

enacted their own laws or need to update existing laws to account for the rapid spread of camera technology.

This crime would be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year or both. The penalties found in this bill reflect the serious injury that is caused by the invasive nature of these crimes.

The Senate passed S. 1301 by unanimous consent on July 24, 2003, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) introduced a bill that was substantially the same in the House.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) added a definition to the term "broadcast" to cover those who would not only video, but directly broadcast these pictures on the Internet. These changes improved the bill, and it is my understanding that the original sponsors in the House and the other body support them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself of such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation before us today. Recent technological advances have made it all too easy for modern day, high-tech peeping toms to recklessly infringe on the privacy rights of many unsuspecting individuals.

The Video Voyeurism Protection Act of 2003 attempts to bring an end to this disturbing phenomenon by making it a crime to secretly take pictures of someone in a State of undress. Specifically, the bill prohibits the use of certain devices to videotape, photograph or record the genitals, pubic area, buttocks or breast of an individual without that individual's consent.

Second, the bill guarantees that perpetrators of video voyeurism will be punished by imposing a sentence of fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Video voyeurism is a serious crime, the extent of which has been greatly exacerbated by the Internet. Because of Internet technology, the pictures that a voyeur captures can be disseminated to a worldwide audience in a matter of seconds. As a result, individuals in the victims rights' community have labeled video voyeurism "the new frontier of stalking."

Finally, I would like to commend Senators LEAHY, SCHUMER and DEWINE for taking the lead on this important issue and for making sure that it remains at the forefront of public debate. By all accounts, this bill is truly a worthwhile endeavor. I strongly urge my colleagues to lend their support this sensible piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to

the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the House author of the bill, with the sincere hope that he does not use it all.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and he will be pleased to know that I will not use the entire 18 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, as the proud sponsor of the Video Voyeurism Act, I would like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Chairman SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Chairman COBLE) for their leadership in getting this bill through the committee, and also would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) for sponsoring this bipartisan bill with me.

I would like to express my appreciation for Senator DEWINE's work in passing the companion bill in the Senate. I have introduced this bill in the past 3 Congresses, and I am very happy to see it on the floor today.

My original interest in this issue came from a concern that a constituent expressed in a letter. I had also just written the Child Online Protection Act, which is something we need to have implemented after years of legal delays.

Video voyeurism is something that has been in the news a lot lately, in part, due to the improper use of the camera cell phones that have become so popular. For the victim, it is embarrassing and degrading to be photographed in a compromised position. It is an invasion of personal privacy.

What we have seen in recent years is that technologically savvy predators have infiltrated high school locker rooms, department store dressing rooms and even people's homes using small concealed cameras. Women have even been victimized standing in line at the mall or an amusement park.

What makes it worse now is that these pictures can be instantly posted on the Internet for millions to use. In fact, there are a multitude of Web sites devoted specifically for these types of pictures and videos.

As is often the case, the law has not kept up with technology. Many of these cases have been tried under old peeping tom laws which were not written to cover photographic equipment, so a case either cannot be brought or the sentence does not adequately fit the crime.

Although more States are passing laws to address this, our Video Voyeurism Prevention Act would create a comprehensive law that covers all forms of video voyeurism on Federal land, and it will serve as a model for States that either have not enacted or may not want to strengthen their own laws against video voyeurism.

Mr. Speaker, it is a good bill that protects privacy and decency, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.

SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1301, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1515

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO COMMIT, THREATEN TO COMMIT, OR SUPPORT TERRORISM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-217)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism is to continue in effect beyond September 23, 2004, to the *Federal Register* for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on September 22, 2003 (68 FR 55189).

The crisis constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, in Pennsylvania, and against the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States that led to the declaration of a national emergency on September 23, 2001, has not been resolved. These actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism, and maintain in force the comprehensive sanctions to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 21, 2004.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members