—House recedes to Senate section 1324, notification of release of prisoners, with modification to lodge responsibility in the appropriate Federal entity.

Section 20418—House recedes to Senate sections 4701-02, Correctional Job Training and Placement, with technical modification. The Conferees note with respect to this provision Congress finds that job training and placement are important to, and make a significant contribution to, the readjustment to society of incarcerated persons and ex-offenders; and there is a growing need for immediate action by the Federal Government to assist State and local

job training programs, and job placement programs, that provide services to incarcerated persons or ex-offenders.

Senate section 1322, NIJ study of inmate transfers, recedes to House.

Senate section 1323, NIJ study of recidivism rates, recedes to House.

Senate section 5125, use of anti-loitering laws, recedes to House.

Senate section 5113 recedes to House.

Senate section 5138, improvement of Federal and State fingerprinting systems, recedes to House.

Senate section 5153, Sense of Senate regarding Federal Prison Industries, recedes to House.

Senate section 5165, reviewing capacity of Federal prisons to accommodate State prisoners, recedes to House.

House section 3066, strength training in prisons, recedes to Senate.

It is the intent of the Conferees that, with the exception of Subtitle B of Title II (which provides for correctional programming for offenders up to the age of 22), all programs and activities for juvenile offenders funded under this legislation shall be carried out in a manner consistent with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. § 5600 et seq.).

TITLE III—CRIME PREVENTION

SUBTITLE A—OUNCE OF PREVENTION COUNCIL

Section 30101—House section 1010 recedes to Senate section 103, Ounce of Prevention, with modifications including to: (1) give President the authority to designate chair, (2) give authority to the Council to coordinate any program under the bill, but only at the request of the Council member with jurisdiction over the program; (3) revise Council's administrative responsibilities or powers; (4) revise evaluation component.

The Conferees note the work of the National Crime Prevention Council, which serves as a resource center for the prevention of crime, violence, and substance abuse. Such work is reflected in the design of a variety of programs in this bill.

Section 30102-04—Senate recedes to House section 1011 with modifications.

SUBTITLE B—LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Section 30201-03—Conferees consolidate various House and Senate crime prevention programs in a Local Crime Prevention Block Grant Program. The Attorney General is to allocate funds directly to units of local government based on the number of violent crimes and at-risk children. Funds are permitted to be used to carry out one or more of the purposes of the following House and Senate provisions: Senate section 633, Youth Development Centers; Senate section 5143, Olympic Youth Development Centers; Senate section 631, Juvenile Drug and Gang Prevention Grants; Senate sections 4001-09, Child Safety; House sections 1065-71, National Triad Program; House sections 1099I-990, Gang Prevention Serv-

ices for Boys and Girls; House sections 1081-96, Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention; House section 1038, Midnight Sports; House sections 1099P-99T, Anti-Crime Youth Councils; House sections 1099A-99C, Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing; House sections 1099B-99G, Hope in Youth; House proposal regarding Safe Senior Corridors; and House sections 1030-34, Police Partnerships and Safe Low Income Housing.

CHILD SAFETY

The Conferees note that the problem of family violence does not necessarily cease when the victimized family is legally separated, divorced, or otherwise not sharing a household. During separation and divorce, family violence often escalates, and child custody and visitation become the new forum for the continuation of abuse. Some perpetrators use the children as pawns to control the abused party after the couple is separated. Every year an estimated 1,000 to 5,000 children are killed by their parents in the United States. In 1988, the Department of Justice reported that 354,100 children were abducted by family members who violated custody agreements or decrees (most victims were children from ages 2 to 11 years). Approximately 160,000 children are seriously injured or impaired by abuse or neglect each year. Studies by the American Humane Association indicate that reports of child abuse and neglect have increased by over 200 percent from 1976 to 1986; approximately 90 percent of children in homes in which their mothers are abused witness the abuse. Data indicates that women and children are at elevated risk for violence during the process of and after separation; and 50 to 70 percent of men who abuse their spouses or partners also abuse their children. Up to 75 percent of all domestic assaults reported to law enforcement agencies were inflicted after the separation of the couples; in one study of spousal homicide, over half of the male defendants were separated from their victims, seventy-three percent of battered women seeking emergency medical services do so after separation.

THE TRIAD MODEL

The Conferees note that Triad cooperative models are sponsored by the National Sheriff's Association (NSA), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).

The Conferees also note that older Americans are among the most rapidly growing segments of our society; currently, older Americans comprise 15 percent of our society, and predictions are that by the turn of the century they will constitute 18 percent of the nation's population; older Americans find themselves uniquely situated in the society, environmentally and physically; many older Americans are experiencing increased social isolation due to fragmented and distant familial relations, scattered associations, limited access to transportation, and other insulating factors; physical conditions such as hearing loss, poor eyesight, lessened agility, and chronic and debilitating illnesses often contribute to a senior citizen's susceptibility to criminal victimization; older Americans are too frequently the victims of abuse and neglect, violent crime, property crime, consumer fraud, medical quackery, and confidence

games; studies have found that older Americans who are victims of violent crime are more likely to be injured and require medical attention than are younger victims; victimization data on crimes against older Americans are incomplete and out of date, and data sources are partial, scattered, and not easily obtained; although a few studies have attempted to define and estimate the extent of abuse and neglect of older Americans, both in their homes and in institutional settings, many experts believe that abuse and neglect crimes are substantially underreported and undetected; similarly, while some evidence suggests that older Americans may be targeted in a range of fraudulent schemes, neither the Uniform Crime Report nor the National Crime Survey collects data on individual- or household-level fraud; many law enforcement agencies do not have model practices for responding to the criminal abuse of older Americans; law enforcement officers and social service providers come from different disciplines and frequently bring different perspectives to the problem of crimes against older Americans; the differences in approaches can inhibit a genuinely effective response; there are a few efforts currently under way that seek to forge partnerships to coordinate criminal justice and social service approaches to victimization of older Americans; the Triad program, sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), is one such effort; the Assistant Secretary for Aging, as the senior executive branch officer formulating older Americans policy is an appropriate leader in efforts to reduce violent crime against older Americans; and recognizing that older Americans have the same fundamental desire as other members of our society to live freely without fear or restriction due to the criminal element, the Federal government should seek to expand efforts to reduce crime against this growing and uniquely vulnerable segment of our population.

GANG PREVENTION SERVICES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Conferees note that services provided through existing federally supported gang prevention programs do not adequately address the needs of boys and girls in communities with high levels of gang activity and other barriers to service (such as large concentrations of minority populations who have limited English speaking proficiency, geographically isolated populations, and communities in which social service providers are limited or nonexistent); children who are exposed to gang activity at an early age are more likely to become gang-involved than children who are exposed to such activity later in life, or children who are never exposed to such activity; gangs are increasingly targeting younger children for recruitment, especially children at middle schools and elementary schools; Federal studies indicate that violent crime has increased more significantly in the gang population compared to the adult population; and small community-based service agencies with strong ties to the educational and law enforcement systems offer the best chance to prevent young children from becoming involved in gangs.

HOPE IN YOUTH

The Conferees note that larger cities around the country, particularly those involved in empowerment zones, are attempting to empower low-income and ethnic minority communities; programs that involve local government and local community leaders and that include significant participation by service providers, service participants, and service funders, as equal partners in the design and direction of a myriad of social service support programs have been among the most effective demonstration models; programs that attempt to link disenfranchised and disconnected citizens through an umbrella organization that provides guidance to public and private service providers have proven to be an effective strategy for empowering local low-income communities; families in low-income communities have not attained their full potential as productive citizens, and Federal efforts thus far have been insufficient to assist them in fully realizing that potential.

POLICE PARTNERSHIPS

The Conferees note that homicide is the second leading cause of juvenile injury deaths for all youth 15 to 24 years of age. Homicide rates for children and youth have more than doubled since 1950. Teenagers are more than twice as likely as adults to be victims of violent crime, such as rape, robbery or assault. Physical fighting severe enough to require medical treatment for at least one participant occurs among high school students in patterns similar to those of homicide. The incidence rates of such physical fighting are higher for males than females, higher for minorities than for nonminorities, and more frequent between acquaintances than among strangers. Children increasingly live amidst chronic community violence and experience trauma as a result of such violence. One survey of inner-city children 6 to 10 years of age found that over 90 percent had witnessed some type of violence. A Chicago housing project survey found that virtually all children in such survey had firsthand experiences with shootings by the age of 5. Children who have been the victims of, or who have witnessed violence, are at risk of becoming involved in further violence if the trauma such children have experienced is not addressed. Police frequently encounter children who have been the victims of violence or who have witnessed violence in the course of the police work, but the police often lack the resource necessary to adequately respond to such children's needs. Child and family service agencies have expertise in child development and family issues that could support police efforts. Community-based police, by their visibility at the neighborhood level and their engagement in benign activities, can provide role models and resources to promote the well-being of children and families, as well as to identify and refer those at risk for behavioral problems.

SUBTITLE C—MODEL INTENSIVE GRANT PROGRAMS

Senate recedes to House sections 1001-07, Model Intensive Grants, with modifications to add a provision ensuring equitable distribution of grants; to include a definition of the term "State"; and to permit consultation with the Ounce of Prevention Council.

SUBTITLE D—FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENDEAVOR SCHOOLS GRANT PROGRAM

House sections 1015–24, Community Schools, recede to Senate section 5142 with modifications which include dividing the program into two separate programs: (1) Community Schools, with responsibility lodged in the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation and coordination with the Attorney General, and (2) Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES), with responsibility lodged in the Secretary of Education.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The Conferees note the sense of the Congress with regard to Community School that public-private partnerships between government and community-based organizations offer an opportunity to empower distressed and disconnected communities to develop their resources and abilities in order to meet the needs of children, forge innovative solutions to the challenges confronting the development of the children in such communities, and create environments where children grow up learning a healthy respect for themselves, for neighbors, and for their communities; increased resources should be invested in public-private partnerships; and community-based organizations, acting through such public-private partnerships should provide year-round supervised sports programs, and extracurricular and academic programs, for children in the communities, and in providing such extracurricular and academic programs, should promote the positive character development of such children through programs such as curriculum-based supervised educational, work force preparation, entrepreneurship, cultural, and health programs, social activities, arts and crafts programs, dance programs, tutorial and mentoring programs, and other related activities.

The Conferees also note that Congress has found with regard to this program the following: parents are devoting less time than in previous generations to the supervision, education, and nurturing of their children; the lack of supervision and meaningful activity after school contributes to the spread of violent juvenile delinquency in the form of youth and gang violence, drug trafficking, dangerous and self-destructive behavior, and lack of hope among children in our Nation; every child has the capacity to be productive and law abiding and deserves to grow in a safe and protected environment; communities have a responsibility to develop the children of our Nation into productive adults; because of their centrality, public schools are among the best facilities that communities can use to provide needed space and support services for programs for children; schools are most effective at serving a community when the people of the community are involved in activities designed to fulfill the needs of children in the community; and activities provided in community centers, recreational facilities, and other places where children gather, have a significant impact and influence on the behavior and attitudes of children.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENDEAVORS SCHOOLS

The Conferees note that Congress has found with regard to this program that: (1) children in areas with a high incidence of poverty are more likely to be exposed to problems created by economic deprivation, poor housing, overwhelming family responsibilities, inadequate parental educational background or parental substance abuse and are at risk of failure; (2) students from poor families are 3 times more likely to drop out of school than students from more advantaged homes; (3) without social intervention, at-risk children are often unable to improve academic performance; (4) schools are accessible, central resources in every community where social and education services can be coordinated and disseminated to at-risk children and their families; (5) schools are most effective at serving a community when the people of the community are involved in school management and help design activities to fulfill the needs of children in the community; and (6) many schools have successfully improved the academic performance and social development of at-risk children by instituting an organizational and management plan that incorporates parental involvement in school management and incorporates mental health and social intervention services in the daily academic curriculum.

SUBTITLE G—ASSISTANCE FOR DELINQUENT AND AT-RISK YOUTH

Senate recedes to House sections 1051–52, Assistance for Delinquent and At-Risk Youth, with technical modification.

SUBTITLE H—POLICE RECRUITMENT

Senate recedes to House sections 1061–62, Police Recruitment, with technical modification. The term 'non-profits' includes, but is not limited to, public institutions of higher education that so qualify under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

SUBTITLE J—LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT

Senate recedes to House section 1075–76, Local Partnership Act, with various modifications including the clarification of the purposes for which funds under this program can be used. The Local Partnership Act ("LPA") is authorized for fiscal years 1995 through 2000 rather than for fiscal years 1995 and 1996. At the request of the Administration, the LPA will be administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") rather than the Secretary of Treasury, and HUD may delegate some or all of its administrative responsibilities to other Executive branch departments and agencies. Two and one-half percent of the total funds authorized for the LPA are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1995 through 2000 for administrative costs of HUD in administering the LPA. Checks will be sent to local governments by HUD within 90 days of the actual appropriation of funds rather than 60 days. Technical changes are made in the LPA's allocation formula so that HUD will be able to replicate for fiscal year 1995 the dollar allocations to 39,000 local governments produced by the General Accounting Office ("GAO") on April 25, 1994; for later

years HUD is free to use more reliable data—if available—than the data used by GAO.

The Conferees note that, in some areas of the country, public functions such as transportation, education, and hospitals are supported by property or sales taxes collected by separate taxing jurisdictions. The Conferees expect HUD, in consultation with the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, to report to the Committee on Government Operations on the operation of the Local Partnership Act in such areas and to include in its report any suggestions on changes to the statutory definition of the general tax effort factor.

The Conferees agreed to an amendment dealing with payments of less than \$5,000 to Indian tribes and Alaskan native villages.

The Conferees also agreed to an amendment providing that GAO will report to Congress on a comparison of waste and efficiency under the LPA compared to other comparable Federal programs.

The Local Partnership Act contains a one percent set-aside for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. The allocation formula for local governments within the 50 States does not apply to these four jurisdictions. The Conferees expect, however, that objective criteria, such as population and/or per capita income, will be used to ensure an equitable distribution of these funds regrading the local governments within these four jurisdictions.

SUBTITLE K—NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

House recedes to Senate sections 4901–33, Community Economic Partnership Act.

SUBTITLE O—URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH

Senate recedes to House sections 1099U–99Z, Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth, with modifications.

SUBTITLE Q—COMMUNITY BASED GRANTS FOR PROSECUTORS

Senate recedes to House sections 1099DD–99KK, Community Based Justice Grants for Local Prosecutors, with modifications.

SUBTITLE S—FAMILY UNITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

House recedes to Senate sections 4101–22, Family Unity Demonstration Project, with the following modifications: a child is defined as less than seven years of age; the definition of eligible offender as well as the definition of a State are clarified; the Attorney General is designated as the responsible official; and technical modification.

The Conferees note that Congress finds with regard to this program an increasing number of children are becoming separated from their primary caretaker parents due to the incarceration of the parents in prisons and jails; such separation of children from their primary caretaker parents can cause harm to children's psychological well-being and hinder their growth and development; a significant number of children are born shortly before or during the

incarceration of their mothers and are then quickly separated from their mothers, preventing the parent-child bonding that is crucial to developing in children a sense of security and trust; maintaining close relationships with their children provides a powerful incentive for prisoners to participate in and successfully benefit from rehabilitative programs; and maintaining strong family ties during imprisonment has been shown to decrease recidivism, thereby reducing prison costs.

SUBTITLE T—SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT IN FEDERAL PRISONS

Senate section 1304, Drug Treatment in Federal Prisons, recedes to House section 2001 with modifications to subject the program to the availability of appropriations, to require the Bureau of Prisons to provide residential treatment, and to limit the early release incentive for successful program completion to non-violent offenders.

The authority provided to the Bureau of Prisons under this section is not to be construed as limiting any authority already possessed by the Bureau of Prisons with respect to the release of inmates.

SUBTITLE U—RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS

Senate section 1204 recedes to House sections 2301-02, Substance Abuse Treatment in State Prisons, with modifications to clarify that certain local detention facilities are eligible; extend the time for approval of an application to not later than 90 days; change the time period for residential substance abuse treatment programs to those lasting between 6 and 12 months; and designate the Attorney General as the responsible official.

SUBTITLE V—PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

House recedes to Senate section 5121, tuberculosis prevention, with modification to include National Institute of Corrections rather than National Institute of Justice.

SUBTITLE X—GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

House recedes to Senate section 5163, Gang Resistance Education and Training Projects, with modifications. The Conferees intend that the Secretary of the Treasury will consult with the Director of the BATF regarding the selection of communities for participation in this program.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

SUBTITLE A—SAFE STREETS FOR WOMEN

CHAPTER 1—FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR SEX CRIMES

Section 40111—House recedes to Senate section 3211, increasing penalties for repeat offenders, with modifications regarding foreign country convictions.

Section 40112—House recedes to Senate section 3212, Federal penalties.

Section 40113—House section 1609 recedes to Senate sections 3213 and the restitution provisions of 3321 and 3704-05, with modifications including: if a court finds a defendant is unable to pay any amount of restitution under any reasonable schedule of payments, the court must enter an order providing for a nominal restitution award; victims are permitted to enforce restitution awards; victims can recover costs in obtaining civil protection orders; the provision on compensation to third party payers is eliminated; privacy of records is expanded; compliance with a restitution order is made a condition of probation or supervised release; petition to modify order is added; court authority to refer, subject to de novo review, a matter to a magistrate or special master is added.

Section 40114—House recedes to Senate section 3214, Federal victims' counselors.

CHAPTER 2—LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION GRANTS TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

House recedes to Senate section 3221, grants to combat violent crimes against women, with the following modifications: the merger of three grant programs in Senate bill: grants for high intensity crime areas, general grants to States, and Domestic Violence and Family Support Grants (§3341); the addition of purposes to strengthen victim services programs in diverse populations, and programs addressing the needs of Indian tribes; the addition of a matching fund requirement (which tribal governments may satisfy with Federal funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs); and the designation of the Attorney General as the responsible official. With regard to the matching fund requirement, the Conferees intend that in disbursing grants for nongovernmental victim services, States shall not pass through to the subgrantees the amount of any required State match. With regard to this program, the Conferees acknowledge the critical role probation agencies play in monitoring and controlling the perpetrators of family violence; the Conferees intend that probation agencies receive appropriate consideration under this program.

Senate section 3262 recedes to House sections 1603-04, rape exam payments and filing costs, with modifications to extend the requirements to units of local government and Indian tribal governments except (in the case of rape exams) where another governmental entity incurs the costs of the exams; and to give States a period for bringing laws, policies, and practices into compliance with filing cost requirements.

CHAPTER 3—SAFETY FOR WOMEN IN PUBLIC TRANSIT AND PUBLIC PARKS

Section 40131—House recedes to Senate section 3231, grants for capital improvements to prevent crime in public transportation, with modification to clarify that Trust Fund money is not available for this program, and other modifications.

Section 40132—House recedes to Senate section 3232, National Park System Crime Prevention Assistance, with modification to clarify that Trust Fund money is not available for this program.

Section 40133—House recedes to Senate section 3233, Grants for Capital Improvements to Prevent Crime in Public Parks, with modification to clarify that Trust Fund money is not available for this program.

CHAPTER 4—NEW EVIDENTIARY RULES

Section 40141—House recedes to Senate sections 3251–3254 and 3706 with a modification to substitute the revisions of Federal Rule of Evidence 412 as transmitted to Congress by the Supreme Court on April 29, 1994 with an additional modification to extend evidentiary protection to civil cases (as proposed by the Judicial Conference of the United States to the Supreme Court on October 25, 1993). The Conferees intend that the Advisory Committee Note on Rule 412, as transmitted by the Judicial Conference of the United States to the Supreme Court on October 25, 1993, applies to Rule 412 as enacted by this section. This section, which modifies Rule 412 of the Federal Rules of Evidence as transmitted to the Congress by the United States Supreme Court, is enacted pursuant to the Rules Enabling Act.

CHAPTER 5—ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Section 40151—House recedes to Senate section 3261, Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Assaults Against Women, with modification to allocate funds to States on the basis of population.

Section 40152—House recedes to Senate section 1607, National Institute of Justice Training Program, to assist court personnel in treating sex offenders.

Section 40153—House recedes to Senate proposal regarding confidentiality of communications between sexual assault or domestic violence victims and their counselors, with modifications.

Section 40154—House recedes to Senate section 1608 with regard to information about sex offender treatment programs.

Section 40155—House recedes to Senate section 3263 with modification to make runaway youth education and prevention grants gender-neutral and to cover juveniles.

Section 40156—House recedes to Senate section 5126, Victims of Child Abuse Act, with modifications.

SUBTITLE B—SAFE HOMES FOR WOMEN

CHAPTER 1—NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Section 40211—House section 1653 recedes to Senate section 3311, grant for a national domestic violence hotline, with modifications as follows: (1) a grant may extend for 5 years, subject to annual approval; (2) applicants must include a plan for assisting non-English speaking callers and the hearing-impaired; and (3) applicants must demonstrate support from advocacy groups, such as State coalitions and recognized national domestic violence groups. The Conferees note Congress has found with regard to this program that (1) 4,000,000 women are battered by their partners each

year, of which 4,000 die as a result of such abuse; (2) victims of domestic violence need access to resources which will refer such victims and their children to safe homes and shelters; and (3) there is a need for a national domestic violence hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence because a privately funded national domestic violence hotline which previously handled more than 65,000 crisis calls annually no longer exists.

CHAPTER 2—INTERSTATE ENFORCEMENT

Section 40221—Senate section 3321, Interstate Enforcement, recedes to House section 1622 with modifications including: the addition of penalties for causing the crossing of State lines to commit a crime of violence; the revision of the new Federal crime for crossing a State line; the addition of a penalty where the crime results in disfigurement or life-threatening bodily injury; the modification of the mandatory restitution provisions to comport with the mandatory restitution provisions for sex crimes and crimes involving the sexual exploitation and abuse of children; and the modification of the definition of "spouse or intimate partner."

CHAPTER 3—ARREST POLICIES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Section 40231—Senate section 3331 recedes to House section 1623, grants to encourage arrest policies, with modifications to include a two-year period for grantees to comply, and a modification to the definition of "domestic violence."

CHAPTER 4—SHELTER GRANTS

Section 40241—House recedes to Senate section 3341(j), authorizing money for battered women's shelters. (The remainder of Senate section 3341 was incorporated into Subtitle A, Chapter 2, of this title.)

CHAPTER 5—YOUTH EDUCATION

Section 40251—House recedes to Senate section 3361, youth education and domestic violence, with modification to permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to consult with the Secretary of Education to select, implement, and evaluate four model programs.

CHAPTER 6—COMMUNITY PROGRAMS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Section 40261—House section 1654 recedes to Senate section 5140, community programs on domestic violence, with modifications. Senate section 5122 is deleted as duplicative.

CHAPTER 7—FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT AMENDMENTS

Section 40271—House recedes to Senate section 3351, grantee reporting.

Section 40272—House recedes to Senate sections 3381-83, technical amendments.

CHAPTER 8—CONFIDENTIALITY FOR ABUSED PERSONS

Section 40281—House recedes to Senate section 3371, confidentiality for abused persons, with modification to give Postal Service additional regulatory guidance.

CHAPTER 9—DATA AND RESEARCH

Section 40291—House recedes to Senate section 3391, data and research agenda, with modification to include diversity considerations for panel and to require the issuance of a report no later than 12 months rather than 9 months after enactment.

Section 40292—House recedes to Senate section 3392, State data bases, with modification to place responsibility for the study and report with the appropriate Department of Justice entities.

Section 40293—House recedes to Senate section 3393, number and cost of injuries.

CHAPTER 10—RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE ENFORCEMENT

Section 40295—House section 2521 recedes to Senate section 1421, rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance.

SUBTITLE C—CIVIL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Sections 40301-03—House recedes to Senate sections 3401-03, Civil Rights. The Conferees note that the applicable standard of proof in a civil rights cause of action under this section is preponderance of the evidence. The Conferees also note that the Congress has found that crimes of violence motivated by gender constitute bias crimes in violation of the victim's right to be free from discrimination on the basis of gender; current law provides a civil rights remedy for gender crimes committed in the workplace, but not for crimes of violence motivated by gender committed on the street or in the home; State and Federal criminal laws do not adequately protect against the bias element of crimes of violence motivated by gender, which separates these crimes from acts of random violence, nor do these adequately provide victims of gender-motivated crimes the opportunity to vindicate their interests; existing bias and discrimination in the criminal justice system often deprives victims of crimes of violence motivated by gender of equal protection of the laws and the redress to which they are entitled; crimes of violence motivated by gender have a substantial adverse effect on interstate commerce, by deterring potential victims from traveling interstate, from engaging in employment in interstate business, and from transacting with business, and in places involved, in interstate commerce; crimes of violence motivated by gender have a substantial adverse effect on interstate commerce, by diminishing national productivity, increasing medical and other costs, and decreasing the supply of and the demand for interstate products; a Federal civil rights action as specified in this section is necessary to guarantee equal protection of the laws and to reduce the substantial adverse effects on interstate commerce caused by crimes of violence motivated by gender; and the victims of crimes of violence motivated by gender have a right to equal protection of

the laws, including a system of justice that is unaffected by bias or discrimination and that, at every relevant stage, treats such crimes as seriously as other violent crimes.

Section 40304—House recedes to Senate section 3404, Sense of the Senate concerning protection of privacy of rape victims, with technical modifications. The Conferees note that the Senate finds with regard to this provision that: (1) there is a need for a strong and clear Federal response to violence against women, particularly with respect to the crime of rape; (2) Rape is an abominable and repugnant crime, and one that is severely underreported to law enforcement authorities because of its stigmatizing nature; (3) The victims of rape are often further victimized by a criminal justice system that is insensitive to the trauma caused by the crime and are increasingly victimized by news media that are insensitive to the victim's emotional and psychological needs; (4) Rape victims' need for privacy should be respected; (5) Rape victims need to be encouraged to come forward and report the crime of rape without fear of being revictimized through involuntary public disclosure of their identities; (6) Rape victims need a reasonable expectation that their physical safety will be protected against retaliation or harassment by an assailant; (7) The news media should, in the exercise of their discretion, balance the public's interest in knowing facts reported by free news media against important privacy interests of a rape victim, and an absolutist view of the public interest leads to insensitivity to a victim's privacy interest; and (8) The public's interest in knowing the identity of a rape victim is small compared with the interests of maintaining the privacy of rape victims and encouraging rape victims to report and assist in the prosecution of the crime of rape.

Senate section 3501, safe campuses for women, is deleted because it has already been enacted.

SUBTITLE D—EQUAL JUSTICE FOR WOMEN IN THE COURTS ACT

CHAPTER 1—EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND COURT PERSONNEL IN STATE COURTS

Sections 40411-14—House sections 1661-64 recede to Senate sections 3601-14, Equal Justice for Women in the Courts Act, with modifications to include Indian tribal governments as grantees and to modify grant purposes.

CHAPTER 2—EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND COURT PERSONNEL IN FEDERAL COURTS

Sections 40421-22—House sections 1665-67 recede to Senate sections 3621-22 with modifications to designate the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as the clearinghouse for the dissemination of reports and to delete circuit court allocation limits.

SUBTITLE E—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT IMPROVEMENTS

Section 40501—House recedes to Senate section 3701, pre-trial detention in sex offense cases.

Section 40502—House recedes to Senate section 3702, increased penalties for sex offenses against victims below the age of 16. Senate section 801, sexual abuse amendments, is deleted as duplicative.

Section 40503—Senate sections 3703(a)–(b) recede to House section 1652, payment of cost of victim testing for sexually transmitted disease, with modification to ensure confidentiality and anonymity of the test, subject to waiver by the victim. House recedes to Senate sections 3703(c)–(g) with modification.

Section 40504—House recedes to Senate section 3704, extension and strengthening of restitution.

Section 40505—House recedes to Senate section 3705, with modifications.

Section 40506—House recedes to Senate section 3707, National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault, with technical modification.

Section 40507—Senate section 3708, Report on Battered Women's Syndrome, recedes to House section 121. Senate section 2964 is deleted as duplicative.

Section 40508—House recedes to Senate section 3709, Report on Confidentiality of Addresses for Victims of Domestic Violence.

Section 40509—House recedes to Senate section 3710, Report on Record Keeping Relating to Domestic Violence.

Senate section 3711, Report on Fair Treatment in Legal Proceedings, recedes to House.

Senate section 3712 recedes to House.

Senate section 3713 recedes to House.

SUBTITLE F—NATIONAL STALKER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REDUCTION

Senate recedes to House sections 2801–12, Stalking, with modifications.

SUBTITLE G—PROTECTIONS FOR BATTERED IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Senate recedes to House sections 1626–28, Battered Immigrant Women, with modifications.

TITLE V—DRUG COURTS

Senate sections 1201–02 recede to House sections 1041–44 with modifications to prohibit violent offenders from participating, to add a GAO study, and with technical and conforming changes.

The Conferees recognize that drug court programs may support costs of judges, magistrates, quasi-judicial personnel, probation officers, drug testing personnel, prosecutors, defense attorneys, other criminal justice participants, drug treatment personnel, persons involved in programmatic and after-care services, and other personnel necessary to implement drug court programs.

The Conferees note the diversity of court structures under which jurisdictions throughout the United States are organized and intend that the Attorney General, in implementing this program, issue regulations that are as flexible as possible in this regard.

TITLE VI—DEATH PENALTY

Procedures: The House recedes to the Senate with the following exceptions: (1) Senate recedes to the House regarding the fire-arm aggravator; (2) Senate recedes to the House to add the aggravator for sexual assault or child molestation; (3) the Conferees modified the provision regarding information presented at sentencing to reflect current law.

Offenses: The House recedes to the Senate death penalties, including terrorism death penalties, with the following modifications: (1) the deletion of Senate section 203(a)(8), attempted assassination of the President; (2) the deletion of the part of Senate section 202(a) which adds section 3591(b)(3) to title 18 regarding unintentional deaths due to overdose; (3) the addition of the Hyde amendment to section 203(a)(2), espionage; (4) Senate section 504 recedes to House section 708 regarding correctional officers; (5) Senate section 716, torture, recedes to House section 713 with modifications to delete already enacted provisions; (6) the addition of an intent standard for carjacking; (7) Senate recedes to the House intent standard; (8) Senate section 2406, to federalize all murders committed with guns, recedes to House; (9) Senate section 711, weapons of mass destruction, recedes to House section 710; and (10) the modification of Senate section 215, alien smuggling, to increase penalties. House recedes to Senate sections 501-03 and 505.

House sections 901-02, racially discriminatory capital sentencing, recede to Senate.

Senate section 1021, racial and ethnic bias study grants, recedes to House.

Section 60026—Senate recedes to House proposal regarding appointment of counsel.

TITLE VII—MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN FELONIES

Senate sections 2408 and 5111 recede to House sections 501-02 with modifications. The authority provided to the Bureau of Prisons under this section is not to be construed as limiting any authority already possessed by the Bureau of Prisons with respect to the release of inmates.

TITLE VIII—APPLICABILITY OF MANDATORY MINIMUM PENALTIES

Senate section 2404 recedes to House sections 201-03 with modifications.

TITLE IX—DRUG CONTROL

SUBTITLE A—ENHANCED PENALTIES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

In carrying out directions from the Congress, the U.S. Sentencing Commission shall assure reasonable consistency with other guidelines, avoid duplicative punishment for substantially the same offense, and take into account any mitigating circumstances which might justify exceptions. The Commission shall also carry out such

directions in light of the factors set forth in subsection 3535(a) of title 18, United States Code.

Section 90101—House recedes to Senate section 1501, drug trafficking in prisons.

Section 90102—House recedes to Senate section 1505, drug-dealing in drug free zones, with modifications.

Section 90103—House recedes to Senate section 1506, illegal drug use in prisons, with technical modification.

Section 90104—House recedes to Senate section 1531, clarification of narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

Section 90105—House recedes to Senate section 1532, conforming amendments to recidivist penalty provisions of the Controlled Substance Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act.

Section 90106—House recedes to Senate section 1534, Advertising, with modifications.

Section 90107—House recedes to Senate section 1538, Violent Crime and Drug Emergency Areas, with modifications.

SUBTITLE B—NATIONAL NARCOTICS LEADERSHIP ACT AMENDMENTS

Sections 90201-08—House recedes to Senate section 5150, which reauthorizes the Office of National Drug Control Policy through September 30, 1997, with modifications.

In addition to the Director's authority to recommend to Federal agencies appropriate drug budget levels by July 1 of each year as those agencies are first developing their budgets for the following fiscal year, authority is granted to ensure that the agencies' budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget are consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy.

The provision also provides authority to detail temporarily drug control personnel to other Departments or agencies to implement the National Drug Control Strategy. It further provides authority, except to the extent that the Director's authority is limited in an annual appropriations Act, to transfer up to 2% among National Drug Control Program accounts, upon advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of each House of Congress. It is the intent of the Conferees that such advance approval be obtained from each of the Appropriations Subcommittees with jurisdiction over accounts increased or decreased by such budget shifts.

Several additional goals are added to the National Drug Control Strategy, including the "consequences" of drug abuse (such as emergency room overdoses and drug-related crime), assessment of national drug treatment system, and other evaluations of the strategy. Drug treatment and prevention are added to the mission of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center. And, the provision prohibits the Director and other officials in the Office who are confirmed by the Senate from participating in Federal election campaigns.

Senate section 1504, anabolic steroids penalties, recedes to House as duplicative of stronger current law.

Senate section 1533, Program to provide public awareness of the provisions of Public Law 101-516, recedes to House.

Senate section 1537, Drug paraphernalia amendment, recedes to House.

Senate sections 1511-23, Precursor Chemicals Act, deleted because already enacted.

Senate section 1536 recedes to House.

Senate section 1535, national drug control strategy, recedes to House.

Senate section 1502 is deleted because already enacted.

Senate section 2407 recedes to House.

TITLE X—DRUNK DRIVING PROVISIONS

Section 100002—House recedes to Senate section 1602, applying State law in areas of Federal jurisdiction.

Section 100003—House sections 1801-02, Driving While Intoxicated Prosecution Program, recede to Senate section 5115.

TITLE XI—FIREARMS

SUBTITLE A—ASSAULT WEAPONS

House recedes to Senate sections 4501-10, with modifications.

The Conferees recognize that some workers will be adversely impacted by the enactment of this Subtitle. The Conferees note that the Department of Labor has made available, as of July 1, more than \$1.1 billion through Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act to assist dislocated workers. The types of assistance available to dislocated workers under that Act include retraining, job search assistance, job counseling, on-the-job training, and other services. The Conferees expect that any employees dislocated as a result of enactment of this Subtitle will be eligible to apply for such benefits in accordance with Department of Labor criteria.

SUBTITLE B—YOUTH HANDGUN SAFETY

Section 110201—House sections 1901-02 recede to Senate sections 661-62 with the deletion of Senate section 662(a) and technical modifications. Senate section 663 recedes to House.

The Conferees note Congress finds with regard to these sections that: Crime, particularly crime involving drugs and guns, is a pervasive, nationwide problem; problems with crime at the local level are exacerbated by the interstate movement of drugs, guns, and criminal gangs; firearms and ammunition, and handguns in particular, move easily in interstate commerce, as documented in numerous hearings in both the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Even before the sale of a handgun, its component parts, ammunition, and the raw materials from which they are made have considerably moved in interstate commerce. While criminals freely move from State to State, ordinary citizens may fear to travel to or through certain parts of the country due to the concern that violent crime is not under control, and people from other countries may decline to travel in the United States for the same reason. Just as hardened drug kingpins often begin their lives in the illicit drug culture by exposure to drugs at a young age, violent criminals often start their criminal careers on streets where the ready availability of guns to young people results in the acceptability of their random use. Violent crime and the use of illicit drugs go hand-in-hand, and

attempts to control one without controlling the other may be fruitless. Individual States and localities find it impossible to handle the problem by themselves; even States and localities that have made a strong effort to prevent, detect, and punish crime find their efforts unavailing due in part to the failure or inability of other States and localities to take strong measures. Inasmuch as illicit drug activity and related violent crime overflow State lines and national boundaries, the Congress has power, under the interstate commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution, to enact measures to combat these problems. The Congress finds that it is necessary and appropriate to assist the States in controlling crime by stopping the commerce in handguns with juveniles nationwide, and allowing the possession of handguns by juveniles only when handguns are possessed and used for legitimate purposes under appropriate conditions.

SUBTITLE C—LICENSURE

Sections 110301-07—House recedes to Senate sections 311-17, Firearms Licensure.

SUBTITLE D—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Section 110401—Senate sections 301, Persons Subject to Restraining Orders, and 4201-03, Prohibition Against Disposal of Firearms to, or Receipt of Firearms by, Persons Who Have Committed Domestic Violence, recede to House sections 1624-25, with modifications.

The Conferees intend that the term "child" be read with common sense and normal meaning, and to include a child over whom a person's parental rights have been terminated by a court order. The Conferees also note that Congress finds with respect to this provision that domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women in the United States between the ages of 15 and 44; firearms are used by the abuser in 7 percent of domestic violence incidents and produces an adverse effect on interstate commerce; and individuals with a history of domestic abuse should not have easy access to firearms.

SUBTITLE E—GUN CRIME PENALTIES

In carrying out directions from the Congress, the U.S. Sentencing Commission shall assure reasonable consistency with other guidelines, avoid duplicative punishment for substantially the same offense, and take into account any mitigating circumstances which might justify exceptions. The Commission shall also carry out such directions in light of the factors set forth in subsection 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code.

Section 110501—House recedes to Senate section 401, enhanced penalty for use of semiautomatic weapons during crime of violence or drug trafficking crime.

Section 110502—House section 3031 recedes to Senate section 402, second conviction for using or carrying explosives.

Section 110503—House recedes to Senate section 403, new offense for smuggling firearms.

Section 110504—House section 3032 recedes to Senate section 404, new offense for theft of guns and explosives moving in interstate commerce.

Section 110505—House recedes to Senate section 405, revocation of supervised release, with modifications. Senate section 2403, supervised release after imprisonment, recedes to House as incorporated in Senate section 405.

Section 110506—House recedes to Senate section 406, revocation of probation, with modifications.

Section 110507—House recedes to Senate section 407, knowingly making false material statement on a gun application.

Section 110508—House section 3033 recedes to Senate section 408, felon possessing explosives.

Section 110509—House recedes to Senate section 409, explosives destruction.

Section 110510—House recedes to Senate section 410, technical correction regarding parole.

Section 110511—House recedes to Senate section 411, prohibition against transactions involving stolen firearms or stolen guns.

Section 110512—House recedes to Senate section 412, using firearm in commission of forgery.

Section 110513—House recedes to Senate section 413, firearm possession by violent felons and serious drug offenders.

Section 110514—House recedes to Senate section 414, receipt of firearms by nonresident.

Section 110515—House section 3034 recedes to Senate section 417, stealing guns or explosives from a licensee.

Section 110516—House section 3035 recedes to Senate section 418, disposing of explosives to prohibited person.

Section 110517—House recedes to Senate section 420, interstate gun trafficking.

Section 110518—House recedes to Senate section 415, firearms conspiracy, with modification.

Section 110519—House recedes to Senate section 5168, Definition of Armor Piercing Ammunition, with modification.

Senate section 416, study of incendiary ammunition, recedes to House.

Senate section 419 recedes to House.

TITLE XII—TERRORISM

In carrying out directions from the Congress, the United States Sentencing Commission shall assure reasonable consistency with other guidelines, avoid duplicative punishment for substantially the same offense, and take into account any mitigating circumstances which might justify exceptions. The Commission shall also carry out such directions in light of the factors set forth in subsection 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code.

Section 120001—House recedes to Senate section 717, extension of statute of limitations, with modifications.

Section 120002—House recedes to Senate section 715, jurisdiction over crimes against U.S. nationals.

Section 120003—House recedes to Senate section 721, counterfeiting currency abroad, with modification to increase penalty.

Section 120004—House recedes to Senate section 724, Terrorist Felonies.

Section 120005—House recedes to Senate section 726, material support to terrorists, with modification.

Senate section 718, FBI access to telephone subscriber information, is deleted because already enacted.

Senate section 720, preventing acts of terrorism, recedes to House.

Senate section 722, economic terrorism task force, recedes to House.

Senate section 713, extension of territorial sea, recedes to House.

Senate section 714, assimilated crimes in extended territorial sea, recedes to House.

TITLE XIII—CRIMINAL ALIENS AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

Section 130001—House recedes to Senate section 5005, enhancing penalties for failure to depart, with modification to delete subsection (c) regarding collateral review.

Section 130002—House recedes to Senate section 5007, criminal alien tracking center, with modification to conform to current law.

Section 130003—House recedes to Senate section 725, Protection of Recipients in Counter-Terrorism Rewards Program, with modifications to incorporate this section into Senate section 5117, and other modifications.

Section 130004—House recedes to Senate section 5002, deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens, with modifications.

Section 130005—Senate section 5158, expedited deportation for asylum applicants, recedes to House section 2411 with modification to clarify that asylum applicants have no right to work in the United States.

Section 130006—Senate section 5159, improving border controls, recedes to House section 2412 with modifications regarding report requirement and to incorporate House section 2421.

Section 130007—House section 2413, special deportation proceedings, recedes to Senate section 5160 with modifications. Senate section 5161, construction of INS processing centers, recedes to House section 2414, which is incorporated into Senate section 5160, with modifications. The Conferees intend that the Attorney General should consider the availability of legal assistance in an area in determining where to locate the facilities.

Section 130008—Senate recedes to House section 2402, authority of the Attorney General to accept assistance in deporting criminal aliens, with modifications.

The Conferees note that many States and localities are burdened with the financial costs of housing and processing deportable aliens who are unlawfully within the United States and who are arrested for violating criminal statutes. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is not permitted under current law to accept State and local assistance in carrying out its deportation responsibilities. This section is intended to aid communities with criminal alien populations to expedite the removal of deportable aliens who

are arrested for the violation of criminal statutes by providing transportation-related services or property to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Section 130009—Senate section 712 recedes to House section 2431 with modification increasing the penalty for employment document fraud to five years. Senate section 5124 is deleted as duplicative.

This section is intended to target persons who commit document fraud for the purpose of commercial advantage, or to facilitate drug trafficking or international terrorism. The Conferees intend that the Attorney General implement these provisions so as not to prosecute bona fide applicants for asylum.

Section 130010—House recedes to Senate section 5131, asylum, which is modified to a Sense of the Senate, with other modifications.

Senate section 5006, miscellaneous and technical changes regarding alien deportation, recedes to House.

Senate section 5102, prohibition on payment of Federal benefits to illegal aliens, recedes to House.

Senate section 5119, State and local cooperation with INS, recedes to House.

Senate section 5110, removal of alien terrorists, recedes to House.

House section 2401, Congressional findings regarding criminal aliens, recedes to Senate.

Senate section 5144, authority to release confidential information regarding aliens, recedes to House.

Senate section 5001, aggravated felony, recedes to House.

Senate section 5003, judicial deportation, recedes to House.

Senate section 5004 recedes to House.

Senate section 5157, Extradition, recedes to House.

TITLE XIV—YOUTH VIOLENCE

Sections 140001-03—Senate section 651 recedes to House section 1101 regarding adult prosecution of juveniles with modification to delete section 1101(b).

Section 140004—House recedes to Senate section 641 with modification to correct typographical error regarding the age for the bindover of juveniles.

Section 140005—House recedes to Senate section 618 with modifications.

Section 140006—House recedes to Senate section 615, increased penalties for employing children to distribute drugs near schools and playgrounds, with modification.

Section 140007—House recedes to Senate section 2906, increased penalties for travel act violations. Senate section 617 deleted as duplicative.

Section 140008—House recedes to Senate section 5130, solicitation of minor to commit crime.

TITLE XV—CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

Section 150001—House recedes to Senate section 611 with an amendment to provide increased penalties for Federal gang crimes.

Section 150002—House recedes to Senate section 614 with modification to delete simple drug possession as basis of adult prosecution of juveniles.

Section 150003—House recedes to Senate section 619 to authorize use of Byrne funds for programs relating to gangs.

Section 150006—House recedes to Senate proposal regarding mentoring program guidelines.

Section 150007—House recedes to Senate section 5167.

Section 150008—House recedes to Senate section 622, Gang Investigation Coordination and Information Collection.

Section 150009—Senate section 624 recedes to House section 1098, Multijurisdictional Gang Task Forces.

Senate section 612 recedes to House regarding use of minors as RICO predicate.

Senate section 613 recedes to House.

Senate section 623 is deleted because already enacted.

TITLE XVI—CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Sections 160001-02—House sections 1201-02 recede to Senate sections 824-25, child pornography.

Section 160003—House section 3083 recedes to Senate section 2410, Confirmation of intent of Congress in enacting sections 2252 and 2256 of title 18, United States Code.

TITLE XVII—CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

SUBTITLE A—JACOB WETTERLING CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDER REGISTRATION ACT

Section 170101—Senate sections 821-23, Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children Registration Act, recede to House section 1301 with modification to include the program contained in Senate sections 841-44 and other modifications.

SUBTITLE B—ASSAULTS AGAINST CHILDREN

Section 170201—Senate recedes to House section 301, assaults against children, with technical and conforming modifications.

SUBTITLE C—MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

Sections 170301-03—House recedes to Senate sections 4301-04, Missing and Exploited Children, with modifications. The Conferees note Congress finds with regard to this program that the victimization of children in our nation has reached epidemic proportions; recent Department of Justice figures show that 4,600 children were abducted by non-family members; two-thirds of the abductions of children by non-family members involve sexual assault; more than 354,000 children were abducted by family members; and 451,000 children ran away; while some local law enforcement officials have been successful in the investigation and resolution of such crimes, most local agencies lack the personnel and resources necessary to give this problem the full attention it requires; a majority of the nation's 17,000 police departments have 10 or fewer officers; and locating missing children requires a coordinated law enforcement effort; supplementing local law enforcement agencies

with a team of assigned active Federal agents will allow Federal agents to pool their resources and expertise in order to assist local agents in the investigation of the nation's most difficult cases involving missing children.

Senate section 5129, Parent Locator Service, recedes to House.

Senate section 2701, International Parental Kidnapping, is deleted because already enacted.

TITLE XVIII—RURAL CRIME

Sections 180101-201—House sections 2501-21 recede to Senate sections 1401-21 with modification regarding the structure of rural drug task forces, the placement of section 1421 in the Violence Against Women title, and other modifications.

Section 180301—Senate recedes to House section 2531, Sense of Congress Regarding Funding for Rural Areas.

TITLE XIX—FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Section 190001—House section 3016 recedes to Senate section 5132, Federal judiciary, with modifications to incorporate section 621, additional Federal prosecutors for the prosecution of violent youth gangs, and other modifications.

TITLE XX—POLICE CORPS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION

House sections 2701-39 recede to Senate sections 1121-50 with modification to delete Senate sections 1124 (b) and (c) with regard to the appointment of a Director.

TITLE XXI—STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUBTITLE A—BYRNE PROGRAM

Section 210101—Senate recedes to House section 1098A, extension of Byrne grant funding, with modification to authorize specified funds.

SUBTITLE B—LAW ENFORCEMENT FAMILY SUPPORT

Section 210201—House recedes to Senate section 1101, Law Enforcement Family Support, with modification to designate the Attorney General as the responsible official, and other minor modifications.

SUBTITLE C—DNA IDENTIFICATION

Sections 210301-06—House sections 1501-06 recede to Senate sections 1001-6, DNA Identification, with modification to ensure the establishment of a blind proficiency testing program for DNA analysis.

DNA Advisory Board

The Act requires the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to appoint an advisory board on DNA quality assurance methods. The Conferees intend that, in making appointments to the advisory board, the Director of the FBI shall adhere strictly to

all applicable conflict of interest and ethics laws. In particular, the FBI Director will ensure that no member of the board will have a commercial or proprietary interest in matters addressed by the board. To that end, the Director may obtain disclosure statements from nominees to the board. The Conferees expect that a review of any potential conflict of interest or ethical considerations will be conducted with the assistance of the Bureau's Legal Counsel Division, with the FBI Director retaining final authority regarding appointments to the board.

Proficiency Testing Program

The Conferees, in adopting the DNA Identification Act, recognize the significance of the development of a blind external proficiency testing program for DNA analyses. A blind external proficiency test means a test that is presented to a forensic laboratory through a second agency and appears to the analysts to involve routine evidence.

Under this Act, the Director of the National Institute of Justice is directed to study this issue and certify to Congress within one year that (1) the NIJ has undertaken steps to ensure that an appropriate entity or entities will establish a blind external proficiency testing program for DNA analyses, which shall be available to public and private laboratories performing forensic DNA analyses; (2) that a blind proficiency testing program for DNA analyses is already available; or (3) that it is not feasible to have a DNA blind proficiency testing program.

The Conferees fully expect that NIJ will report either that there are one or more existing DNA blind proficiency testing programs or that it has undertaken steps to ensure the establishment of one. There are many private DNA testing laboratories and commercial manufacturers of DNA testing products that have the technical expertise, individually or through professional and trade associations, necessary to establish the aforementioned program.

If the NIJ study determines blind external proficiency testing is feasible, neither State nor local DNA laboratories covered by the Act (i.e., those participating in the national DNA index or receiving grants), will be required by the Act to subscribe to such a blind testing program. The FBI Laboratory will not be required by the Act to subscribe to a particular blind testing program identified by NIJ. Participation by State and local governments should be voluntary and at their own discretion—although participation in such a program will be an important element of demonstrating quality control for purposes of having DNA evidence introduced into evidence.

SUBTITLE D—POLICE PATTERN OR PRACTICE

Sections 210401-02—House recedes to Senate sections 1111-12, Police Pattern or Practice, with modification to section 1112.

SUBTITLE E—IMPROVED TRAINING AND TECHNICAL AUTOMATION

Section 210501—House recedes to Senate section 1031, improved training and technical automation, with technical and conforming modifications. The Conferees believe one appropriate use of

this program would be to ensure that States, Indian tribal governments, and local governments are made aware of advanced law enforcement technologies.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER STATE AND LOCAL AID

Section 210601—Senate recedes to House proposal to reauthorize the Office of Justice Programs.

Section 210602—House recedes to Senate section 5137, assistance to ease the increased burdens on State court systems, with modifications.

Section 210603—Senate recedes to House proposal to make money from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund available to fund activities authorized by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993.

Section 103(k) of the "Brady Bill" authorizes "such sums as are necessary" for the Attorney General to establish a "national instant criminal background check system." Section 106(b) of "Brady" authorizes \$200 million for grants to States for the improvement of criminal records. Section 4(b) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 authorizes \$20 million for grants to States for the improvement of criminal records regarding child abuse. The Conference Report provides that a total of \$150 million may be appropriated from the Trust Fund for these purposes.

TITLE XXII—MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION

House recedes to Senate sections 1901-03, motor vehicle theft prevention.

TITLE XXIII—VICTIMS OF CRIME

Senate sections 901-02, 912-17, crime victims, recede to House sections 101-21, with the following modifications: allocations of funds are changed to 48.5%, 48.5%, and 3%; the report on battered women's syndrome is moved to title IV, Violence Against Women. House section 101, with a conforming amendment, is enacted pursuant to the Rules Enabling Act. House recedes to Senate section 903, Sense of the Senate regarding Rights to Victims Allocation, with conforming modification. Senate section 3264 is deleted as duplicative. Senate section 911 is deleted because already enacted. House recedes to Senate proposal to amend 10603(a)(5)(B) of title 42, United States Code.

TITLE XXIV—PROTECTION FOR THE ELDERLY

Section 240001—House recedes to Senate section 2001, Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program.

Section 240002—House recedes to Senate section 2002, crimes against the elderly.

TITLE XXV—SENIOR CITIZENS AGAINST MARKETING SCAMS

Sections 250001-05, 250008—House recedes to Senate sections 3901-03, 3905-07 and 3910, Senior Citizens Against Marketing

Scams (SCAMS), with modifications. Senate section 3904 recedes to House.

Section 250006—House recedes to Senate section 2103, mail fraud. Senate section 3908 is deleted as duplicative.

Section 250007—House recedes to Senate section 2102, Consumer Protection Against Credit Card Fraud Act. Senate section 3909 is deleted as duplicative.

The Conferees note that Congress has found with regard to this issue the following: Unprecedented Federal law enforcement investigations have uncovered a national network of illicit telemarketing operations; most of the telemarketing industry is legitimate, employing over 3,000,000 people through direct and indirect means; illicit telemarketers, however, are an increasing problem which victimizes our nation's senior citizens in disproportionate numbers; interstate telemarketing fraud has become a problem of such magnitude that the resources of the Department of Justice are not sufficient to ensure that there is adequate investigation of, and protection from, such fraud; telemarketing differs from other sales activities in that it can be carried out by sellers across State lines without direct contact; telemarketers can also be very mobile, easily moving from State to State; it is estimated that victims lose billions of dollars a year as a result of telemarketing fraud; consequently, this legislation is intended to enhance Federal law enforcement resources, ensure adequate punishment for telemarketing fraud, and educate the public.

TITLE XXVI—COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP AND APPOINTMENT

Senate sections 1721-30 recede to House sections 3026-27, Commission to Support Law Enforcement, with modifications.

TITLE XXVII—PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT ON VIOLENCE AND NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

House sections 1643-51 and 2601-07 recede to Senate sections 1701-18, 1741-49 and 3241-49 with a modification to establish a National Commission on Crime Prevention and Control charged with developing a comprehensive proposal for preventing and controlling crime and violence in America. This Commission must establish committees or task forces for the following specific purposes: one to focus on crime and violence generally, one to focus on the causes of the demand for drugs, one to focus on violence in schools, and one to focus on violence against women. House recedes to Senate sections 1731-32, Presidential Summit on Violence, with modification.

TITLE XXVIII—SENTENCING PROVISIONS

Section 280001—House recedes to Senate section 2401, imposition of a sentence.

Section 280002—House recedes to Senate section 2402, technical amendment to mandatory conditions of probation.

Section 280003—House section 1701 recedes to Senate section 2409, Hate Crime Sentencing.

Section 280004—House recedes to Senate section 2501, authorization of probation for petty offenses in certain cases.

Section 280005—House recedes to Senate section 5152 with modifications to create three full-time vice chairs of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and to specify that of the three vice chairs, no more than two shall be of the same political party.

Section 280006—Senate recedes to House section 3092, Cocaine Penalty Study.

Senate section 2405, mandatory minimums for use or possession of firearm during a State crime, recedes to House.

Senate section 2502, trial by a magistrate in petty cases, recedes to House.

TITLE XXIX—COMPUTER CRIME

House recedes to Senate section 2601, computer crime, with minor modifications.

TITLE XXX—PROTECTION OF PRIVACY INFORMATION IN STATE MOTOR VEHICLE RECORDS

Senate sections 3101–03, Driver's Privacy Protection Act, recede to House sections 2901–03 with modifications.

This title prohibits the release and use of certain personal information except under certain circumstances. One of these exceptions, found in subsection (b)(3), permits disclosures where a person or entity is seeking correct information about an individual who presented false information or information that is no longer correct, "but only for the purpose of preventing fraud by, pursuing legal remedies against, or recovering on a debt or security interest against, the individual."

Some State motor vehicle departments may require requestors seeking to use this exception to certify or state the purpose for which the information is being sought. While in most cases this practice by the State will not give rise to further concern, it could pose a problem for debt collectors covered under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA). Section 804 of the FDCPA provides: "Any debt collector communicating with any person other than the consumer for the purpose of acquiring location information about the consumer shall . . . (2) not state that such consumer owes any debt."

The interaction of section 804(2) of the FDCPA and subsection (b)(3) of the Driver's Privacy Protection Act could be interpreted as barring a covered debt collector from indicating to a State DMV that it was seeking information for a permitted purpose, thereby barring the debt collector from receiving information crucial to collecting a debt.

This was clearly not the intention of the drafters of the legislation and it is not the intention of the Conferees. To the contrary, the drafters of the legislation and the Conferees intend for debt collectors to be able to obtain motor vehicle record information without violating section 804(2) of the FDCPA. In this case, the purpose of disclosing the existence of a debt is solely to establish the basis for receiving DMV data, not to harass the debtor. Therefore, the Conferees believe that a statement that the information is being

sought for the purposes of recovering on a debt would not violate section 804(2). In addition, the Conferees believe it would be adequate for debt collectors under (b)(3) to state that they are "pursuing legal remedies against . . . the individual," as provided in (b)(3), without stating that the legal remedies related to a debt. The Conferees believe that such a statement would not violate section 804 of the FDCPA, which is intended to prevent debt collectors from harassing a consumer by telling third parties that the consumer owes a debt. The Conferees believe that a collector is in no way harassing a consumer by telling a State DMV that information is sought in connection with "pursuing legal remedies."

The opportunity to prohibit disclosure of personal information under (b)(11) and (b)(12) does not have to be provided each time a request for such information is made. Instead, the opportunity to prohibit these disclosures should be provided at the time an individual registers for or renews his or her driver's license, title registration or identity card and at any other time an individual contacts the State on his or her own initiative to prohibit such disclosures.

Under subsection (b)(13), any requestor may obtain access to an individual's personal information if the requestor has obtained written consent from the individual whose personal information is sought. The Conferees intend that each State must provide that the requestor's demonstration include a written consent that has been notarized.

TITLE XXXI—VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND

Sections 310001-02—House recedes to Senate sections 1352-54 with modifications as follows: (1) the trust fund covers fiscal years 1995-2000 and totals \$30.210 billion; (2) annual outlays from trust fund appropriations are subject to limits enforceable through sequestration procedures similar to those applied under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to appropriations in the regular budget process; and (3) the limitations on the number of total Federal Government personnel is deleted because it has already been enacted into law (Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, P.L. 103-226).

Section 310003—Senate recedes to House proposal to provide for the extension of authorizations of appropriations.

This section is an "authorization extender" provision intended to assure the complete and efficient use of all authorizations contained in the Report and all monies transferred into the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. Under this provision, if the amount appropriated from the Trust Fund for a given program in a particular fiscal year is less than the amount authorized for that program in that year, the unused portion of the authorization remains available for use for that program in later fiscal years.

For example, if \$100 million is authorized for program "A" for fiscal year 1996 but only \$75 million is actually appropriated, the remaining \$25 million will be available for appropriations from the Trust Fund in fiscal years 1997 and beyond for that program. The \$25 million in authorizations "extended" beyond fiscal year 1996 need not all be used in fiscal year 1997; it remains available until funds are appropriated for such authorizations.

Section 310004—Senate recedes to House proposal to provide for flexibility in making appropriations.

This Section provides "transfer authority" to give the Appropriations Committees some flexibility in allocating appropriations from the Trust Fund among the programs included within each of three specified functional categories. Under these provisions, the \$30.2 billion in authorizations contained in the Report is divided into the following categories: (1) State and Local Law Enforcement, (2) Federal Law Enforcement and (3) Prevention. Within each of these categories, the Appropriations Committees will, in any fiscal year, be permitted to transfer up to 10 percent of the authorization for a particular program to any other program within the same category.

For example, within the "Federal law enforcement" category, the Appropriations Committees could decrease the fiscal year 1996 authorization for program "A" by up to 10 percent and transfer that money to program "B" by increasing the authorization for "B" by the dollar amount subtracted from "A".

The transfer authority provided in the Conference Report is subject to three additional limitations (1) the aggregate amount of authorizations transferred away from a program over the life of the Trust Fund may not exceed 10 percent of the program's total authorization; (2) transfer authority may not be used to increase total authorizations for any of the three categories for any fiscal year above the level authorized for that category by the Report; and (3) no transfers between categories are permitted, e.g., authorizations for "Prevention" programs may not be transferred to "Federal Law Enforcement" programs.

The following is a list of the programs included in each of the three broad functional categories:

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- (1) Authorization of Additional Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary, Section 190001(a)
- (2) Authorization of Additional Appropriations for the Department of Justice, Section 190001 (b)
- (3) Authorization of Additional Appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Section 190001 (c)
- (4) Authorization of Additional Appropriations for United States Attorneys, Section 190001 (d)
- (5) Authorization of Additional Appropriations for the Department of the Treasury, Section 190001 (e)
- (6) National Center for Criminal Justice Research and Education, Section 320925
- (7) Gang Investigation Coordination and Information Collection, Section 150008
- (8) Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention, Section 220002
- (9) Criminal Alien Tracking Center, Section 130002
- (10) Expeditious Deportation for Denied Asylum Applicants, Section 130005
- (11) Improving Border Controls, Section 130006
- (12) Expanded Special Deportation Proceedings, Section 130007

(13) FBI and U.S. Attorney activities regarding Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams, Section 250005

(14) FBI Activities Regarding DNA, Sections 210303-210306

(15) Agents for the Drug Enforcement Administration, Section 180104

(16) Presidential Summit on Violence and National Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, Section 270009

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

(1) Public Safety and Policing, Sections 10001-10003

(2) Law Enforcement Family Support, Section 210201

(3) Availability of Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to fund activities authorized by the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993, Section 210603

(4) Rural Law Enforcement Agencies, Section 180101

(5) Rural Drug Enforcement Training, Section 180103

(6) Community-based Justice Grants for Prosecutors, Sections 31701-31708

(7) Federal assistance to State court systems, Section 210602

(8) Police Recruitment, Sections 30801-30802

(9) DNA Grants to States, Section 210302

(10) Improved training and technical automation, Section 210501

(11) Extension of Byrne Grant Program, Section 210101

(12) Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment Training, Section 320930

(13) Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grants, Sections 20101-20109

(14) Incarceration of Undocumented Criminal Aliens, Section 20301

(15) Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Tuberculosis in Correctional Institutions, Section 32201

(16) Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders, Section 20201

PREVENTION

(1) Drug Courts, Section 50001

(2) Ounce of Prevention, Sections 30101-30104

(3) Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention, Section 30201

(4) Model Intensive Grants, Sections 30301-30307

(5) Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant Program and Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program, Sections 30401-30403

(6) Police Partnerships for Children and Grants for Police Residence in High Crime Areas, Sections 30501-30505

(7) Midnight Sports, Section 30601

(8) Assistance for Delinquent and At-Risk Youth, Sections 30701-30702

(9) National Triad Program, Sections 30901-30906

(10) Local Partnership Act, Sections 31001-31002

(11) National Community Economic Partnership, Sections 31101-31133

- (12) Gang Prevention Services for Boys and Girls, Sections 31201-31207
- (13) Olympic Youth Development Centers, Section 31301
- (14) Anti-Crime Youth Councils, Sections 31401-31405
- (15) Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth, Sections 31501-31505
- (16) Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing, Sections 31601-31603
- (17) Child Safety, Sections 31801-31808
- (18) Family Unity Demonstration Project, Sections 31901-31922
- (19) Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons, Section 32001
- (20) Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, Section 32101
- (21) Hope in Youth Program, Sections 32301-32307
- (22) Gang Resistance Education and Training, Section 32401
- (23) Federal Victim's Counselors, Section 40114
- (24) Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women, Section 40121
- (25) Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Assaults Against Women, Section 40151
- (26) Training Programs, Section 40152
- (27) Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth, Section 40155
- (28) Victims of Child Abuse Programs, Section 40156
- (29) National Domestic Violence Hotline, Section 40211
- (30) Encouraging Arrest Policies in Domestic Violence Cases, Section 40231
- (31) Battered Women Shelters, Section 40241
- (32) Youth Education and Domestic Violence, Section 40251
- (33) Community Programs on Domestic Violence, Section 40261
- (34) Study on State Databases, Section 40292
- (35) Study on Number and Cost of Domestic Violence Injuries, Section 40293
- (36) Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance, Section 40295
- (37) Education and Training for Judges and Court Personnel in State Courts, Sections 40411-40414
- (38) Education and Training for Judges and Court Personnel in Federal Courts, Sections 40421-40422
- (39) National Baseline Study on Campus Sexual Assault, Section 40506
- (40) National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction, Sections 40601-40611
- (41) Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants, Section 150004
- (42) Grants for Youth Development Centers, Section 150005
- (43) Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, Section 240001
- (44) Safe Senior Corridors Grants, Section 240003

TITLE XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS

SUBTITLE A—INCREASES IN PENALTIES

Section 320101—House recedes to Senate section 2901, increased penalties for assault.

Section 320102—House recedes to Senate section 2902, increased penalties for manslaughter.

Section 320103—House recedes to Senate section 2903, increased penalties for civil rights violations.

Section 320104—Senate section 2904(a) recedes to House section 3051, Penalties for Trafficking in Counterfeit Goods and Services; House recedes to Senate section 2904(b), laundering monetary instruments.

Section 320105—House recedes to Senate section 2905, penalty for committing murder for hire.

Section 320106—House recedes to Senate section 2907, increased penalties for arson, with modifications to delete mandatory minimum and increase the maximum penalty range.

Section 320107—House recedes to Senate section 616, increased penalties for drug trafficking near public housing. Senate section 1503 is deleted as duplicative.

Section 320108—House recedes to Senate section 5105, penalties for nonindigenous species, with modifications.

Section 320109—Senate recedes to House section 3056, military medals and decorations.

Senate section 2967, balance in the criminal justice system, recedes to House.

SUBTITLE B—EXTENSION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES

Section 320201—House recedes to Senate section 2911, extension of civil rights statutes.

SUBTITLE C—AUDIT AND REPORT

Sections 320301-02—House recedes to Senate sections 2921-22, audit and report.

SUBTITLE D—COORDINATION

Section 320401—House recedes to Senate section 5166, coordination of treatment and prevention programs.

SUBTITLE E—GAMBLING

Section 320501—House recedes to Senate section 2932, clarifying amendment regarding scope of prohibition against gambling on ships in international waters, with technical modifications.

Senate section 2931, enforcement of laws relating to gaming, recedes to House.

SUBTITLE F—WHITE COLLAR CRIME AMENDMENTS

Section 320601—House recedes to Senate section 2941, receiving proceeds of extortion or kidnapping.

Section 320602—House recedes to Senate section 2942, receiving the proceeds of a postal robbery.

Sections 320603-04—Senate section 2101 recedes to House sections 401-02, Insurance Fraud.

Sections 320605-06—House recedes to Senate sections 2201-03, Financial Institution Fraud.

Section 320607—House recedes to Senate section 2944, addition of predicate offenses.

Section 320608—House recedes to Senate section 2945, definition of savings & loan.

Section 320609—House recedes to Senate section 2946, definition of 1-year sentence.

Senate section 2943 recedes to House.

Senate sections 3801-21, enhanced penalties for health care fraud enforcement efforts, recede to House.

Senate section 2301, savings and loan task force, recedes to House.

Senate sections 4401-04, public corruption, recede to House.

Senate section 2204 recedes to House.

Senate section 5146, Bankruptcy, recedes to House.

SUBTITLE G—SAFER STREETS AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Sections 320701-02—House recedes to Senate sections 2951-52, Safer Streets and Neighborhoods, with technical modifications.

SUBTITLE H—RECREATIONAL HUNTING SAFETY

House recedes to Senate sections 4601-08, Recreational Hunting Safety, with modifications.

The conference report contains a modified version of Title XLVI of the Senate amendment, the Recreational Hunting Safety and Preservation Act of 1994. The purpose of this subtitle is to protect the safety and rights of persons to lawfully engage in hunting and fishing activities on Federal land.

In fashioning the provisions of this subtitle, the Conferees took care to not infringe on the first amendment right of free speech. The civil penalty provisions of this subtitle only apply to intentional physical conduct that significantly hinders a lawful hunt. Conduct is defined to exclude any activity protected by the first amendment. None of the provisions of this subtitle are intended to affect or limit in any way first amendment rights. Nor does the subtitle affect Federal land managers' existing authority to subject speech to reasonable regulation as to time, place and manner to the extent it is Constitutionally permissible.

In the interest of clarity, the Conferees have adopted a concise standard of violation, defined as intentional physical conduct that significantly hinders a lawful hunt. The Conferees intend that the physical conduct and the hinderance by considered as unitary; that is, both must be intentional. In other words, the conduct must be intentional, and must be done with the intention of significantly hindering a lawful hunt. A violation only occurs if the hinderance is significant; that is, it must have a negative influence or effect. The Conferees intend this to mean that incidental conduct which has *de minimis* effect on a hunt would not violate this subtitle.

With the principles described above in mind, examples of violations of this subtitle would include, but not be limited to, driving or disturbing wildlife; blocking or impeding hunters; using visual, aural, olfactory, or physical stimuli to affect wildlife behavior; erecting barriers to deny ingress or egress to areas where a lawful hunt takes place; placing a person or object in the line of fire; taking, disturbing or damaging property, such as a hunting blind; abusing a hunting dog; or other conduct intended to slow or make difficult the progress of a lawful hunt.

SUBTITLE I—OTHER PROVISIONS

Section 320901—House recedes to Senate section 2965, wiretaps, with technical modification.

Section 320902—House recedes to Senate section 2966, theft of major artwork, with modifications.

Section 320903—House recedes to Senate section 2969, addition of attempted robbery, kidnapping, smuggling and property damage offenses.

Section 320904—House recedes to Senate section 2972, to include findings with respect to the gun-free school zone provisions of the Crime Control Act of 1990.

Section 320905—House recedes to Senate section 5109, interstate wagering.

Section 320906—Senate recedes to House section 3005 with technical modifications. The Conferees note that Congress finds with regard to this section that there are 8,000,000 workers in the trucking industry in the United States, some working for large carriers and some for small carriers, some for private carriers and some owner operators, all assisting the free flow of commerce by transporting all types of commodities that enter, leave, or move within this country. Unemployment, crime, and drug use have contributed to an increase of violence against commercial truckers, an increase that has gone unrecognized by the public at large. As few state or local authorities report violent crimes against truckers as such to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, statistics do not reflect this fast-growing and increasingly violent segment of crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation investigated 282 truck hijackings involving crimes of violence in 1993, not including attempted crimes and crimes addressed by State, county, and local authorities. The Federal Government in large measure finances the highway system the trucking industry uses, collecting large sums in taxes from the industry and licenses, and regulates the industry and its drivers, entailing a concomitant responsibility to protect them against crime. Federal law provides protections to truckers in, among others, sections 33 and 1951 of title 18, United States Code, but currently Federal prosecutions are not undertaken unless certain monetary thresholds of loss are met.

Section 320907—House recedes to Senate section 5148 with technical modifications. The Conferees note the Senate finds with regard to this section that: (1) the National Center for Health Statistics has reported that the out-of-wedlock birth rate reached 29.5 percent in 1991 (66.3 percent in Washington DC., 71.0 percent in Detroit); (2) the out-of-wedlock birth rate has increased without interruption since 1970, and, as pointed out recently by George

Will, "the rate of increase is not slowing even at extraordinary levels"; (3) Dr. Lee Rainwater of Harvard University predicts that the rate will reach 40 percent within 7 years; (4) Professor James Q. Wilson has described the erosion of the family structure in the United States and Western nations as "a major cultural convulsion" that is inextricably associated with the rise of violent urban crime; (5) President Clinton has stated on the national television program "Meet the Press" that there is "absolutely" a correlation between crime and drugs and the breakdown of the family.

Section 320908—House recedes to Senate section 5106 with technical modifications. The Conferees note the Senate finds with regard to this section that (1) international criminal activity has increased dramatically over the past decade and has been facilitated by modern developments in transportation and communications, relaxed travel restrictions, and the greatly increased volume of international trade; (2) The expansion of international criminal activity is reflected in the growth of requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition made between the United States and other countries, the number of such requests having increased from 535 in 1984 to 2,238 in 1992; (3) The global reach of organized crime constitutes a serious threat to the security and stability of sovereign nations; (4) the expanding scope of international organized crime necessitates greater cooperation among nations to prosecute and eliminate organized criminal groups; (5) there is an urgent need for new approaches to allow the international law enforcement community to pursue international criminals across national boundaries; (6) The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances has helped bring about improved international cooperation with respect to narcotics; (7) The current role of the United Nations with respect to international organized crime is limited by the lack of a binding international convention dealing with the broad range of organized criminal activity beyond narcotics; (8) The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has successfully facilitated the negotiation and implementation of mutual legal assistance and extradition treaties between certain nations, and has helped train nations to effectively execute the terms of such treaties; (9) The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice currently has limited authority and resources.

Section 320909—House recedes to Senate section 2961, optional venue for espionage.

Section 320910—House recedes to Senate section 2962, undercover operations.

Section 320911—House recedes to Senate section 2968, misuse of DEA initials.

Section 320912—House recedes to Senate section 2970, definition of livestock, with modification.

Section 320913—House recedes to Senate section 5155, asset forfeiture.

Section 320914—House recedes to Senate section 5156, clarification of court.

Section 320915—House recedes to Senate section 5164. The Conferees note that the Senate has found regarding this provision that we are losing control of our streets and our neighborhoods to

gangs, drugs and violent crime; Americans tolerate a level of violence 5 times that of Canada and 10 times that of England; this bill establishes a Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. The conference report authorizes the revenues to fund the Trust Fund be derived from savings resulting from a reduction in Federal personnel; and the Federal law enforcement agencies charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act will require substantial manpower to implement the Act.

Section 320916—Senate recedes to House section 3041, traveler protection.

Section 320917—House recedes to Senate section 2971, extension of statute of limitations for arson, with modifications.

Section 320918—House recedes to Senate section 1603, Sense of Congress concerning child custody and visitation rights.

Section 320919—Senate recedes to House section 3048, Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program.

Section 320920—House recedes to Senate section 5127, Law Day USA with modification. The Conferees note that the Senate has found with regard to this program that the first day of May each year has been designated as "Law Day U.S.A." and set aside as a special day to advance equality and justice under law, to encourage citizens' support for law enforcement and law observance, and to foster respect for law and an understanding of the essential place of law in the life of every citizen of the United States; each day police officers and other law enforcement personnel perform their duties unflinchingly and without hesitation; each year tens of thousands of law enforcement personnel are injured or assaulted in the course of duty and many are killed; law enforcement personnel are devoted to their jobs, are underpaid for their efforts and are tireless in their work; and law enforcement personnel perform their duties without adequate recognition.

Section 320921—House recedes to Senate section 5154 with modifications. This section ensures that a defendant convicted for the first time will attend an appropriate rehabilitation program. The Conferees intend that the courts ensure that defendants who may suffer from organic brain damage or severe mental illness are referred to the most appropriate rehabilitative care addressing their specific needs. Further, any rehabilitation program may refer the defendant back to the court if it determines that its program is inappropriate for the defendant.

Section 320922—Senate recedes to House section 3001, Display of Flags at Half Staff.

Section 320923—Senate recedes to House section 3011, Financial Institution Fraud.

Section 320924—House recedes to Senate section 5114, definition of parent.

Section 320926—House recedes to Senate section 5123, Hate Crime Statistics Act.

Section 320927—Senate recedes to House proposal exempting return of handgun to owner from Brady background check requirement.

Section 320928—House recedes to Senate sections 811-16, Protection of Children, the Elderly, and Individuals with Disabilities,

with modifications to delete already enacted provisions and with other modifications.

Section 320929—Senate recedes to House proposal regarding Tennessee Valley Authority Law Enforcement.

Section 320932—House recedes to Senate section 5162, Assistant United States Attorney Residency, with modification to 25 miles.

Section 320933—Senate recedes to House section 3086 with modifications.

Section 320934—Senate recedes to House proposal regarding non-dischargeability.

Section 320935—House recedes to Senate section 831 with modifications.

Senate section 5128, treatment of Indian tribes, recedes to House because Indian tribal governments are incorporated throughout the bill.

Senate section 5133, Control and Prevention of Crime in Indian Country, recedes to House because Indian Tribes are incorporated throughout the bill.

Senate section 5151, Supreme Court marshals and police, deleted because already enacted.

Senate section 5116, parental accountability, recedes to House.

Senate section 5108, Report on Success of Royal Hong Kong Police Recruiting, recedes to House.

Senate section 5147, recedes to House. The Conferees note that the substance of this provision is included in the provisions for alternative punishment for young offenders.

Senate section 5145, Children and Youth Utilizing Federal Land, recedes to House.

Senate section 5104, recedes to House.

Senate section 5134, extension of RTC statute of limitations, recedes to House.

House sections 3061-62, Age Discrimination in Employment, recede to Senate.

House section 1098B, Benefit for Chaplains, recedes to Senate because Senate budget point of order lies against this section.

Senate sections 2501-03, Safe Schools, are deleted because already enacted.

Senate sections 1011-12, community substance abuse prevention, recede to House.

House section 1605 recedes to Senate.

TITLE XXXIII—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Sections 330001-025—Senate sections 3001-13 recede to the technical corrections found in H.R. 3131 with conforming changes and additional technical corrections.

JACK BROOKS,
DON EDWARDS,
BILL HUGHES,
CHARLES SCHUMER,
JOHN CONYERS,
PAT SCHROEDER,
BARNEY FRANK,
MICHAEL N. CASTLE,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of sections 4601-08, 5105, and 5145 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

E DE LA GARZA,
CHARLIE ROSE,
CHARLIE STENHOLM,
PAT ROBERTS,
RICHARD POMBO,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 2201-04, 2301, and 4901-33 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1031(b), 1038, and 1099AA-1099CC of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

HENRY GONZALEZ,
STEPHEN NEAL,
BRUCE F. VENTO,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of sections 631-33, 662(e), 662(f), 811-16, 921-28, 1121-50, 1331, 2801-03, 3261, 3263, 3311, 3341, 3351, 3361, 3381-83, 3501, 3707, 4001-09, 4301-04, 4701-02, 4801-09, 4901-33, 5120, 5122, 5135, 5140, 5142-43, and 5147 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1010-26, 1030-34, 1038, 1051-52, 1065-71, 1081-96, 1099A-1099G, 1099H-1099O, 1099P-1099T, 1606, 1610, 1653-54, 1902(e), 1902(f), 2201-02, 2701-39, 3061-62, 3089-90, of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM D. FORD,
DALE E. KILDEE,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 1503-04, 1511-23, 1532, 1534-35, 1537, 1902(e), 3101-03, 3261, and 5166 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1010-26, 1041-44, 1606, 2901-03, and 3086 of the House Amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
HENRY A. WAXMAN,
CARDISS COLLINS,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Government Operations, for consideration of sections 1353-54, 1535, and 5150 of the Senate amendment, and sections 1075-76 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Provided, Mr. Spratt and Mr. Kyl are appointed in lieu of Mr. Waxman and Mr. Clinger solely for the consideration of sections 1535 and 5150 of the Senate amendment.

JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration of sections 713-15, 4601-08, 5105, and 5145 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

GARY E. STUDDS,

GEORGE HOCHBRUECKNER,
As additional conferees from the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of sections 3232-33, 4601-08, and 5145 of the Senate amendment and sections 1099U-1099Z of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

GEORGE MILLER,
BRUCE VENTO,
KAREN SHEPHARD,
DON YOUNG,

Provided, Ms. English of Arizona is appointed in lieu of Ms. Shepherd solely for the consideration of sections 4601-08 of the Senate amendment.

KARAN ENGLISH,

Provided, Mr. Hinchey is appointed in lieu of Ms. Shepherd solely for the consideration of sections 1099U-1099Z of the House amendment.

MAURICE HINCHEY,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, for consideration of sections 1352 and 3371 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM CLAY,
FRANK MCCLOSKEY,
ELEANOR H. NORTON,
CONSTANCE MORELLA,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of sections 1533, 1536, and 2231 of the Senate amendment, and section 1801 of the House amendment and modifications committed to conference:

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
NICK RAHALL,
BUD SHUSTER,
THOMAS E. PETRI,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Rules, for consideration of sections 1353-54 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BUTLER DERRICK,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 311(b), 1502, 1515-16, 1802, 4702(e)(1), 5102, and 5113 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM GIBBONS,
J.J. PICKLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
TED KENNEDY,
HOWARD METZENBAUM,
DENNIS DECONCINI,
PAT LEAHY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.