

H.R. 3699. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8409 Lee Highway in Merrifield, Virginia, as the "Joel T. Broyhill Postal Building".

H.R. 3701. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3118 Washington Boulevard in Arlington, Virginia, as the "Joseph L. Fisher Post Office Building".

H.R. 4241. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Jamesville, Wisconsin, as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building".

H. Con. Res. 293. Concurrent resolution urging compliance with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

H. Con. Res. 304. Concurrent resolution expressing the condemnation of the continued egregious violations of human rights in the Republic of Belarus, the lack of progress toward the establishment of democracy and the rule of law in Belarus, calling on President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's regime to engage in negotiations with the representatives of the opposition and to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people, and calling on the Russian Federation to respect the sovereignty of Belarus.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 251. Concurrent resolution commending the Republic of Croatia for the conduct of its parliamentary and presidential elections.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2043. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 3101 West Sunflower Avenue in Santa Ana, California, as the "Hector G. Godinez Post Office Building".

S. 2460. An act to authorize the payment of rewards to individuals furnishing information relating to persons subject to indictment for serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, and for other purposes.

S. 2677. An act to restrict assistance until certain conditions are satisfied and to support democratic and economic transition in Zimbabwe.

S. 2682. An act to authorize the Broadcasting Board of Governors to make available to the Institute for Media Development certain materials of the Voice of America.

S. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution commending the Republic of Slovenia for its partnership with the United States and NATO, and expressing the sense of Congress that Slovenia's accession to NATO would enhance NATO's security, and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 118. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 60th anniversary of the execution of Polish captives by Soviet authorities in April and May 1940.

#### BIG OIL COMPANIES GOUGING AMERICAN CONSUMERS

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, for months, big oil companies have been averaging 350 percent profits. Averaging 350 percent.

And after all that, finally the EPA says, and I quote: We suspect gouging by the big oil companies.

No kidding, Sherlock.

The truth is these stumbling, bumbling, crepitating nincompoops at the EPA could not find buffalo chips in bottled water.

Beam me up.

It is time to pass H.R. 3902, that slaps a \$100 million fine on oil companies that gouge American consumers. Mr. Speaker, money is all they understand.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back a message to the OPEC countries. The next time they are attacked by Saddam Hussein, call UNICEF, not Uncle Sam.

#### A CALL FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE FBI AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 3 minutes.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am under investigation in the Northern District of Ohio by the United States Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Internal Revenue Service. They have targeted me for 20 years.

They suborned perjury in my first trial, where I am the only American in the history of the country to have defeated the Justice Department in a RICO case pro se, and they have never forgotten it and they have targeted me ever since.

The bottom line is there may be an indictment any day. But during this period of time where I have been targeted, I have been investigating the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department in the Northern District of Ohio. FBI agents in the northern district of Ohio have been on the payroll of the Mob. They have been bank rolled by the Mob. In fact, the Mob had directed the first indictment of JIM TRAFICANT.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, I have credible evidence and an affidavit that supports the fact that an individual informant has charged the FBI with asking him to commit murder. I will be presenting these matters to a respective committee of Congress asking for a committee investigation with full subpoena powers to back up the affidavits that I have before me.

So, Mr. Speaker, having taken this time, I thank the Chair for allowing me to make such a statement.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule

XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

#### PRESIDENTIAL THREAT PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R., 3048) to amend section 879 of title 18, United States Code, to provide clearer coverage over threats against former Presidents and members of their families, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3048

*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 "Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000".*

##### SEC. 2. REVISION OF SECTION 879 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 879 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of subsection (a)(2);

(2) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) by striking "the spouse" and inserting "a member of the immediate family"; and

(B) by inserting "or" after the semicolon at the end;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a)(3) the following:

"(4) a person protected by the Secret Service under section 3056(a)(6);";

(4) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "who is protected by the Secret Service as provided by law,"; and

(B) by striking "three years" and inserting "5 years"; and

(5) in subsection (b)(1)(B)—

(A) by inserting "and (a)(3)" after "subsection (a)(2)"; and

(B) by striking "or Vice President-elect" and inserting "Vice President-elect, or major candidate for the office of President or Vice President".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) HEADING.—The heading for section 879 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "protected by the Secret Service".

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to section 879 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 41 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "protected by the Secret Service".

##### SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF SECRET SERVICE AUTHORITY FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS AT EVENTS AND GATHERINGS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

*Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:*

"(e) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to coordinate the design, planning, and implementation of security operations for any special event of national significance, as determined by the President or the President's designee."

**SEC. 4. NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The United States Secret Service (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Service”), at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may establish the National Threat Assessment Center (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Center”) as a unit within the Service.

(b) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Service may provide the following to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies through the Center:

(1) Training in the area of threat assessment.

(2) Consultation on complex threat assessment cases or plans.

(3) Research on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence.

(4) Facilitation of information sharing among all such agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities.

(5) Programs to promote the standardization of Federal, State, and local threat assessments and investigations involving threats.

(6) Any other activities the Secretary determines are necessary to implement a comprehensive threat assessment capability.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Service shall submit a report to the committees on the judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the manner in which the Center will operate.

**SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENAS WITH REGARD TO PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRET SERVICE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3486(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) so that paragraph (1) reads as follows:

“(1)(A) In any investigation of—

“(i)(I) a Federal health care offense or (II) a Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children, the Attorney General; or

“(ii) an offense under section 871 or 879, or a threat against a person protected by the United States Secret Service under paragraph (5) or (6) of section 3056, if the Director of the Secret Service determines that the threat constituting the offense or the threat against the person protected is imminent, the Secretary of the Treasury;

may issue in writing and cause to be served a subpoena requiring the production and testimony described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), a subpoena issued under subparagraph (A) may require—

“(i) the production of any records or other things relevant to the investigation; and

“(ii) testimony by the custodian of the things required to be produced concerning the production and authenticity of those things.

“(C) A subpoena issued under subparagraph (A) with respect to a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service, in an investigation of a Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children shall not extend beyond—

“(i) requiring that provider to disclose the name, address, local and long distance telephone toll billing records, telephone number or other subscriber number or identity, and length of service of a subscriber to or customer of such service and the types of services the subscriber or customer utilized, which may be relevant to an authorized law enforcement inquiry; or

“(ii) requiring a custodian of the records of that provider to give testimony concerning the production and authentication of such records or information.

“(D) As used in this paragraph, the term ‘Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children’ means an offense under section 1201, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423, in

which the victim is an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting “relating to a Federal health care offense” after “production of records”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “The production of things in any other case may be required from any place within the United States or subject to the laws or jurisdiction of the United States.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) At any time before the return date specified in the summons, the person or entity summoned may, in the United States district court for the district in which that person or entity does business or resides, petition for an order modifying or setting aside the summons, or a prohibition of disclosure ordered by a court under paragraph (6).

“(6)(A) A United States district court for the district in which the summons is or will be served, upon application of the United States, may issue an ex parte order that no person or entity disclose to any other person or entity (other than to an attorney in order to obtain legal advice) the existence of such summons for a period of up to 90 days.

“(B) Such order may be issued on a showing that the things being sought may be relevant to the investigation and there is reason to believe that such disclosure may result in—

“(i) endangerment to the life or physical safety of any person;

“(ii) flight to avoid prosecution;

“(iii) destruction of or tampering with evidence; or

“(iv) intimidation of potential witnesses.

“(C) An order under this paragraph may be renewed for additional periods of up to 90 days upon a showing that the circumstances described in subparagraph (B) continue to exist.

“(D) Whoever knowingly violates an order under this paragraph shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

“(7) A summons issued under this section shall not require the production of anything that would be protected from production under the standards applicable to a subpoena duces tecum issued by a court of the United States.

“(8) If no case or proceeding arises from the production of records or other things pursuant to this section within a reasonable time after those records or things are produced, the agency to which those records or things were delivered shall, upon written demand made by the person producing those records or things, return them to that person, except where the production required was only of copies rather than originals.

“(9) A subpoena issued under paragraph (1)(A)(i)(II) or (1)(A)(ii) may require production as soon as possible, but in no event less than 24 hours after service of the subpoena.

“(10) As soon as practicable following the issuance of a subpoena under paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Attorney General of its issuance.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **SECTION HEADING.**—The heading for section 3486 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking:

“in Federal health care investigations”.

(2) **TABLE OF SECTIONS.**—The item relating to section 3486 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking:

“in Federal health care investigations”.

(3) **CONFORMING REPEAL.**—Section 3486A, and the item relating to that section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 223, of title 18, United States Code, are repealed.

(c) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Section 3486 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4), by striking “summoned” and inserting “subpoenaed”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “summons” each place it appears and inserting “subpoena”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3048, the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000, was introduced by the chairman of the Crime Subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) and is the product of close collaboration between the gentleman from Florida and the staff of the Subcommittee on Crime and the Secret Service.

The bill addresses several problems that the Director of the Secret Service raised at an oversight hearing held by the Subcommittee on Crime last year.

The subcommittee reported the bill favorably by voice vote in March and the full Committee on the Judiciary reported the bill favorably by voice vote last month.

The principal purpose of the bill is to clarify the Secret Service’s jurisdiction to investigate threats made against former Presidents or their families and the immediate families of the President, Vice President, President-elect, the Vice President-elect and major candidates for the offices of President or Vice President.

Under current law, Mr. Speaker, for the Secret Service to investigate a threat made against one of these persons, that person must be receiving Secret Service protection at the time the threat is made. Should a former President decline Secret Service protection, as has occurred in the past, threats made against him would not be Federal crimes and so could not be investigated by the Secret Service.

This problem will be exacerbated in the future by a decision Congress made in 1994 that Secret Service protection for former Presidents and their spouses terminate 10 years after the President leaves office.

To remedy this problem, H.R. 3048 will amend current law to make it a Federal crime which the Secret Service is authorized to investigate for any person to threaten any current or former President, the current Vice President, the President-elect, or Vice

President-elect, or the immediate family of such person, regardless of whether the Secret Service is protecting the person at the time the threat is made.

This section of the bill will expand current Secret Service authority so that it may investigate threats made against the immediate family of major candidates for the office of President or Vice President. Under current law, the Secret Service may only investigate threats made against the candidate and his or her spouse. The bill will also clarify the Agency's authority to plan security for events of national significance such as an economic summit of G7 ministers or a meeting of the WTO, for example.

In recent years, the President has directed the Service to participate in the design, planning and implementation of security operations at special events of national significance. In some cases, however, none of the persons traditionally protected by the Service may be present at these events or present at all times during the event. Therefore, the Service's authority to coordinate the security for these events is unclear.

As the Service is the preeminent law enforcement agency in the world when it comes to expertise in planning security operations, it is appropriate that this expertise be brought to bear in the planning for events of this magnitude. This bill will make that authority clear.

H.R. 3048 also authorizes the Secret Service to use administrative subpoenas in limited situations. Administrative subpoenas are subpoenas issued by a law enforcement agency rather than a United States court. Administrative subpoenas are authorized by the Attorney General under current law for investigations of drug crime, Federal health care offenses, or cases involving child abuse and child sexual exploitation.

The Service has requested administrative subpoena authority for investigations of threats made against the President and its other protectees. There is no question that if the Service is delayed for several days in obtaining a subpoena it needs, such as when the courts are closed over a weekend or during a Federal holiday, the trail of a potential assassin could be lost. It seems reasonable to me to allow the Service to issue these types of subpoenas, but only in threat cases.

This bill would give the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to issue such a subpoena, but only upon the determination of the Director of the Secret Service that a threat against one of its protectees is imminent. Further, the power is limited to requesting only the production of records and other tangible things. The subpoena may not be used to obtain the testimony of any person, except for the person who is the custodian of the records for an organization.

This bill also creates a means by which a citizen can challenge an administrative subpoena in the courts, something for which current law does not specifically provide.

The Secret Service is one of our Nation's oldest and best law enforcement agencies. We need to give it the statutory authority and investigative tools it needs to do the job that Congress has given it. This bill will help do that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start out by commending the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) on a bill that passed the Committee on the Judiciary unanimously, not only of its import but the significance of it in this timely fashion as we approach a season of presidential elections.

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I too rise in strong support of H.R. 3048. It reflects that bipartisanship, and it is a pleasure to see such bipartisanship here in the House.

As the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) has stated, the bill would amend current law to make it clear that it is a Federal crime, a Federal crime which the Secret Service is authorized to investigate, for any person to threaten any current or former President, Vice President, or immediate family member of that person, notwithstanding the fact that the Secret Service may not be at that time, in fact, protecting the person that the threat is made on.

It also expands current Secret Service authority to investigate threats made against the immediate family of candidates for the office of President or Vice President. Under current law, the protection covers only the candidates and their spouses.

Another provision of the bill authorizes the Secret Service to participate in the planning, coordination, and implementation of security operations at events and gatherings of national significance, even if the President or Vice President is not scheduled to attend.

In light of the Secret Service's expertise, second to none in the area of planning security operations of this type and its responsibilities in protecting diplomats, it makes for sound public policy to authorize the agency to participate in such planning and coordination, as they did at summit meetings such as the G-7 economic ministers meeting held here not so long ago.

The bill also provides, as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) had so eloquently explained, a limited-use administrative subpoena authority by the Secret Service where there has been a threat against the President, a former President, or other persons protected by the Secret Service.

I would just like to close by saying that the Secret Service is a very noble agency. I think they do a tremendous job for the American people. I believe this bill is fitting, and I want to commend the Committee on the Judiciary for its unanimous vote and its bipartisanship in addressing it in this season.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3048, 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.

#### PRIBILOF ISLANDS TRANSITION ACT

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3417) to complete the orderly withdrawal of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from the civil administration of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*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 referred to as the "Pribilof Islands Transition Act".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to complete the orderly withdrawal of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from the civil administration of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

#### SEC. 3. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRIBILOF ISLANDS UNDER FUR SEAL ACT OF 1966.

Public Law 89-702, popularly known and referred to in this Act as the Fur Seal Act of 1966, is amended by amending section 206 (16 U.S.C. 1166) to read as follows:

#### "SEC. 206. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

"(a) GRANT AUTHORITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall provide financial assistance to any city government, village corporation, or tribal council of St. George, Alaska, or St. Paul, Alaska.

"(2) USE FOR MATCHING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to matching funds, funds provided by the Secretary as assistance under this subsection may be used