### 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act

**Mr. SENSENBRENNER.** Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 427, the Little Sandy Protection Act. It is the product of years of work, and it will pay dividends for years to come.

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

The Speaker pro tempore. The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, H.R. 427, passed the House by the following vote:...
(21) M ICROWAVE TRANSMISSION .—For the costs of construction, maintenance, operation, and administration of microwave transmission systems, including related communications facilities: $104,606,000.

(22) R ADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION.—For administrative expenses in connection with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act: $1,996,000.

(23) C OUNTERCURRENCY FUND .—For the Countercurrency Fund for necessary expenses, as determined by the Attorney General: $116,369,000.

SEC. 102. A PPOINTMENTS OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS; REDUCTION OF CERTAIN LITIGATION POSITIONS.

(a) A PPOINTMENTS.—Not later than September 30, 2003, the Attorney General shall exercise authority under section 542 of title 28, United States Code, to appoint 200 assistant United States attorneys in addition to the number of assistant United States attorneys serving on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) S ELECTION OF A PPOINTEES.—Individuals first appointed under subsection (a) may be appointed from among attorneys who are incumbents of 200 full-time litigation positions in divisions of the Department of Justice and whose official duty station is at the seat of Government.

(c) T ERMINATION OF P OSITIONS.—Each of the 200 litigation positions that become vacant by reason of an appointment made in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) shall be terminated at the time the vacancy arises.

(d) A UTHORIZATION OF A PPOINTMENTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

T ILE II—P ERMANENT ENABLING P ROVISIONS

SEC. 201. P ERMANENT A UTHORITY.

(a) I N GENERAL.—Chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 303C. Authority to use available funds

"(a) I N GENERAL.—Except to the extent provided otherwise by law, the activities of the Department of Justice (including any bureau, office, board, division, commission, subdivision, unit, or other component thereof) may, in the reasonable discretion of the Attorney General, be carried out through any means, including

"(1) through the Department's own personnel, acting within, from, or through the Department itself;

"(2) by sending or receiving details of personnel to other branches or agencies of the Federal Government, on a reimbursable, partially-reimbursable, or nonreimbursable basis;

"(3) through reimbursable agreements with other Federal agencies for work, materials, or equipment;

"(4) through contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with non-Federal parties, and

"(5) as provided in subsection (b), in section 524, and in any other provision of law consistent herewith, including, without limitation, section 102(b) of Public Law 102–395 (106 Stat. 1383), as incorporated by section 815(d) of Public Law 104–132 (110 Stat. 1315).

"(b) C OUNTERFEITING AND F AKE—Funds available to the Counterfeit and Fake—Funds available to the Attorney General for United States Attorneys, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the United States Marshals Service, for the Drug Enforcement Administration, and for the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be used for the purchase, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and boats, for law enforcement purposes.

"(B) P URCHASE OF AMMUNITION AND F IRE ARMS; F IRE ARMS COMPETITIONS.—Funds available to the Attorney General for United States Attorneys, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the United States Marshals Service, for the Drug Enforcement Administration, for the Federal Prison System, for the Office of the Inspector General, and for the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be used for—

"(1) the purchase of ammunition and firearms; and

"(11) participation in firearms competitions.

"(C) C ONSTRUCTION.—Funds available to the Attorney General for construction may be used for expenses of planning, designing, building, construction, activation, remodeling, maintenance, and other related construction costs.

"(D) F EES AND EXPENSES OF W ITNESSES.—Funds available to the Attorney General for fees and expenses of witnesses may be used for—

"(A) expenses, mileage, compensation, protection, and per diem in lieu of subsistence, of witnesses (including advances of public money) and as authorized by section 1823 or other law, except that no witness may be paid more than 1 attendance fee for any 1 calendar day;

"(B) fees and expenses of neutrals in alternative dispute resolution proceedings, where the Department of Justice is a party; and

"(C) construction of protected witness safes.

"(4) F EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.—Funds available to the Attorney General for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States may be used for the conduct of all its authorized activities.

"(5) I MMIGRATION AND N ATURALIZATION S ERVICE.—Funds available to the Attorney General for the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be used for—

"(A) acquisition of land as sites for enforcement fences, and construction incident thereto, and

"(B) cash advances to aliens for meals and lodging en route;

"(6) R EIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—Funds available to the Attorney General for reimbursement of costs incurred in the collection of fines and other debts owing to the United States, to the extent such debts are not repayable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; and

"(7) F EDERAL PRISON S YSTEM.—Funds available to the Attorney General for the Federal Prison System may be used for—
§ 530D. Report on enforcement of laws

(a) In general.—The Attorney General shall submit to the Congress a report of any enforcement of any statute, rule, regulation, program, policy, or other law whose enforcement, application, or administration is within the responsibility of the Attorney General or such officer on the ground that such provision is unconstitutional; or

(b) In any judicial jurisdiction of or within the United States, from adhering to, enforcing, or administering, any generally applicable rule of decision (binding upon courts of, or inferior to those of, that jurisdiction) established by a final decision of any court of, or superior to those of, that jurisdiction, respecting the interpretation, construction, or application of the Constitution or of any statute, rule, regulation, program, policy, or other law, or to approve such settlement or compromise, or to make such determination, or to take any other action—

(c) CONTENTS.—A report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) specify the date of the establishment or implementation of the policy described in subsection (a)(1)(A), of the making of the determination described in subsection (a)(1)(B), or of each approval described in subsection (a)(1)(C);

(2) include a complete and detailed statement of the relevant issues and background (including a complete and detailed statement of the reasons for the policy or determination, and the identity of the officer responsible for establishing or implementing such policy, making such determination, or approving such settlement or compromise), except that—

(A) such details may be omitted as may be absolutely necessary to prevent improper disclosure of national-security- or classified information, or of any information subject to the deliberative-process-, executive-, attorney-work-product-, or attorney-client privileges, if the fact of such omission (and the precise ground or grounds therefor) is clearly noted in the statement; Provided, That this subparagraph shall not be construed to deny to the Congress (including any House, Committee, or agency thereof) any of the other rights provided by law (including a complete and detailed statement of the reasons for such omission) that it lawfully may seek, subsequent to the submission of the report; and

(B) the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to information that is covered by privilege as defined in section 552(b)(4) of title 5 of the United States Code, that establishes or implements any policy, program, or other law whose enforcement, application, or administration is within the responsibility of the Attorney General or such officer on the ground that such provision is unconstitutional; or

(1) within any judicial jurisdiction of or within the United States, from adhering to, enforcing, or administering, any generally applicable rule of decision (binding upon courts of, or inferior to those of, that jurisdiction) established by a final decision of any court of, or superior to those of, that jurisdiction, respecting the interpretation, construction, or application of the Constitution or of any statute, rule, regulation, program, policy, or other law, or to approve such settlement or compromise, or to make such determination, or to take any other action—

(ii) within any judicial jurisdiction of or within the United States, from adhering to, enforcing, or administering, any generally applicable rule of decision (binding upon courts of, or inferior to those of, that jurisdiction) established by a final decision of any court of, or superior to those of, that jurisdiction, respecting the interpretation, construction, or application of the Constitution or of any statute, rule, regulation, program, policy, or other law, or to approve such settlement or compromise, or to make such determination, or to take any other action—

(iii) to contest affirmatively, in any judicial, administrative, or other proceeding, the constitutionality of any provision of any statute, rule, regulation, program, policy, or other law; or

(iv) to refrain from defending or asserting, in any judicial, administrative, or other proceeding, the constitutionality of any provision of any Federal statute, rule, regulation, program, policy, or other law, or to approve such settlement or compromise, or to make such determination, or to take any other action—

(ii) against the United States (including any agency or instrumentality thereof) for a sum that exceeds, or is likely to exceed, $2,000,000; or

(iii) by the United States (including any agency or instrumentality thereof) pursuant to an agreement, consent decree, or order (other than in bankruptcy) of any claim, suit, or other action—

(1) The table of sections for chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

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(a)(1)(A) or is authorized to conduct litigation, and to the officers of such executive agency or military department.
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(2) DEADLINE.—A report shall be submitted—

(1) under subsection (a)(1)(A), not later than 30 days after the establishment or implementation of each policy; or

(2) under subsection (a)(1)(B), within such time as will reasonably enable the House of Representatives and the Senate to take action, separately or jointly, to intervene in time to fashion in the proceeding, but in no event later than 30 days after the making of each determination; and

(3) under subsection (a)(1)(C), not later than 30 days after the conclusion of each fiscal-year quarter, with respect to all approvals occurring in such quarter.

(b) CONFORMING AmENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections for chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code (as amended by
section (b) may be made, entered into, or
inserting "501(b)"); and
(b) ATTORNEYS SPECIALLY RETAINED BY THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The 3d sentence of sec-
tion 52(b) of title 28, United States Code, is
amended by striking "at not more than
$12,000".

SEC. 205. TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
AMENDMENTS.—Title II of the Department of
Justice Authorities; Authority to Transfer Property of Mar-
ginal Value; Recordkeeping; Protection of the Attorney
General.

(a) Section 524 of title 28, United States
Code, is amended—
(1) in subsection (a) by striking "to the
Attorney General" after "available";
(2) in paragraph (b)(1)—
(A) by striking the semicolon at the end
of the 1st subparagraph (I) and inserting a
period;
(B) by striking the 2d subparagraph (I);
(C) by striking "(A)(iv), (B), (F), (G), and
(H)" in the 1st sentence following the 2d sub-
paragraph (I) and inserting "(B), (F), and
(G)";
and
(D) by striking "fund" in the 3d sentence
following the 2d subparagraph (I) and insert-
ing "Funds";
(b) in paragraph (c)(2)—
(A) by striking "for information" each
place it appears; and
(B) by striking "$250,000" the 2d and 3d
places it appears;
(3) in paragraph (c)(3) by striking "(F)"
and inserting "(G)";
(4) in paragraph (c)(5) by striking "Fund"
and inserting "Fund, that";
(5) in subsection (c)(6)(A) by striking "(A)(iv),
(B), (F), (G), and (H)" and inserting "(B),
(F), and (G)";
and
(7) in subsection (c)(6)(B)—
(A) by striking "year 1997" and inserting
"years 2002 and 2003"; and
(B) by striking "Such transfer shall not
be subject to the requirements of paragraphs
(b) and (c) of subsection (a) and transfer
shall not be subject to the requirements of
paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (a) and
shall be subject to satisfaction by the recipient
involved of any outstanding lien against the
property transferred, but no such transfer shall
be made before the date of the enactment of
14140

this Act and were in effect on such date.

Notwithstanding any provision of law
limiting the amount of management or ad-
ministrative expenses, the Attorney General
shall, not later than May 2, 2003, and of every
year thereafter, prepare and provide to the
Committees on the Judiciary and Appropria-
tions of each House of the Congress using
funds available for the following programs—
(1) a report identifying and describing
each grant, cooperative agreement, or pro-
grammatic services contract that was made,
entered into, awarded, or extended, in the
immediately preceding fiscal year, by or on
behalf of the Office of Justice Programs (in-
cluding any component or unit thereof,
and the Office of Community Oriented Policing
Services), and including, without limitation,
for each such grant, cooperative agreement,
or contract: the term, the dollar amount or
value, a complete and detailed description of
its purpose, the specific purpose or purposes
proposed or stipulated for, the names of all
parties, the names of each unsuccessful bidder
and the complete and detailed description of
the specific purpose or purpose proposed or
stipulated for, except that such description may
be summarized with respect to each application or bid
having a total value of less than $350,000; and
(2) a report identifying and reviewing
every grant, cooperative agreement, or pro-
grammatic services contract made, entered
into, awarded, or extended after October 1,
2002, by or on behalf of the Office of Justice
Programs (including any component or unit
thereof, and the Office of Community Ori-
ented Policing Services) that was closed out
or that otherwise ended in the immediately
preceding fiscal year (or even if not yet
closed out, was terminated or otherwise
ended in the fiscal year that ended 2 years
before the end of such immediately pre-
ceding fiscal year), and including, without
limitation, for each such grant, cooperative
agreement, or contract: an extended and de-
tailed description of how the appropriated
funds involved actually were spent, complete
and detailed statistics relating to its per-
fomance, and its specific purposes, and
and, its effectiveness, and a written declara-
tion by each non-Federal grantee or non-Federal
party to such agreement or contract, that—
(A) the appropriated funds were spent for
such purpose or purposes, and only such
purpose or purposes;
(B) the terms of the grant, cooperative
agreement, or contract were complied with;
and
(C) all documentation necessary for con-
ducting a full and proper audit of the gen-
erally accepted accounting principles, and
any (additional) documentation that may
have been required under the grant, coopera-
tive agreement, or contract, be kept in
orderly fashion and will be preserved for
not less than 3 years from the date of such
close out, termination, or end;
SEC. 206. OVERSIGHT, WASTE, FRAUD, AND
ABUSE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Section 529 of title 28, United States
Code, is amended by inserting "(a)
before "Beginning", and by adding at the end the
following:
(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law
limiting the amount of management or ad-
ministrative expenses, the Attorney General
shall, not later than May 2, 2003, and of every
year thereafter, prepare and provide to the
Committees on the Judiciary and Appropria-
tions of each House of the Congress using
funds available for the following programs—
(1) a report identifying and describing
each grant, cooperative agreement, or pro-
grammatic services contract that was made,
entered into, awarded, or extended, in the
immediately preceding fiscal year, by or on
behalf of the Office of Justice Programs (in-
cluding any component or unit thereof,
and the Office of Community Oriented Policing
Services), and including, without limitation,
for each such grant, cooperative agreement,
or contract: the term, the dollar amount or
value, a complete and detailed description of
its purpose, the specific purpose or purposes
proposed or stipulated for, the names of all
parties, the names of each unsuccessful bidder
and the complete and detailed description of
the specific purpose or purpose proposed or
stipulated for, except that such description may
be summarized with respect to each application or bid
having a total value of less than $350,000; and
(2) a report identifying and reviewing
every grant, cooperative agreement, or pro-
grammatic services contract made, entered
into, awarded, or extended after October 1,
2002, by or on behalf of the Office of Justice
Programs (including any component or unit
thereof, and the Office of Community Ori-
ented Policing Services) that was closed out
or that otherwise ended in the immediately
preceding fiscal year (or even if not yet
closed out, was terminated or otherwise
ended in the fiscal year that ended 2 years
before the end of such immediately pre-
ceding fiscal year), and including, without
limitation, for each such grant, cooperative
agreement, or contract: an extended and de-
tailed description of how the appropriated
funds involved actually were spent, complete
and detailed statistics relating to its per-
fomance, and its specific purposes, and
and, its effectiveness, and a written declara-
tion by each non-Federal grantee or non-Federal
party to such agreement or contract, that—
(A) the appropriated funds were spent for
such purpose or purposes, and only such
purpose or purposes;
(B) the terms of the grant, cooperative
agreement, or contract were complied with;
and
(C) all documentation necessary for con-
ducting a full and proper audit of the gen-
erally accepted accounting principles, and
any (additional) documentation that may
have been required under the grant, coopera-
tive agreement, or contract, be kept in
orderly fashion and will be preserved for
not less than 3 years from the date of such
close out, termination, or end;
inserting “a jurisdiction, or an official of any government, to favor, adopt,” by inserting “law, ratification, policy,” after “legislation” every place it appears, by striking “by Congress” the 2d place it appears, by inserting “or such official” before “,” through the proper:—by inserting “, or resolution,” by striking “Members of Congress on the request of any Member” and inserting “or official, at his request,” by striking “for legislation” and inserting “for any legislation,” and by moving “,” being an officer or employee of the United States department or agency thereof, to immediately after “,” and;
(c) Section 1516(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, entity, or program,” after “person,” and by inserting “grant, or cooperative agreement,” after “subcontract.”;
(d) Section 112 of title I of section 101(b) of division A of Public Law 105–277 (112 Stat. 2681–67) is amended in the fiscal year after “agency,” and inserting “any fiscal year the Attorney General”;
(e) Section 2232(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by striking “title 18” each place it appears and inserting “this title”;
(2) by renumbering paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively;
(3) by inserting “(1) after (d);” and
(4) by adding the end the following:
“(2) The report under paragraph (1), with respect to criminal infringement of copyright, shall include the following:
“(A) The number of infringement cases involving specific types of works, such as audiovisual works, sound recordings, business software, video games, books, and other types of works,
“(B) The number of infringement cases involving an online element.
“(C) The number and dollar amounts of fines assessed in specific categories of dollar amounts, such as up to $500, from $500 to $1,000, from $1,000 to $5,000, from $5,000 to $10,000, and categories above $10,000.
“(D) The amount of restitution awarded.
“(E) Whether the sentences imposed were served.”;
SEC. 207. ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW BY ATTORNEY GENERAL. Title 28 of the United States Code, Section 535 of title 28, United States Code, is amended in subsections (a) and (b), by replacing “title 18” with “Federal criminal law”, and in subsection (b), by replacing “or complaint” with “matter, or complaint witnessed, discovered, or”, and by inserting “or the witness, discoverer, or recipient, as appropriate,” after “agency.”

SEC. 208. COUNTERTERRORISM FUND. (a) ESTABLISHMENT: AVAILABILITY.—There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a separate fund to be known as the “Counterterrorism Fund”, amounts in which shall remain available without fiscal year limitation—
(1) to reimburse any Department of Justice component for any costs incurred in connection with—
(A) reestablishing the operational capability of an office or facility that has been damaged or destroyed as the result of any domestic or international terrorism incident;
(B) providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including, without limitation, paying rewards in connection with these activities; and
(C) conducting terrorism threat assessments of Federal agencies and their facilities;
(2) to reimburse any department or agency of the Federal Government for any costs incurred in connection with—
(A) the number of infringement cases involving specific categories of dollar amounts, such as up to $500, from $500 to $1,000, from $1,000 to $5,000, from $5,000 to $10,000, and categories above $10,000;
(B) the amount of restitution awarded;
(C) whether the sentences imposed were served.

SEC. 209. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.
Title 18 of the United States Code is amended—
(1) in section 4041 by striking “at a salary of $10,000 a year”;
(2) in section 4043—
(A) in subsection (a)—
(i) by replacing “the support of United States prisoners” with “Federal prisoner detention”;
(ii) in paragraph (2) by adding “and” after “hire”;
(iii) in paragraph (3) by replacing “entities; and” and “entities;” and
(iv) in paragraph (4) by inserting “The Attorney General, in support of Federal prisoners detained in non-Federal institutions, is authorized to make payments, from funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance, for— before entering;” and
(B) by redesignating—
(1) subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d); and
(2) paragraph (a)(4) as subsection (b), and subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), of such paragraph (a)(4) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of such subsection (b).—
(3) in section 209(a)—
(A) by striking “or makes” and inserting “makes”;
(B) by striking “supplements the salary of, any” and inserting “supplements, the salary of any”.;

When the President submits to the Congress the budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 2003, the President shall simultaneously submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate such proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2003 as the President may judge necessary and expedient.

SEC. 304. REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
(a) APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall appoint a Deputy Inspector General for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who shall be responsible for supervising independent oversight of programs and operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation until September 30, 2004.
(b) INSPECTOR GENERAL OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit to the Congress a plan for oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Inspector General shall consider the following activities for such plan:
(1) FINANCIAL SYSTEMS.—Audiating the financial systems, information technology systems, and computer security systems of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
(2) PROGRAMS AND PROCESSES.—Audiating and evaluating programs and processes of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to identify systemic weaknesses or implementation failures and to recommend corrective action.
(3) INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICES.—Reviewing the activities of internal affairs offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the Inspections Division and the Office of Professional Responsibility.
(4) PERSONNEL.—Investigating allegations of serious misconduct by personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
(5) OTHER PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS.—Reviewing matters relating to any other program or operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the Inspector General determines requires review.
(6) RESOURCES.—Identifying resources needed by the Inspector General to implement such plan.

(c) REVIEW OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ORDER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall—
(1) review Attorney General Order 1931–94 (signed November 8, 1994); and
(2)
(2) submit to the Congress a report stating whether the Attorney General intends to rescind, to modify, or to take no action affecting such order.

SEC. 305. STUDY OF UNTESTED RAPE EXAMINATION KITS.

The Attorney General shall conduct a study to assess and report to Congress the number of untested rape examination kits that currently exist nationwide and shall submit to the Congress a report containing a summary of the results of such study. For the purpose of carrying out such study, the Attorney General shall attempt to collect information from all law enforcement jurisdictions in the United States.

SEC. 306. REPORT ON DCS 1000 ("CARNIVORE").

Not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide to the Judiciary Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate a report detailing—

(1) the number of times DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device) was used for surveillance during the preceding fiscal year;

(2) the Justice official or officials who approved each use of DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device);

(3) the criteria used by the Department of Justice officials in reviewing requests to use DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device);

(4) a complete description of the process used to submit, review, and approve requests to use DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device);

(5) the specific statutory authority relied on to use DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device);

(6) the court that authorized each use of DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device);

(7) the number of orders, warrants, or subpoenas applied for, to authorize the use of DCS 1000 (or any similar system or device);

(8) the fact that the order, warrant, or subpoena was granted as applied for, was modified, or was denied;

(9) the offense specified in the order, warrant, subpoena, or application;

(10) the nature of the facilities from which, or the contents of electronic communications that were to be disclosed; and

(11) any information gathered or accessed that was not authorized by the court to be gathered or accessed.

SEC. 307. STUDY OF ALLOCATION OF LITIGATING ATTORNEYS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit a report to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and Senate a report by the Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation detailing the distribution or allocation of appropriated funds, attorneys and other personnel, per-attorney workloads, and number of cases opened and closed, for each Office of United States Attorney and each division of the Department of Justiceexcept the Justice Management Division.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Violence Against Women Office Act".

SEC. 402. ESTABLISHMENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFICE.


(1) in section 101 (28 U.S.C. 501), by striking "part T" and inserting "section 2006"; and

(b) by striking "section 2005" and inserting "section 2006";

(2) by redesignating sections 2002 through 2006 as sections 2005 through 2009, respectively; and

(3) by inserting after section 2001 the following:

"SEC. 2002. ESTABLISHMENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFICE.

"(a) Office.—There is hereby established within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Violence Against Women Office (in this part referred to as the "Director").

"(b) Director.—The Office shall be headed by a Director (in this part referred to as the "Director"), who shall be appointed by the President, and by the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall report to the Attorney General through the Assistant Attorney General, and shall make reports to the Deputy Attorney General as the Director deems necessary to fulfill the mission of the Office. The Director shall have final authority for all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded by the Office. The Director shall not engage in any employment other than that of serving as the Director, nor shall the Director hold any office in, or act in any capacity for, any organization, agency, or institution with which the Office makes any contract or other arrangement under this part.

"SEC. 2003. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTOR OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFICE.

"(a) In General.—The Director shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

"(1) Serving as special counsel to the Attorney General on the subject of violence against women.

"(2) Maintaining liaison with the judicial branches of the Federal and State Government on matters relating to violence against women.

"(3) Providing information to the President, the Congress, the judiciary, State and local governments, and the general public on matters relating to violence against women.

"(4) Serving, at the request of the Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General, as the representative of the Department of Justice on domestic task forces, committees, or commissions of the Department of Justice on matters relating to violence against women.

"(5) Serving, at the request of the President, acting through the Attorney General, as the representative of the United States Government on human rights and economic justice matters related to violence against women in international fora, including, but not limited to, the United Nations.

"(6) Carrying out the functions of the Department of Justice under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103-322) and the amendments made by that Act, and other functions of the Department of Justice on matters relating to violence against women, including with respect to those functions—

"(A) the development of policy, protocols, and guidelines;

"(B) the development and management of grant programs, and the provision of technical assistance under such programs; and

"(C) the award and termination of grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts.

"(7) Providing technical assistance, coordination, and support to—

"(A) other components of the Department of Justice to develop policy and to enforce Federal laws relating to violence against women, including the litigation of civil and criminal actions relating to enforcing such laws;

"(B) other Federal, State, and tribal agencies, in efforts to develop policy, provide technical assistance, and improve coordination among agencies carrying out efforts to eliminate violence against women, including Indian or indigenous women; and

"(C) grantees, in efforts to combat violence against women and to provide support and assistance to victims of such violence.

"(8) Exercising such other powers and functions as may be vested in the Director pursuant to this part by delegation of the Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General.

"(9) Establishing such rules, regulations, guidelines, and procedures as are necessary to carry out any function of the Office.

"SEC. 2004. STAFF OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFICE.

The Attorney General shall ensure that the Director has adequate staff to support the Director in carrying out the Director's responsibilities under this part.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRINNER) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRINNER).

Mr. SENSENBRINNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2215, the bill currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2215, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act which authorizes appropriation for the Department of Justice and its components for fiscal year 2002. This bill establishes permanent enabling authorities for the Department, makes several minor and technical improvements to various statutes affecting the Department, requires certain reports be made to Congress, and establishes a permanent Violence Against Women's Office within the Office of Justice Programs at the Department.

This bill was favorably reported by the Committee on the Judiciary on June 20 by voice vote. The legislation is cosponsored by the committee's ranking minority member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and enjoys the broad, bipartisan support of the Committee.

Madam Speaker, the Department of Justice and its various components wields tremendous power and influence. It has an annual budget exceeding $20 billion and has in excess of 120,000 employees. The Department has ultimate responsibility for the enforcement of all Federal criminal laws, including those regarding terrorism. It
enforces our Nation’s antitrust laws, civil rights laws, immigration and naturalization laws, environmental statutes, and hundreds of other Federal statutes. The lawyers at the Department of Justice represent the government in most types of actions, civil and criminal. And it provides legal advice to the President of the United States and the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. In short, the vast majority of legal questions in litigations addressed by the Federal Government are reviewed and handled by the Department of Justice.

This great power and responsibility can be a tremendous force for good throughout the Nation and the world. Also, a huge misuse, and neglect of this power can have detrimental effects that reverberate throughout this country. The Department of Justice is unlike any other department or agency of the Federal Government because its job is its license to all. The Department must be held to the highest standards. Because of its importance, Congress should be fully engaged in oversight of the Department. Unfortunately, Congress has not done a good job of oversight of the Department in the past and needs to do much better.

Further, Congress has neglected its basic responsibility for the last 20 years by failing to authorize the programs within the Department of Justice. It is shameful that the last bill authorizing appropriations for the Department was signed into law by President Carter on November 30, 1979. The last serious effort to authorize the Department was undertaken by my predecessor, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), during the 105th Congress, but the other body failed to act on that legislation. Congress must do a much better job in overseeing the many departments and agencies that make up the Federal Government, and today this House will take a giant leap forward in that effort by authorizing the DOJ and its components.

One reason the Department needs increased oversight is its size. In 1993, the budget authority for the Department was $11.5 billion. Today, it exceeds $24 billion. In 1992, the Department had 90,600 authorized positions. Today it has 35,000 more. In 1993, the Immigration and Naturalization Service had over $1.5 billion in budget authority and over 18,000 authorized positions. Today the INS has over $5 billion in budget authority and 33,500 authorized positions.

I doubt that many Members or their constituents would argue that the increased funding and staffing at the INS has improved its operations appreciably. I would feel the opposite. Another area of exponential growth at the Department has been its grant-making authority. In 1993, the Office of Justice Programs distributed almost $1 billion in grants. In fiscal year 2001, the Department will distribute more than $5 billion. The Office of Inspector General and responsibility cries out for congressional oversight. This bill takes us in that direction.

Title I of the bill authorizes appropriations for the major components of the Justice Department for fiscal year 2002. While President Bush’s budget provides a breather from the hefty increases the Department has seen over the last decade, this budget still includes promising initiatives, such as new funding for the INS to help secure our borders, new funding for the FBI to combat terrorism and cybercrime, and new funding for the DEA to improve its efforts to fight the scourge of drugs and violence. The authorization mirrors the President’s request, except in two areas. First, the committee increased the President’s request for the DOJ Inspector General by $10 million. This is necessary because the committee is concerned about the severe downsizing of that office and the need for oversight, particularly of the FBI at the Department.

H.R. 2215 does not contain an authorization for appropriations for several unauthorized grant programs. The Committee on the Judiciary will review each of these expired programs and authorize them as needed. The committee has already done this for the Juvenile Justice Block Grants program which I am hopeful that the House will consider in the coming weeks.

Madam Speaker, title III contains an important provision establishing within the office of DOJ Inspector General a deputy IG for FBI oversight whose office must be responsible for overseeing the programs and operations of the Bureau. This position is necessary because of the recent spy scandal, the FBI’s failure to comply with the document disclosure agreement in the McVeigh case, and now the revelation about missing fire-arms and computers at our Nation’s number one law enforcement agency. These problems cry out for attention, and I believe there needs to be one person in the IG’s office whose sole focus is to review FBI operations.

As I have already mentioned, the bill increases the authorization for the office of Inspector General by $10 million above the President’s proposed budget. This office has been severely downsized over the last several years from approximately 60 to 360 full-time equivalents. I believe that Congress has been penny-wise and pound foolish in this regard. We should spend a little bit more time, effort, and money on overseeing a little less of other bloated DOJ programs. I would urge the conference in the DOJ appropriation bill to adequately fund the new responsibilities that have been given to the IG.

H.R. 2215 requires the IG to submit an oversight plan for the FBI to the Congress and requires the Attorney General to report to the Congress and the Senate and the House on all matters related to the FBI and the DEA. Passage of this bill will help the new Director and the Attorney General make needed improvements to this prestigious agency.

The bill also authorizes a Violence Against Women Office within the Justice Department. This provision was offered in committee by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN). The VAWO would be headed by a director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

In addition, title IV enumerates duties and responsibilities of the Director and requires the Attorney General to ensure the VAWO is adequately staffed. Since its adoption in committee, this provision has been revised to state that it may utilize the existing bureaucracy that already exists at the Office of Justice Programs. As originally drafted, the VAWO would have had to establish its own grant making office and deny the House and Senate Judiciary Committees the ability to receive any reports and requested information. The director of VAWO will report to the Assistant Attorney General but may report to the Deputy Attorney General on such matters as he deems appropriate. I appreciate the work of the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and her willingness to ensure that this office works properly within the existing bureaucracy at the Department.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I would like to highlight one other provision of the bill. This provision directs the Department of Justice to submit all reports it is required to submit, including reprogramming notices and transfer requests, to the Committee on the Judiciary in addition to any other committees. This will clearly help the Committee on the Judiciary conduct oversight of the Department. This provision is necessary because several years ago, the Committee on Appropriations slipped an amendment into their bill denying the House and Senate Judiciary Committees the ability to receive reprogramming and transfer notices, notices which were routinely sent to the committees from 1979 through 1996. This has diminished our ability to conduct oversight over the Department, and I believe has hurt the Department of Justice. It takes more than just the Committee on Appropriations to conduct oversight over the Department. The Committee on the Judiciary has a large oversight role, and it should not be denied needed information by another committee.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2215 is a giant step in the right direction, but more
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needs to be done. We do not tackle every problem facing the Department by this legislation. However, we do address and I am sure we will address more next year during the fiscal year 2003 process. The Committee on the Judiciary will continue to review the programs and operations of the Department of Justice and will hold it to the highest standards of professionalism and integrity. Congress ratifies that process by its action here today.

I particularly want to acknowledge the work of the members of the committee, particularly the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONVERSE) and his staff who have sat through numerous sessions with majority staff and Department of Justice officials. We all should be proud of this comprehensive bill.

I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this legislation. H.R. 2215, and thank the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary for doing an act, if you will, that has not been done in more than 20 years, and, that is, authorizing the Department of Justice. I rise in support of this bill and commend the chairman and the ranking member for not only defending the Committee on the Judiciary’s jurisdiction but also for working in a bipartisan manner.

The committee has not authorized the Department of Justice in more than 20 years, instead permitting the appropriators to decide the DOJ programs that should be authorized and for how much. Needless to say, this puts a serious cramp in the committee’s critical oversight duties and as well the vision for the laws that guide America and the concept that we are a Nation of laws as well as a Nation of people.

To remedy this, the chairman worked with the Democratic staff and the Justice Department to draft H.R. 2215. Aside from fixing errors in the law, H.R. 2215 is the voice of the committee to decide the DOJ programs that should be authorized and for how much. Needless to say, this puts a serious cramp in the committee’s critical oversight duties and as well the vision for the laws that guide America and the concept that we are a Nation of laws as well as a Nation of people.

Among the things they will fund will be FACE enforcement that is extremely important, that is, legislation that adheres to the rules and the guidance of our civil rights. The bill also creates a separate and statutory office for the administration of the Violence Against Women Act. The new Violence Against Women Act will raise the profile of VAWA issues and make it easier to distribute grants to combat domestic and other forms of violence against women. In particular, this was an effort by the Democrats on the Committee on the Judiciary, and we worked in a bipartisan way to secure this. I am interested, however, in making sure that we include in this office the oversight of violence against college students, women on college campuses, which has been a rising statistic. We should ensure that due rapt that occurs mostly on college campuses is part of the efforts of this office and of course the Violence Against Women Act.

That being said, the bill, of course, has many good points to it, but it is not perfect; it does not touch on an all-important DOJ grant program such as COPS, but it is a useful starting point and a precursor to what I hope will be more active committee involvement in the running of the Department. There are many of our Members who wholeheartedly endorse the COPS program and as we move through the appropriations process we are hoping that authorizers and appropriators will see the benefit of funding the COPS program and working with it in a strong and productive manner.

I would say the chairman and the ranking member of the House Committee on the Judiciary have contacted Senator Judiciary Chairman LEAHY and Senator HATCH about this bill, and I believe there may be a reasonable opportunity to pass this legislation in the other body. We want to do this to be a unim imminent effort of both bodies to be able to authorize the DOJ for the first time in 20 years.

Let me emphasize the importance of the full funding of the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Justice. Over the years, those who have had diminished civil rights in this country starting with the civil rights movement and before Brown v. Topeka Board of Education through the Supreme Court decisions have worked their way through the Department of Justice. As we saw the accommodations of this country be desegregated in the schools, the Department of Justice was a fixture in helping to ensure the civil rights of all Americans. It is crucial that the Civil Rights Division is funded in this time because of the very important issues covering racial profiling and voter rights enforcement. Needless to say, the issues that occurred in Florida are symptomatic of what is occurring across the country as we have had hearings to emphasize that our electoral system, our voting system, is in fact broken. In most instances in minority and poor communities, there is poor equipment, there is poor education, there are untrained workers across the Nation, and we need to ensure that the Office of Civil Rights is involved in voting rights enforcement and in the fixing of the election system in America.

Let me also add an additional insight, even though I know it is covered by the oversight committees dealing with the United States military. I have had conversations with military personnel on bases who have argued that they have not gotten information, outreach information about voter registration, absentee balloting, and so we are leaving the men and women who offer their lives every day on our behalf out of the realm of expressing their desires in a democratic process. We must ensure that the U.S. military, as well, is covered by any laws and any remedies that we have in changing the voter registration process. If there is no discrimination and, as well, that there is outreach and that every single vote is counted. The full funding of the Civil Rights Division does that.

Let me also applaud and suggest that we are, if you will, gratified for the enhanced funding of the Inspector General’s Office. The Inspector General’s Office, of course, does many things. The $10 million I believe we have authorized will help it do its job better. In particular, as we look at our responsibilities of oversight over the FBI, the terrible issues dealing with the spy case, lost weapons, lost files, requires great insight into these agencies to make them what they should be.

I am pleased that we are still remembering the importance of the Community Relations Office. Having come from Texas and being aware of some of the strife that we face in some communities, and when I say from Texas, I am particularly pointing to the tragedy of the James Byrd crisis and killing that we had more than 2 years ago, I am pleased that that office is still functioning, and would hope that, through the appropriations process, it can have a higher funding.

Looking at the juvenile justice area, I have noted that the statistics show that juvenile crime has gone down. It is crucial that we not only authorize the program dealing with juvenile justice, in particular the Office of Juvenile Delinquency Programs to be a preventive arm in our system of justice, but that we ensure that it reaches out to the hamlets and cities and counties around the Nation. Our children are our most important asset, and I believe that it is extremely important that we fund those programs.

Might I add that I secured an amendment to the Commerce-State-Justice appropriations bill that would not eliminate the opportunity for our communities to promote voluntary trigger locks to ensure that we have added gun safety and protect our young people,
and I am gratified that we do not have an authorizing bill that would prohibit such.

Let me conclude, Madam Speaker, by indicating the areas of disappointment that I have. Yes, we have made improvements in the INS; and we realize there is need for greater improvement. For example, we need to restructure the INS so there is a balance between enforcement and service.

As we have heard the discussions of the administration over the last couple of weeks, we have heard a promotion of amnesty for certain groups of individuals. I believe that the Committee on the Judiciary should take the leadership in working with various aspects of our caucuses and both bodies to ensure a consensus immigration policy that provides access to legalization to many, and certainly is bad to isolate immigrants from one group to the next. So I am disappointed we were not able to include in this authorization $3 million for legal services for individuals who are seeking access to legalization, who have no access to the services of lawyers to be able to pursue their legal rights in the right way.

If this country is a country of immigrants and a country of laws, I think it is extremely important that we provide that.

I also believe we have individuals seeking asylum on the basis of persecution, and we therefore should have alternatives to detention. These are not individuals accused of violent crimes but have come here because of persecution, slavery, in their nation, and we are incarcerating them like they are common criminals.

I believe, however, as we move toward making sure that the Department of Justice is the kind of agency we all would like, we can do so in a bipartisan manner; and these issues that I have raised can be worked out on the Committee on the Judiciary, House and Senate, and as we proceed through this Congressional session. Therefore, I would call on my colleagues to enthusiastically support H.R. 2215.

I rise in support of this bill and commend the Chairman not only for defending the Judiciary Committee's bipartisan support, but for voting rights and police brutality investigations and FACEnforcement.

The bill also creates a separate and statutory office for the administration of the Violence Against Women Act. The new Violence Against Women Office will raise the profile of VAWA issues and make it easier to distribute grants to combat domestic and other forms of violence against women.

That being said, the bill is not perfect. For instance, it does not touch on all-important DOJ grant programs such as COPS. But it is a useful starting point and a precursor to what I hope will be more active Committee involvement in the running of the Justice Department.

Finally, the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Senator HATCH about this bill and believe there may be a reasonable opportunity to pass this legislation in the other body.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), which was included as an amendment to H.R. 2215. As we begin a new century, violence against women remains a national problem. At present, approximately 4.9 million domestic physical assaults take place against women annually in the United States. There are also 1.1 million protective or restraining orders obtained by victims of intimate partner rape, physical assault, and stalking annually. And finally, $22.3 billion in criminal and legal costs are incurred by domestic violence victims each year.

In response to these statistics, I introduced H.R. 28, the Violence Against Women Office Act, which would establish the Office permanently in statute. I am proud to report that the bill currently has 148 cosponsors. With overwhelming bipartisan support, this language was included as an amendment to H.R. 2215 by the members of the House Judiciary Committee.

Establishing the Violence Against Women Office permanently within the Department of Justice responds to the epidemic of domestic violence and ensures the continued coordination of support, education, and assistance initiatives from the national to the community level.

As the members of House Judiciary Committee have recognized by including the language of H.R. 28 as an amendment to this bill, the need for a permanent Violence Against Women Office is strong. Moreover, without the security of a statute, the continuation of the Office's important work is threatened.

Domestic violence is nothing less than an epidemic and must be attacked with all the resources we would bring to bear against a
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deadly disease. I therefore urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2215, which includes a provision to enhance the Violence Against Women Office permanently in statute.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, H.R. 2215, as amended, passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CRIMINAL LAW TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2001

Mr. SENSENIBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the Speaker, to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2137) to make clerical and other technical amendments to title 18, United States Code, and other laws relating to crime and criminal procedure, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2137

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 "Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

(a) MISPOURING AND INCORRECT WORDS.—
(1) Correction of garbled sentence. Section 510(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "fine of under this title" and inserting "fine under this title".

(2) Correction of repeated words. Section 381(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "proceeds from the sale of" and inserting "proceeds from the sale of such property under this section".

(3) Correction of incorrect word. Sections 1425 through 1427, 1541 through 1544 and 1546(a) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "to facility" and inserting "to facilitate".

(4) Correction of erroneous adjectival language on executed amendment. Effective on the date of the enactment of Public Law 103-322, section 6003(a)(13) of such public law is amended by striking "$1,000,000 or imprisonment" and inserting "$1,000,000 and imprisonment".

(b) INSERTION OF MISSING WORDS.—
(1) Margin error. Section 1030(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended so that the margins of subparagraph (B) and each of its clauses, are moved 2 ems to the left.

(2) Correcting capitalization in language to be stricken. Effective on the date of its enactment, section 726(2) of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132) is amended—
(A) by striking "proceeding" and inserting "proceedings";
(B) in subparagraph (o), by striking "relating to two or more acts" and inserting "relating to two or more acts within a group's territory";
(C) by inserting "(relating to certain offenses)" after "section 842(c)(2)");
(D) by inserting "(relating to certain offenses)" after "section 1032(a)");
(E) by striking the first paragraph (p); and
(F) by inserting "or" at the end of paragraph (p).

(3) Correcting paragraphing. The material added to section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code, by section 607(q) of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 is amended to striking "territory and inserting "Territory":

(4) Subsection placement correction. Section 1513 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by transposing subsection (d) so that it appears following subsection (c) after "(b)".

(5) Insertion of parenthetical descriptions. Section 2332(b)(5)(B)(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by inserting "(relating to killing in Federal facilities)" after "(b)(c));
(B) by inserting "(relating to wrecking trains)" after "1992);" and
(C) by striking "2352: "

(6) Correction to allow for insertion of new subparagraph and correction of erroneous indentation. Section 1956(c)(7) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by moving the margin 2 ems to the right;
(B) by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (D); and
(C) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting "or";

(7) Correction of confusing subdivision designation. Effective on the date of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) in the first undesignated paragraph, by inserting "(1)(1)) before "Whoever";
(B) in the second undesignated paragraph—
(1) by striking "not more than $10,000" and inserting "not more than $100,000"; and
(2) by inserting "(2)" at the beginning of that paragraph;
(C) by inserting "(3)" at the beginning of the third undesignated paragraph; and
(D) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k).

(8) Punctuation correction in section 1513. Section 1513(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking " supplemental " and inserting "subsection (a)(1)".

(9) Punctuation correction in section 14146. Section 14146(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the period after "carcasses thereof" and inserting a semicolon.

(10) Syntax correction. Section 115(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "and", "attempted kidnapping, or conspires to kidnap, a person" and inserting "or attempted kidnapping of, or a conspiracy to kidnap, a person".

(11) Correcting capitalization in section 981. Section 982(a)(8) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Court" and inserting "Court".

(12) Punctuation corrections in section 1029. Section 1029(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by striking "and" at the end of subsection (c)(2)(A);
(B) by inserting "and" at the end of subsection (c)(2)(B)(i)
(C) by striking "and" at the end of subsection (c)(3)(B) and inserting a period;
(D) by striking the period at the end of subsection (e)(4)(D) and inserting a semicolon and;
(E) by striking "and" at the end of subsection (e)(7).

(13) Correction of punctuation in section 1052. Section 1052 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "13" and inserting "13".

(14) Correction of punctuation in section 1053. Section 1053 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "13" and inserting "13".

(15) Correction of punctuation in section 1109. Section 1109(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "and", "attempted kidnapping, or conspires to kidnap, a person" and inserting "or attempted kidnapping of, or a conspiracy to kidnap, a person".

(16) Correction of punctuation in section 1109. Section 1109(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "and", "attempted kidnapping, or conspires to kidnap, a person" and inserting "or attempted kidnapping of, or a conspiracy to kidnap, a person".

(17) Correction of indentation in controlled substances act. Section 402(c)(2) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822(c)(2)) is amended by moving the margin of subparagraph (c)(2) ems to the left.

(18) Elimination of redundant provision. Section 2516(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by striking the first paragraph (p); and
(B) by inserting "or" at the end of paragraph (o).

(19) Elimination of duplicate amendments. Effective on the date of its enactment, paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 601(b), paragraph (2) of section 601(d), paragraph (2) of section 601(f), paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 601(g), paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 601(k), subsection (d) of section 602, paragraph (4) of section 604(b), subsection (r) of section 605, and paragraph (2) of section 607 of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 are repealed.

(20) Elimination of extra comma. Section 1996(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Code,", and inserting "Code,"; and