

custody of civilian law enforcement authorities of the United States for removal to the United States for criminal proceedings. The bill also provides that the Secretary of Defense is to prescribe regulations governing the apprehension, detention, delivery, and removal of persons under the new chapter.

Finally, because this legislation will address the unusual circumstance in which a person who is not in the United States will be required to stand trial in this country, the bill restricts the power of military and civil law enforcement officials to forcibly remove from a foreign country a person arrested for, or charged with, a violation of section 3261. The bill prohibits the removal of the person to the United States or to any foreign country other than a country in which the person is believed to have committed the crime or crimes for which they have been arrested or charged, except for several situations in which the limitation on removal does not apply. For example, the bill does not prohibit the government from removing a defendant to the United States if a Federal judge orders the defendant to appear at a detention hearing or to be detained pending trial, as ordered by a judge. In fact, judges are given the discretion to order the defendant to be removed at any time. The bill also allows Defense Department officials to remove the defendant from the place where he or she is arrested if the Secretary of Defense determines that military necessity requires it. In such an event, however, the defendant may only be removed to the nearest United States military installation outside the United States that is adequate to detain the person and facilitate the initial proceedings described in the bill.

In order to allow most defendants to remain in the country where they are arrested, or where they are located when charged with a violation of section 3261, until the time of trial, the bill enacts novel provisions that allow for certain of the initial proceedings that may take place in a Federal criminal case to be conducted by telephone or even video teleconferencing. The bill allows Federal judges to conduct the initial appearance in that matter. As a practical matter, because the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure require that the initial appearance be held without unnecessary delay after a person is arrested, conducting that appearance by telephone or video teleconferencing may be the only way to satisfy this requirement. If a detention hearing will be held in that case, and if the defendant requests, that hearing also may be conducted by telephone or other means that allows voice communication among the participants.

These removal provisions reflect the input of the Departments of Justice and Defense, as well as the ACLU and the NEA. I want to thank their representatives for working so closely with the majority and minority staffs of the Subcommittee on Crime in order to resolve concerns over this aspect of the bill.

Today, following consideration of H.R. 3380, I understand that the House will take the bill S. 768 from the desk and move it to its immediate consideration. This bill is similar to H.R. 3380, at least in purpose, and was introduced in the other body by Senator JEFF SESSIONS of Alabama. It passed the other body by voice vote on July 1, 1999. Pursuant to an agreement between Senator SESSIONS, Representa-

tive CHAMBLISS, and myself, following the passage of H.R. 3380 the House will amend S. 768 by striking the text of that bill as it passed the other body and insert the text of H.R. 3380 as it was passed by the House. The House will then pass, S. 768, and send that bill, as amended to the other body for passage. In short, the bill that will be signed into law will be numbered S. 768 but will contain the text of H.R. 3380 as passed here today.

I want to thank Representative CHAMBLISS for his leadership on this important issue and Representative SCOTT for all of the work that he and his staff have put in on this bill. I also want to thank several of the representatives of the Department of Defense and Justice who have spent a great deal of time working with the staff of the Subcommittee on Crime on this bill and whose input has been invaluable in developing the legislation. From the Department of Justice, Mr. Roger Pauley, Director for Legislation, Office of Policy and Legislation. From the Department of Defense: Mr. Robert Reed, Associate Deputy General Counsel; Brigadier General Joseph Barnes, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army; Colonel David Graham, Chief International and Operational Law Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General; Colonel Donald Curry, Special Assistant for Legal Issues and Installations, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense—Legislative Affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Miller, Deputy Chief, International and Operational Law Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel Denise Lind, Criminal Law Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army; Major (promotable) Gregory Baldwin, Legislative Counsel, Office of the Chief, Legislative Liaison, U.S. Army.

Finally, I want to thank the members of the staff of the Subcommittee on Crime who have worked so hard to craft this legislation: Glenn Schmitt, Chief Counsel; Rick Filkins, Counsel; Bobby Vassar, Minority Counsel; Iden Martyn, Minority DOJ Detailee. I know Mr. SCOTT joins me in thanking all of them for their hard work.

The issue of crimes committed by persons who accompany our Armed Forces abroad has been the subject of bills introduced in Congress for over 40 years. It's high time we acted to fix this problem. H.R. 3380 will do just that. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3380, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4942, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. LINDER (during consideration of motion to instruct on H.R. 4578), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-790) on the resolution (H. Res. 563) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4942) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

### BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 2000

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4033) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to clarify the procedures and conditions for the award of matching grants for the purchase of armor vests, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4033

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000".*

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

*Congress finds that—*

(1) the number of law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty would significantly decrease if every law enforcement officer in the United States had the protection of an armor vest;

(2) according to studies, between 1985 and 1994, 709 law enforcement officers in the United States were feloniously killed in the line of duty;

(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that the risk of fatality to law enforcement officers while not wearing an armor vest is 14 times higher than for officers wearing an armor vest;

(4) according to studies, between 1985 and 1994, bullet-resistant materials helped save the lives of more than 2,000 law enforcement officers in the United States; and

(5) the Executive Committee for Indian Country Law Enforcement Improvements reports that violent crime in Indian country has risen sharply, despite a decrease in the national crime rate, and has concluded that there is a "public safety crisis in Indian country".

#### SEC. 3. MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ARMOR VESTS.

(a) MATCHING FUNDS.—Section 2501(f) (42 U.S.C. 37961l(f)) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(1) by striking "The portion" and inserting the following:

"(1) The portion";

(2) by striking "subsection (a)" and all that follows through the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting "subsection (a)—

"(A) may not exceed 50 percent; and

"(B) shall equal 50 percent, if—

"(i) such grant is to a unit of local government with fewer than 100,000 residents;

"(ii) the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance determines that the quantity of vests to be purchased with such grant is reasonable; and