

**U.S. Department of Justice
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Public Law 101-647
101st Congress

An Act

To control crime.

Nov. 29, 1990

[S. 3266]

140616
Crime Control
Act of 1990.
18 USC 1 note.

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 "Crime Control Act of 1990".

**TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL MONEY
LAUNDERING**

SEC. 101. REPORTS ON USES MADE OF CURRENCY TRANSACTION REPORTS.

31 USC 5311
note.

Not later than 180 days after the effective date of this section, and every 2 years for 4 years, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress the following:

(1) the number of each type of report filed pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code (or regulations promulgated thereunder) in the previous fiscal year;

(2) the number of reports filed pursuant to section 60501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (regarding transactions involving currency) in the previous fiscal year;

(3) an estimate of the rate of compliance with the reporting requirements by persons required to file the reports referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2);

(4) the manner in which the Department of the Treasury and other agencies of the United States collect, organize, analyze and use the reports referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) to support investigations and prosecutions of (A) violations of the criminal laws of the United States, (B) violations of the laws of foreign countries, and (C) civil enforcement of the laws of the United States including the provisions regarding asset forfeiture;

(5) a summary of sanctions imposed in the previous fiscal year against persons who failed to comply with the reporting requirements referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), and other steps taken to ensure maximum compliance;

(6) a summary of criminal indictments filed in the previous fiscal year which resulted, in large part, from investigations initiated by analysis of the reports referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(7) a summary of criminal indictments filed in the previous fiscal year which resulted, in large part, from investigations initiated by information regarding suspicious financial transactions provided voluntarily by financial institutions.

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ACQUISITION

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SEC. 102. ELECTRONIC SCANNING OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES CURRENCY NOTES.

Establishment.

(a) **ELECTRONIC SCANNING TASK FORCE.**—(1) Not more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall appoint an Electronic Scanning Task Force (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Task Force") to—

(A) study methods of printing on United States currency notes issued under section 51115 of title 31, United States Code, in denominations of \$10 or more a serial number on each such United States currency note that may be read by electronic scanning;

(B) make an assessment of the cost of implementing such electronic scanning of such United States currency notes; and

(C) make recommendations about the amount of time needed to implement such electronic scanning.

(2) In appointing members to the Task Force described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall appoint such number of members as the Secretary determines to be appropriate. The Secretary, shall, at a minimum appoint to the Task Force—

(A) the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement in the Department of the Treasury (who shall serve as a nonvoting, ex officio member);

(B) at least one recognized expert from each of the following fields relating to electronic scanning technology:

- (i) coding,
- (ii) symbology,
- (iii) scanning systems,
- (iv) computer data compilation, and
- (v) printing technology, and

(C) Representatives from each of the following:

- (i) the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
- (ii) the Federal Reserve Board, and
- (iii) the United States Secret Service.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(A), no individual who is a full-time employee of the Federal Government may serve as a member of the Task Force.

(4) The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply with respect to the Task Force.

(5) Members of the Task Force shall, while attending meetings and conferences of the Task Force or otherwise engaging in the business of the Task Force (including travel time), be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service under GS-18 of the General Schedule established under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) While away from their homes or regular places of business on the business of the Task Force, such members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(7) Upon the issuance of the report by the Secretary under subsection (b), the Task Force shall cease to exist.

(b) **REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.**—Not later than one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue a report to the appropriate committees of the Congress

that summarizes the findings and recommendations of the Task Force under subsection (a)(1), and includes any additional recommendations by the Secretary.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 103. CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE EQUITABLE TRANSFER OF FORFEITED PROPERTY TO A PARTICIPATING FOREIGN NATION.

Section 981(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out the matter before paragraph (1);

(2) by realigning paragraphs (1) through (5) 2 ems to the left, so that the left margins of such paragraphs are flush;

(3) by striking out “(1) Notwithstanding” in paragraph (1) and all that follows through the end of the second sentence of that paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(i)(1) Whenever property is civilly or criminally forfeited under this chapter, the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, may transfer the forfeited personal property or the proceeds of the sale of any forfeited personal or real property to any foreign country which participated directly or indirectly in the seizure or forfeiture of the property, if such a transfer—

“(A) has been agreed to by the Secretary of State;

“(B) is authorized in an international agreement between the United States and the foreign country; and

“(C) is made to a country which, if applicable, has been certified under section 481(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.”;

(4) by inserting after “Attorney General” in the third and fifth sentences of paragraph (1) the following: “or the Secretary of the Treasury”; and

(5) by striking out the last sentence of paragraph (1).

SEC. 104. ADDITION OF CONFORMING PREDICATE MONEY LAUNDERING REFERENCES TO “INSIDER” EXEMPTION FROM THE RIGHT TO FINANCIAL PRIVACY ACT.

Section 1113(l)(2) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3413(l)(2)) is amended by inserting “or of section 1956 or 1957 of title 18, United States Code” after “any provision of subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code”.

SEC. 105. CLARIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF “MONETARY INSTRUMENTS”.

Section 1956(c)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(5) the term ‘monetary instruments’ means (i) coin or currency of the United States or of any other country, travelers’ checks, personal checks, bank checks, and money orders, or (ii) investment securities or negotiable instruments, in bearer form or otherwise in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery.”.

SEC. 106. MONEY LAUNDERING AMENDMENTS.

Section 1956(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “State or Federal” and inserting “State, Federal, or foreign”.

SEC. 107. CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS PREDICATE OFFENSE REFERENCE UNDER 18 U.S.C. 1956.

Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "section 310 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 830) (relating to precursor and essential chemicals)" and inserting in lieu thereof "a felony violation of the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 (relating to precursor and essential chemicals)".

SEC. 108. KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING.

Section 1956(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by inserting at the end the following: "For the purpose of the offense described in subparagraph (B), the defendant's knowledge may be established by proof that a law enforcement officer represented the matter specified in subparagraph (B) as true, and the defendant's subsequent statements or actions indicate that the defendant believed such representations to be true."; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by striking "For purposes of this paragraph" and inserting "For purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (2)".

Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990. Courts. Legal services. 42 USC 13001 note.

TITLE II—VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990".

Grant programs.

Subtitle A—Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases

42 USC 13001.

SEC. 211. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) over 2,000,000 reports of suspected child abuse and neglect are made each year, and drug abuse is associated with a significant portion of these;

(2) the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases is extremely complex, involving numerous agencies and dozens of personnel;

(3) in such cases, too often the system does not pay sufficient attention to the needs and welfare of the child victim, aggravating the trauma that the child victim has already experienced

(4) multidisciplinary child abuse investigation and prosecution programs have been developed that increase the reporting of child abuse cases, reduce the trauma to the child victim, and increase the successful prosecution of child abuse offenders; and

(5) such programs have proven effective, and with targeted Federal assistance, could be duplicated in many jurisdictions throughout the country.

SEC. 212. AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR TO MAKE GRANTS.

42 USC 13002.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of Victims of Crime (hereinafter in this subtitle referred to as the “Director”), in consultation with officials of the Department of Health and Human Services, shall make grants to develop and implement multidisciplinary child abuse investigation and prosecution programs.

(b) **GRANT CRITERIA.**—(1) The Director shall establish the criteria to be used in evaluating applications for grants under this section consistent with sections 262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5665 et seq.).

(2) In general, the grant criteria established pursuant to paragraph (1) may require that a program include any of the following elements:

(A) A written agreement between local law enforcement, social service, health, and other related agencies to coordinate child abuse investigation, prosecution, treatment, and counseling services.

(B) An appropriate site for referring, interviewing, treating, and counseling child victims of sexual and serious physical abuse and neglect (referred to as the “counseling center”).

(C) Referral of all sexual and serious physical abuse and neglect cases to the counseling center not later than 24 hours after notification of an incident of abuse.

(D) Joint initial investigative interviews of child victims by personnel from law enforcement, health, and social service agencies.

(E) A requirement that, to the extent practicable, the same agency representative who conducts an initial interview conduct all subsequent interviews.

(F) A requirement that, to the extent practicable, all interviews and meetings with a child victim occur at the counseling center.

(G) Coordination of each step of the investigation process to minimize the number of interviews that a child victim must attend.

(H) Designation of a director for the multidisciplinary program.

(I) Assignment of a volunteer or staff advocate to each child in order to assist the child and, when appropriate, the child’s family, throughout each step of judicial proceedings.

(J) Such other criteria as the Director shall establish by regulation.

(c) **DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall ensure that grants are distributed to both large and small States and to rural, suburban, and urban jurisdictions.

SEC. 213. GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

42 USC 13003.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall make grants to national organizations to provide technical assistance and training to attorneys and others instrumental to the criminal prosecution of child abuse cases in State or Federal courts, for the purpose of improving the quality of criminal prosecution of such cases.

(b) **GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONS.**—An organization to which a grant is made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be one that has, or is affiliated

with one that has, broad membership among attorneys who prosecute criminal cases in State courts and has demonstrated experience in providing training and technical assistance for prosecutors.

(c) **GRANT CRITERIA.**—

(1) The Director shall establish the criteria to be used for evaluating applications for grants under this section, consistent with sections 262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5665 et seq.).

(2) The grant criteria established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall require that a program provide training and technical assistance that includes information regarding improved child interview techniques, thorough investigative methods, inter-agency coordination and effective presentation of evidence in court, including the use of alternative courtroom procedures described in this title.

42 USC 13004.

SEC. 214. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter—

(1) \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1991; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary to carry out this chapter in each of fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts appropriated under subsection (a), not less than 90 percent shall be used for grants under section 212.

Grant programs.

Subtitle B—Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program

42 USC 13011.

SEC. 215. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the National Court-Appointed Special Advocate provides training and technical assistance to a network of 13,000 volunteers in 377 programs operating in 47 States; and

(2) in 1988, these volunteers represented 40,000 children, representing approximately 15 percent of the estimated 270,000 cases of child abuse and neglect in juvenile and family courts.

42 USC 13012.

SEC. 216. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that by January 1, 1995, a court-appointed special advocate shall be available to every victim of child abuse or neglect in the United States that needs such an advocate.

42 USC 13013.

SEC. 217. STRENGTHENING OF THE COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall make grants to expand the court-appointed special advocate program.

(b) **GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONS.**—

(1) An organization to which a grant is made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be a national organization that has broad membership among court-appointed special advocates and has demonstrated experience in grant administration of court-appointed special advocate programs and in providing training

and technical assistance to court-appointed special advocate program; or (2) may be a local public or not-for-profit agency that has demonstrated the willingness to initiate or expand a court-appointed special advocate program.

(2) An organization described in paragraph (1)(a) that receives a grant may be authorized to make subgrants and enter into contracts with public and not-for-profit agencies to initiate and to expand the court-appointed special advocate program. Should a grant be made to a national organization for this purpose, the Administrator shall specify an amount not exceeding 5 percent that can be used for administrative purposes by the national organization.

(c) **GRANT CRITERIA.**—(1) The Administrator shall establish criteria to be used in evaluating applications for grants under this section, consistent with sections 262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5665 et seq.).

(2) In general, the grant criteria established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall require that a court-appointed special advocate program provide screening, training, and supervision of court-appointed special advocates in accordance with standards developed by the National Court-Appointed Special Advocate Association. Such criteria may include the requirements that—

(A) a court-appointed special advocate association program have a mission and purpose in keeping with the mission and purpose of the National Court-Appointed Special Advocate Association and that it abide by the National Court-Appointed Special Advocate Association Code of Ethics;

(B) a court-appointed special advocate association program operate with access to legal counsel;

(C) the management and operation of a court-appointed special advocate program assure adequate supervision of court-appointed special advocate volunteers;

(D) a court-appointed special advocate program keep written records on the operation of the program in general and on each applicant, volunteer, and case;

(E) a court-appointed special advocate program have written management and personnel policies and procedures, screening requirements, and training curriculum;

(F) a court-appointed special advocate program not accept volunteers who have been convicted of, have charges pending for, or have in the past been charged with, a felony or misdemeanor involving a sex offense, violent act, child abuse or neglect, or related acts that would pose risks to children or to the court-appointed special advocate program's credibility;

(G) a court-appointed special advocate program have an established procedure to allow the immediate reporting to a court or appropriate agency of a situation in which a court-appointed special advocate volunteer has reason to believe that a child is in imminent danger;

(H) a court-appointed special advocate volunteer be an individual who has been screened and trained by a recognized court-appointed special advocate program and appointed by the court to advocate for children who come into the court system primarily as a result of abuse or neglect; and

(I) a court-appointed special advocate volunteer serve the function of reviewing records, facilitating prompt, thorough

review of cases, and interviewing appropriate parties in order to make recommendations on what would be in the best interests of the child.

(3) In awarding grants under this section, the Administrator shall ensure that grants are distributed to localities that have no existing court-appointed special advocate program and to programs in need of expansion.

42 USC 13014.

SEC. 218. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter—

(1) \$5,000,000 in fiscal year 1991; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle in each of fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—No funds are authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this subtitle unless the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) for such fiscal year is not less than the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out such title for the preceding fiscal year.

Grant programs.

**Subtitle C—Child Abuse Training Programs
for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners**

42 USC 13021.

SEC. 221. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) a large number of juvenile and family courts are inundated with increasing numbers of cases due to increased reports of abuse and neglect, increasing drug-related maltreatment, and insufficient court resources;

(2) the amendments made to the Social Security Act by the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 make substantial demands on the courts handling abuse and neglect cases, but provide no assistance to the courts to meet those demands;

(3) the Adoption and Child Welfare Act of 1980 requires courts to—

(A) determine whether the agency made reasonable efforts to prevent foster care placement;

(B) approve voluntary nonjudicial placement; and

(C) provide procedural safeguards for parents when their parent-child relationship is affected;

(4) social welfare agencies press the courts to meet such requirements, yet scarce resources often dictate that courts comply pro forma without undertaking the meaningful judicial inquiry contemplated by Congress in the Adoption and Child Welfare Act of 1980;

(5) compliance with the Adoption and Child Welfare Act of 1980 and overall improvements in the judicial response to abuse and neglect cases can best come about through action by top level court administrators and judges with administrative functions who understand the unique aspects of decisions required in child abuse and neglect cases; and

(6) the Adoption and Child Welfare Act of 1980 provides financial incentives to train welfare agency staff to meet the requirements, but provides no resources to train judges.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this chapter is to provide expanded technical assistance and training to judicial personnel and attorneys, particularly personnel and practitioners in juvenile and family courts, to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse and neglect cases with specific emphasis on the role of the courts in addressing reasonable efforts that can safely avoid unnecessary and unnecessarily prolonged foster care placement.

SEC. 222. GRANTS FOR JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT PERSONNEL.

42 USC 13022.

In order to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse and neglect cases, the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall make grants for the purpose of providing—

(1) technical assistance and training to judicial personnel and attorneys, particularly personnel and practitioners in juvenile and family courts; and

(2) administrative reform in juvenile and family courts.

SEC. 223. SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

42 USC 13023.

(a) **GRANTS TO DEVELOP MODEL PROGRAMS.**—(1) The Administrator shall make grants to national organizations to develop 1 or more model technical assistance and training programs to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse and neglect cases.

(2) An organization to which a grant is made pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be one that has broad membership among juvenile and family court judges and has demonstrated experience in providing training and technical assistance for judges, attorneys, child welfare personnel, and lay child advocates.

(b) **GRANTS TO JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS.**—(1) In order to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse and neglect cases, the Administrator shall make grants to State courts or judicial administrators for programs that provide or contract for the implementation of—

(A) training and technical assistance to judicial personnel and attorneys in juvenile and family courts; and

(B) administrative reform in juvenile and family courts.

(2) The criteria established for the making of grants pursuant to paragraph (1) shall give priority to programs that improve—

(A) procedures for determining whether child service agencies have made reasonable efforts to prevent placement of children in foster care;

(B) procedures for determining whether child service agencies have, after placement of children in foster care, made reasonable efforts to reunite the family; and

(C) procedures for coordinating information and services among health professionals, social workers, law enforcement professionals, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and juvenile and family court personnel, consistent with subtitle A.

(c) **GRANT CRITERIA.**—The Administrator shall make grants under subsections (a) and (b) consistent with section 262, 293, and 296 of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5665 et seq.).

42 USC 13024.

SEC. 224. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter—

(1) \$10,000,000 in fiscal year 1991; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary to carry out this chapter in each of fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts appropriated in subsection (a), not less than 80 percent shall be used for grants under section 223(b).

(c) **LIMITATION.**—No funds are authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this subtitle unless the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) for such fiscal year is not less than the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out such title for the preceding fiscal year.

Subtitle D—Federal Victims' Protections and Rights

SEC. 225. CHILD VICTIMS' RIGHTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new rule:

“§ 3509. Child victims' and child witnesses' rights

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

“(1) the term ‘adult attendant’ means an adult described in subsection (i) who accompanies a child throughout the judicial process for the purpose of providing emotional support;

“(2) the term ‘child’ means a person who is under the age of 18, who is or is alleged to be—

“(A) a victim of a crime of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or exploitation; or

“(B) a witness to a crime committed against another person;

“(3) the term ‘child abuse’ means the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment of a child;

“(4) the term ‘physical injury’ includes lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe bruising or serious bodily harm;

“(5) the term ‘mental injury’ means harm to a child’s psychological or intellectual functioning which may be exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or outward aggressive behavior, or a combination of those behaviors, which may be demonstrated by a change in behavior, emotional response, or cognition;

“(6) the term ‘exploitation’ means child pornography or child prostitution;

“(7) the term ‘multidisciplinary child abuse team’ means a professional unit composed of representatives from health, social service, law enforcement, and legal service agencies to coordinate the assistance needed to handle cases of child abuse;

“(8) the term ‘sexual abuse’ includes the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of a child to engage in, or assist another person to engage in, sexually

explicit conduct or the rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children;

"(9) the term 'sexually explicit conduct' means actual or simulated—

"(A) sexual intercourse, including sexual contact in the manner of genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or of opposite sex; sexual contact means the intentional touching, either directly or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify sexual desire of any person;

"(B) bestiality;

"(C) masturbation;

"(D) lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of a person or animal; or

"(E) sadistic or masochistic abuse;

"(10) the term 'sex crime' means an act of sexual abuse that is a criminal act;

"(11) the term 'exploitation' means child pornography or child prostitution;

"(12) the term 'negligent treatment' means the failure to provide, for reasons other than poverty, adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child; and

"(13) the term 'child abuse' does not include discipline administered by a parent or legal guardian to his or her child provided it is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree and otherwise does not constitute cruelty.

"(b) ALTERNATIVES TO LIVE IN-COURT TESTIMONY.—

"(1) CHILD'S LIVE TESTIMONY BY 2-WAY CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION.—

"(A) In a proceeding involving an alleged offense against a child, the attorney for the government, the child's attorney, or a guardian ad litem appointed under subdivision (h) may apply for an order that the child's testimony be taken in a room outside the courtroom and be televised by 2-way closed circuit television. The person seeking such an order shall apply for such an order at least 5 days before the trial date, unless the court finds on the record that the need for such an order was not reasonably foreseeable.

"(B) The court may order that the testimony of the child be taken by closed-circuit television as provided in subparagraph (A) if the court finds that the child is unable to testify in open court in the presence of the defendant, for any of the following reasons:

"(i) The child is unable to testify because of fear.

"(ii) There is a substantial likelihood, established by expert testimony, that the child would suffer emotional trauma from testifying.

"(iii) The child suffers a mental or other infirmity.

"(iv) Conduct by defendant or defense counsel causes the child to be unable to continue testifying.

"(C) The court shall support a ruling on the child's inability to testify with findings on the record. In determining whether the impact on an individual child of one or more of the factors described in subparagraph (B) is so substantial

as to justify an order under subparagraph (A), the court may question the minor in chambers, or at some other comfortable place other than the courtroom, on the record for a reasonable period of time with the child attendant, the prosecutor, the child's attorney, the guardian ad litem, and the defense counsel present.

"(D) If the court orders the taking of testimony by television, the attorney for the government and the attorney for the defendant not including an attorney pro se for a party shall be present in a room outside the courtroom with the child and the child shall be subjected to direct and cross-examination. The only other persons who may be permitted in the room with the child during the child's testimony are—

"(i) the child's attorney or guardian ad litem appointed under subdivision (h);

"(ii) persons necessary to operate the closed-circuit television equipment;

"(iii) a judicial officer, appointed by the court; and

"(iv) other persons whose presence is determined by the court to be necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child, including an adult attendant.

The child's testimony shall be transmitted by closed circuit television into the courtroom for viewing and hearing by the defendant, jury, judge, and public. The defendant shall be provided with the means of private, contemporaneous communication with the defendant's attorney during the testimony. The closed circuit television transmission shall relay into the room in which the child is testifying the defendant's image, and the voice of the judge.

"(2) VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF CHILD.—(A) In a proceeding involving an alleged offense against a child, the attorney for the government, the child's attorney, the child's parent or legal guardian, or the guardian ad litem appointed under subdivision (h) may apply for an order that a deposition be taken of the child's testimony and that the deposition be recorded and preserved on videotape.

"(B)(i) Upon timely receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), the court shall make a preliminary finding regarding whether at the time of trial the child is likely to be unable to testify in open court in the physical presence of the defendant, jury, judge, and public for any of the following reasons:

"(I) The child will be unable to testify because of fear.

"(II) There is a substantial likelihood, established by expert testimony, that the child would suffer emotional trauma from testifying in open court.

"(III) The child suffers a mental or other infirmity.

"(IV) Conduct by defendant or defense counsel causes the child to be unable to continue testifying.

"(ii) If the court finds that the child is likely to be unable to testify in open court for any of the reasons stated in clause (i), the court shall order that the child's deposition be taken and preserved by videotape.

"(iii) The trial judge shall preside at the videotape deposition of a child and shall rule on all questions as if at trial. The only

other persons who may be permitted to be present at the proceeding are—

“(I) the attorney for the Government;

“(II) the attorney for the defendant;

“(III) the child’s attorney or guardian ad litem appointed under subdivision (h);

“(IV) persons necessary to operate the videotape equipment;

“(V) subject to clause (iv), the defendant; and

“(VI) other persons whose presence is determined by the court to be necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child.

The defendant shall be afforded the rights applicable to defendants during trial, including the right to an attorney, the right to be confronted with the witness against the defendant, and the right to cross-examine the child.

“(iv) If the preliminary finding of inability under clause (i) is based on evidence that the child is unable to testify in the physical presence of the defendant, the court may order that the defendant, including a defendant represented pro se, be excluded from the room in which the deposition is conducted. If the court orders that the defendant be excluded from the deposition room, the court shall order that 2-way closed circuit television equipment relay the defendant’s image into the room in which the child is testifying, and the child’s testimony into the room in which the defendant is viewing the proceeding, and that the defendant be provided with a means of private, contemporaneous communication with the defendant’s attorney during the deposition.

“(v) HANDLING OF VIDEOTAPE.—The complete record of the examination of the child, including the image and voices of all persons who in any way participate in the examination, shall be made and preserved on video tape in addition to being stenographically recorded. The videotape shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending and shall be made available for viewing to the prosecuting attorney, the defendant, and the defendant’s attorney during ordinary business hours.

Records.

“(C) If at the time of trial the court finds that the child is unable to testify as for a reason described in subparagraph (B)(i), the court may admit into evidence the child’s videotaped deposition in lieu of the child’s testifying at the trial. The court shall support a ruling under this subparagraph with findings on the record.

“(D) Upon timely receipt of notice that new evidence has been discovered after the original videotaping and before or during trial, the court, for good cause shown, may order an additional videotaped deposition. The testimony of the child shall be restricted to the matters specified by the court as the basis for granting the order.

“(E) In connection with the taking of a videotaped deposition under this paragraph, the court may enter a protective order for the purpose of protecting the privacy of the child.

“(F) The videotape of a deposition taken under this paragraph shall be destroyed 5 years after the date on which the trial court entered its judgment, but not before a final judgment is entered on appeal including Supreme Court review. The videotape shall

Records.

become part of the court record and be kept by the court until it is destroyed.

“(c) **COMPETENCY EXAMINATIONS.**—

“(1) **EFFECT OF FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.**—Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to abrogate rule 601 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

“(2) **PRESUMPTION.**—A child is presumed to be competent.

“(3) **REQUIREMENT OF WRITTEN MOTION.**—A competency examination regarding a child witness may be conducted by the court only upon written motion and offer of proof of incompetency by a party.

“(4) **REQUIREMENT OF COMPELLING REASONS.**—A competency examination regarding a child may be conducted only if the court determines, on the record, that compelling reasons exist. A child’s age alone is not a compelling reason.

“(5) **PERSONS PERMITTED TO BE PRESENT.**—The only persons who may be permitted to be present at a competency examination are—

“(A) the judge;

“(B) the attorney for the government;

“(C) the attorney for the defendant;

“(D) a court reporter; and

“(E) persons whose presence, in the opinion of the court, is necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child, including the child’s attorney, guardian ad litem, or adult attendant.

“(6) **NOT BEFORE JURY.**—A competency examination regarding a child witness shall be conducted out of the sight and hearing of a jury.

“(7) **DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHILD.**—Examination of a child related to competency shall normally be conducted by the court on the basis of questions submitted by the attorney for the Government and the attorney for the defendant including a party acting as an attorney pro se. The court may permit an attorney but not a party acting as an attorney pro se to examine a child directly on competency if the court is satisfied that the child will not suffer emotional trauma as a result of the examination.

“(8) **APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS.**—The questions asked at the competency examination of a child shall be appropriate to the age and developmental level of the child, shall not be related to the issues at trial, and shall focus on determining the child’s ability to understand and answer simple questions.

“(9) **PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS.**—Psychological and psychiatric examinations to assess the competency of a child witness shall not be ordered without a showing of compelling need.

“(d) **PRIVACY PROTECTION.**—

“(1) **CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.**—(A) A person acting in a capacity described in subparagraph (B) in connection with a criminal proceeding shall—

“(i) keep all documents that disclose the name or any other information concerning a child in a secure place to which no person who does not have reason to know their contents has access; and

“(ii) disclose documents described in clause (i) or the information in them that concerns a child only to persons

who, by reason of their participation in the proceeding, have reason to know such information.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to—

“(i) all employees of the Government connected with the case, including employees of the Department of Justice, any law enforcement agency involved in the case, and any person hired by the government to provide assistance in the proceeding;

“(ii) employees of the court;

“(iii) the defendant and employees of the defendant, including the attorney for the defendant and persons hired by the defendant or the attorney for the defendant to provide assistance in the proceeding; and

“(iv) members of the jury.

“(2) FILING UNDER SEAL.—All papers to be filed in court that disclose the name of or any other information concerning a child shall be filed under seal without necessity of obtaining a court order. The person who makes the filing shall submit to the clerk of the court—

“(A) the complete paper to be kept under seal; and

“(B) the paper with the portions of it that disclose the name of or other information concerning a child redacted, to be placed in the public record.

Public
information.

“(3) PROTECTIVE ORDERS.—(A) On motion by any person the court may issue an order protecting a child from public disclosure of the name of or any other information concerning the child in the course of the proceedings, if the court determines that there is a significant possibility that such disclosure would be detrimental to the child.

“(B) A protective order issued under subparagraph (A) may—

“(i) provide that the testimony of a child witness, and the testimony of any other witness, when the attorney who calls the witness has reason to anticipate that the name of or any other information concerning a child may be divulged in the testimony, be taken in a closed courtroom; and

“(ii) provide for any other measures that may be necessary to protect the privacy of the child.

“(4) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—This subdivision does not prohibit disclosure of the name of or other information concerning a child to the defendant, the attorney for the defendant, a multidisciplinary child abuse team, a guardian ad litem, or an adult attendant, or to anyone to whom, in the opinion of the court, disclosure is necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child.

“(e) CLOSING THE COURTROOM.—When a child testifies the court may order the exclusion from the courtroom of all persons, including members of the press, who do not have a direct interest in the case. Such an order may be made if the court determines on the record that requiring the child to testify in open court would cause substantial psychological harm to the child or would result in the child's inability to effectively communicate. Such an order shall be narrowly tailored to serve the government's specific compelling interest.

“(f) VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT.—In preparing the presentence report pursuant to rule 32(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the probation officer shall request information from the

multidisciplinary child abuse team and other appropriate sources to determine the impact of the offense on the child victim and any other children who may have been affected. A guardian ad litem appointed under subdivision (h) shall make every effort to obtain and report information that accurately expresses the child's and the family's views concerning the child's victimization. A guardian ad litem shall use forms that permit the child to express the child's views concerning the personal consequences of the child's victimization, at a level and in a form of communication commensurate with the child's age and ability.

“(g) USE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD ABUSE TEAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A multidisciplinary child abuse team shall be used when it is feasible to do so. The court shall work with State and local governments that have established multidisciplinary child abuse teams designed to assist child victims and child witnesses, and the court and the attorney for the government shall consult with the multidisciplinary child abuse team as appropriate.

“(2) ROLE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD ABUSE TEAMS.—The role of the multidisciplinary child abuse team shall be to provide for a child services that the members of the team in their professional roles are capable of providing, including—

“(A) medical diagnoses and evaluation services, including provision or interpretation of x-rays, laboratory tests, and related services, as needed, and documentation of findings;

“(B) telephone consultation services in emergencies and in other situations;

“(C) medical evaluations related to abuse or neglect;

“(D) psychological and psychiatric diagnoses and evaluation services for the child, parent or parents, guardian or guardians, or other caregivers, or any other individual involved in a child victim or child witness case;

“(E) expert medical, psychological, and related professional testimony;

“(F) case service coordination and assistance, including the location of services available from public and private agencies in the community; and

“(G) training services for judges, litigators, court officers and others that are involved in child victim and child witness cases, in handling child victims and child witnesses.

“(h) GUARDIAN AD LITEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The court may appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who was a victim of, or a witness to, a crime involving abuse or exploitation to protect the best interests of the child. In making the appointment, the court shall consider a prospective guardian's background in, and familiarity with, the judicial process, social service programs, and child abuse issues. The guardian ad litem shall not be a person who is or may be a witness in a proceeding involving the child for whom the guardian is appointed.

“(2) DUTIES OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM.—A guardian ad litem may attend all the depositions, hearings, and trial proceedings in which a child participates, and make recommendations to the court concerning the welfare of the child. The guardian ad litem may have access to all reports, evaluations and records, except attorney's work product, necessary to effectively advocate for the child. (The extent of access to grand jury materials is

limited to the access routinely provided to victims and their representatives.) A guardian ad litem shall marshal and coordinate the delivery of resources and special services to the child. A guardian ad litem shall not be compelled to testify in any court action or proceeding concerning any information or opinion received from the child in the course of serving as a guardian ad litem.

“(3) IMMUNITIES.—A guardian ad litem shall be presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from civil and criminal liability for complying with the guardian’s lawful duties described in subpart (2).

“(i) ADULT ATTENDANT.—A child testifying at or attending a judicial proceeding shall have the right to be accompanied by an adult attendant to provide emotional support to the child. The court, at its discretion, may allow the adult attendant to remain in close physical proximity to or in contact with the child while the child testifies. The court may allow the adult attendant to hold the child’s hand or allow the child to sit on the adult attendant’s lap throughout the course of the proceeding. An adult attendant shall not provide the child with an answer to any question directed to the child during the course of the child’s testimony or otherwise prompt the child. The image of the child attendant, for the time the child is testifying or being deposed, shall be recorded on videotape.

“(j) SPEEDY TRIAL.—In a proceeding in which a child is called to give testimony, on motion by the attorney for the Government or a guardian ad litem, or on its own motion, the court may designate the case as being of special public importance. In cases so designated, the court shall, consistent with these rules, expedite the proceeding and ensure that it takes precedence over any other. The court shall ensure a speedy trial in order to minimize the length of time the child must endure the stress of involvement with the criminal process. When deciding whether to grant a continuance, the court shall take into consideration the age of the child and the potential adverse impact the delay may have on the child’s well-being. The court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law when granting a continuance in cases involving a child.

“(k) EXTENSION OF CHILD STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—No statute of limitation that would otherwise preclude prosecution for an offense involving the sexual or physical abuse of a child under the age of 18 years shall preclude such prosecution before the child reaches the age of 25 years. If, at any time that a cause of action for recovery of compensation for damage or injury to the person of a child exists, a criminal action is pending which arises out of the same occurrence and in which the child is the victim, the civil action shall be stayed until the end of all phases of the criminal action and any mention of the civil action during the criminal proceeding is prohibited. As used in this subsection, a criminal action is pending until its final adjudication in the trial court.

“(l) TESTIMONIAL AIDS.—The court may permit a child to use anatomical dolls, puppets, drawings, mannequins, or any other demonstrative device the court deems appropriate for the purpose of assisting a child in testifying.”

(b) VIOLATION OF RULE REGARDING DISCLOSURE.—

(1) PUNISHMENT AS CONTEMPT.—Chapter 21 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 403. Protection of the privacy of child victims and child witnesses

“A knowing or intentional violation of the privacy protection accorded by section 3509 of this title is a criminal contempt punishable by not more than one year’s imprisonment, or a fine under this title, or both.”

(2) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 21 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“403. Protection of the privacy of child victims and child witnesses.”

42 USC 13031.

SEC. 226. CHILD ABUSE REPORTING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—A person who, while engaged in a professional capacity or activity described in subsection (b) on Federal land or in a federally operated (or contracted) facility, learns of facts that give reason to suspect that a child has suffered an incident of child abuse, shall as soon as possible make a report of the suspected abuse to the agency designated under subsection (d).

(b) **COVERED PROFESSIONALS.**—Persons engaged in the following professions and activities are subject to the requirements of subsection (a):

(1) Physicians, dentists, medical residents or interns, hospital personnel and administrators, nurses, health care practitioners, chiropractors, osteopaths, pharmacists, optometrists, podiatrists, emergency medical technicians, ambulance drivers, undertakers, coroners, medical examiners, alcohol or drug treatment personnel, and persons performing a healing role or practicing the healing arts.

(2) Psychologists, psychiatrists, and mental health professionals.

(3) Social workers, licensed or unlicensed marriage, family, and individual counselors.

(4) Teachers, teacher’s aides or assistants, school counselors and guidance personnel, school officials, and school administrators.

(5) Child care workers and administrators.

(6) Law enforcement personnel, probation officers, criminal prosecutors, and juvenile rehabilitation or detention facility employees.

(7) Foster parents.

(8) Commercial film and photo processors.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term “child abuse” means the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment of a child;

(2) the term “physical injury” includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe bruising or serious bodily harm;

(3) the term “mental injury” means harm to a child’s psychological or intellectual functioning which may be exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or outward aggressive behavior, or a combination of those behaviors, which may be demonstrated by a change in behavior, emotional response or cognition;

(4) the term “sexual abuse” includes the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of a child to

engage in, or assist another person to engage in, sexually explicit conduct or the rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children;

(5) the term "sexually explicit conduct" means actual or simulated—

(A) sexual intercourse, including sexual contact in the manner of genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or of opposite sex; sexual contact means the intentional touching, either directly or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify sexual desire of any person;

(B) bestiality;

(C) masturbation;

(D) lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of a person or animal; or

(E) sadistic or masochistic abuse;

(6) the term "exploitation" means child pornography or child prostitution;

(7) the term "negligent treatment" means the failure to provide, for reasons other than poverty, adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child; and

(8) the term "child abuse" shall not include discipline administered by a parent or legal guardian to his or her child provided it is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree and otherwise does not constitute cruelty.

(d) AGENCY DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE REPORT AND ACTION TO BE TAKEN.—For all Federal lands and all federally operated (or contracted) facilities in which children are cared for or reside, the Attorney General shall designate an agency to receive and investigate the reports described in subsection (a). By formal written agreement, the designated agency may be a non-Federal agency. When such reports are received by social services or health care agencies, and involve allegations of sexual abuse, serious physical injury, or life-threatening neglect of a child, there shall be an immediate referral of the report to a law enforcement agency with authority to take emergency action to protect the child. All reports received shall be promptly investigated, and whenever appropriate, investigations shall be conducted jointly by social services and law enforcement personnel, with a view toward avoiding unnecessary multiple interviews with the child.

Federal buildings and facilities.

(e) REPORTING FORM.—In every federally operated (or contracted) facility, and on all Federal lands, a standard written reporting form, with instructions, shall be disseminated to all mandated reporter groups. Use of the form shall be encouraged, but its use shall not take the place of the immediate making of oral reports, telephonically or otherwise, when circumstances dictate.

Federal buildings and facilities.

(f) IMMUNITY FOR GOOD FAITH REPORTING AND ASSOCIATED ACTIONS.—All persons who, acting in good faith, make a report by subsection (a), or otherwise provide information or assistance in connection with a report, investigation, or legal intervention pursuant to a report, shall be immune from civil and criminal liability arising out of such actions. There shall be a presumption that any such persons acted in good faith. If a person is sued because of the person's performance of one of the above functions, and the defend-

ant prevails in the litigation, the court may order that the plaintiff pay the defendant's legal expenses. Immunity shall not be accorded to persons acting in bad faith.

(g) **CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.**—(1) Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 2258. Failure to report child abuse

“A person who, while engaged in a professional capacity or activity described in subsection (b) of section 226 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 on Federal land or in a federally operated (or contracted) facility, learns of facts that give reason to suspect that a child has suffered an incident of child abuse, as defined in subsection (c) of that section, and fails to make a timely report as required by subsection (a) of that section, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.”.

(2) The chapter analysis for chapter 110, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by amending the catchline to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 110—SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN”;

and

(B) by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“2258. Failure to report child abuse.”.

(3) The item relating to chapter 110 in the part analysis for part 1 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“110. Sexual exploitation and other abuse of children 2251”.

(h) **TRAINING OF PROSPECTIVE REPORTERS.**—All individuals in the occupations listed in subsection (b)(1) who work on Federal lands, or are employed in federally operated (or contracted) facilities, shall receive periodic training in the obligation to report, as well as in the identification of abused and neglected children.

Subtitle E—Child Care Worker Employee Background Checks

42 USC 13041.

SEC. 231. REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—(1) Each agency of the Federal Government, and every facility operated by the Federal Government (or operated under contract with the Federal Government), that hires (or contracts for hire) individuals involved with the provision to children under the age of 18 of child care services shall assure that all existing and newly-hired employees undergo a criminal history background check. All existing staff shall receive such checks not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this chapter, and no additional staff shall be hired without a check having been completed.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term “child care services” means child protective services (including the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports), social services, health and mental health care, child (day) care, education (whether or not directly involved in

teaching), foster care, residential care, recreational or rehabilitative programs, and detention, correctional, or treatment services.

(b) **CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK.**—(1) A background check required by subsection (a) shall be—

(A) based on a set of the employee's fingerprints obtained by a law enforcement officer and on other identifying information;

(B) conducted through the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and through the State criminal history repositories of all States that an employee or prospective employee lists as current and former residences in an employment application; and

(C) initiated through the personnel programs of the applicable Federal agencies.

(2) The results of the background check shall be communicated to the employing agency.

(c) **APPLICABLE CRIMINAL HISTORIES.**—Any conviction for a sex crime, an offense involving a child victim, or a drug felony, may be ground for denying employment or for dismissal of an employee in any of the positions listed in subsection (a)(2). In the case of an incident in which an individual has been charged with one of those offenses, when the charge has not yet been disposed of, an employer may suspend an employee from having any contact with children while on the job until the case is resolved. Conviction of a crime other than a sex crime may be considered if it bears on an individual's fitness to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children.

(d) **EMPLOYMENT APPLICATIONS.**—(1) Employment applications for individuals who are seeking work for an agency of the Federal Government, or for a facility or program operated by (or through contract with) the Federal Government, in any of the positions listed in subsection (a)(1), shall contain a question asking whether the individual has ever been arrested for or charged with a crime involving a child, and if so requiring a description of the disposition of the arrest or charge. An application shall state that it is being signed under penalty of perjury, with the applicable Federal punishment for perjury stated on the application.

(2) A Federal agency seeking a criminal history record check shall first obtain the signature of the employee or prospective employee indicating that the employee or prospective employee has been notified of the employer's obligation to require a record check as a condition of employment and the employee's right to obtain a copy of the criminal history report made available to the employing Federal agency and the right to challenge the accuracy and completeness of any information contained in the report.

(e) **ENCOURAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS FOR OTHERS WHO MAY HAVE CONTACT WITH CHILDREN.**—Federal agencies and facilities are encouraged to submit identifying information for criminal history checks on volunteers working in any of the positions listed in subsection (a) and on adult household members in places where child care or foster care services are being provided in a home.

Intergovernmental
relations.

Subtitle F—Grants for Televised Testimony

SEC. 241. GRANTS FOR CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISIONING OF TESTIMONY OF CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF ABUSE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT PROGRAM.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in part N—

(A) in the heading by striking “PART N” and inserting “PART O”, and

(B) by redesignating section 1401 as 1501, and
(2) by inserting after part M the following:

“PART N—GRANTS FOR CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISIONING OF TESTIMONY OF CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF ABUSE

“FUNCTION OF THE DIRECTOR

“SEC. 1401. The Director shall provide funds to eligible States and units of local government pursuant to this part.

“DESCRIPTION OF GRANT PROGRAM

“SEC. 1402. The Director is authorized to make grants to States, for the use of States and units of local government in the States to provide equipment and personnel training for the closed-circuit televising and video taping of the testimony of children in criminal proceedings for the violation of laws relating to the abuse of children.

“APPLICATIONS TO RECEIVE GRANTS

“SEC. 1403. To request a grant under section 1402, the chief executive officer of a State shall submit to the Director an application at such time and in such form as the Director may require. Such application shall include—

“(1) a certification that Federal funds made available under section 1402 of this title will not be used to supplant State or local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of such funds, be made available for criminal proceedings for the violation of laws relating to the abuse of children;

“(2) a certification that funds required to pay the non-Federal portion of the cost of equipment and personnel training for which such grant is made shall be in addition to funds that would otherwise be made available by the recipients of grant funds for criminal proceedings for the violation of laws relating to the abuse of children;

“(3) an assurance that the State application described in this section, and any amendment to such application, has been submitted for review to the State legislature or its designated body (for purposes of this section, such application or amendment shall be deemed to be reviewed if the State legislature or such body does not review such application or amendment within the 60-day period beginning on the date such application or amendment is so submitted); and

100 Stat.
3207-41.

42 USC 3797.

42 USC 3796aa.

42 USC
3796aa-1.

42 USC
3796aa-2.

"(4) an assurance that the State application and any amendment thereto was made public before submission to the Bureau and, to the extent provided under State law or established procedure, an opportunity to comment thereon was provided to citizens and to neighborhood and community groups.

"REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS

"SEC. 1404. (a) The Bureau shall provide financial assistance to each State applicant under section 1402 of this title to provide equipment and personnel training for the closed-circuit televising and video taping of the testimony of children in criminal proceedings for the violation of laws relating to the abuse of children, upon determining that—

42 USC
3796aa-3.

"(1) there is in effect in such State a law that permits the closed-circuit televising and video taping of testimony of children in criminal proceedings for the violation of laws relating to the abuse of children;

"(2) such State law shall meet the following criteria:

"(A) the judges determination that a child witness will be traumatized by the presence of the defendant must be made on a case-by-case basis;

"(B) the trauma suffered must be more than de minimis;

"(C) the child witness must give his/her statements under oath;

"(D) the child witness must submit to cross-examination; and

"(E) the finder of fact must be permitted to observe the demeanor of the child witness in making his or her statement and the defendant must be able to contemporaneously communicate with his defense attorney;

"(3) the application submitted under section 1402 or amendment to such application is consistent with the requirements of this title; and

"(4) before the approval of such application and any amendment thereto the Bureau has made an affirmative finding in writing that such equipment and personnel training has been reviewed in accordance with section 1403 of this title.

Each application or amendment made and submitted for approval to the Bureau pursuant to section 1403 shall be deemed approved, in whole or in part, by the Bureau not later than 60 days after first received unless the Bureau informs the applicant of specific reasons for disapproval.

"(b) The Bureau shall not finally disapprove any application, or any amendment thereto, submitted to the Director under this section without first affording the applicant reasonable notice and opportunity for reconsideration.

"ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS UNDER FORMULA GRANTS

"SEC. 1405. (a) The total amount appropriated for this part in any fiscal year shall be set aside for section 1402 and allocated to States as follows:

42 USC
3796aa-4.

"(1) \$50,000 shall be allocated to each of the participating States.

"(2) Of the total funds remaining after the allocation under paragraph (1), there shall be allocated to each participating

State an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds described in this paragraph as the population of such State bears to the population of all the States.

“(b)(1) Each State which receives funds under subsection (a) in a fiscal year shall distribute among units of local government, in such State for the purpose specified in section 1402 of this title that portion of such funds which bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount of such funds as the amount of funds expended by all units of local government in the preceding fiscal year for prosecution of child abuse offenses bears to the aggregate amount of funds expended by the State and all units of local government in such State in such preceding fiscal year for prosecution of child abuse offenses.

“(2) Any funds not distributed to units of local government under paragraph (1) shall be available for expenditure by the State involved.

“(3) For purposes of determining the distribution of funds under paragraph (1), the most accurate and complete data available for the fiscal year involved shall be used. If data for such fiscal year are not available, then the most accurate and complete data available for the most recent fiscal year preceding such fiscal year shall be used.

“(c) No funds allocated to a State under subsection (a) or received by a State for distribution under subsection (b) may be distributed by the Director or by the State involved for any use other than a use specified in an approved application.

“(d) If the Director determines, on the basis information available to the Director during any fiscal year, that a portion of the funds allocated to a State for that fiscal year will not be required or that a State will be unable to qualify or receive funds under section 1402 of this title, or that a State chooses not to participate in the program established under such section, then such portion shall be awarded by the Director to units of local government or combinations thereof within such State giving priority to those jurisdictions with greatest need.

“REPORTS

“SEC. 1406. (a) Each State which receives a grant under this title shall submit to the Director, for each year in which any part of such grant is expended by a State or unit of local government, a report which contains—

“(1) a summary of the activities carried out with such grant and an assessment of the impact of such activities on meeting the needs identified in the State application submitted under section 1403 of this title; and

“(2) such other information as the Director may require by rule.

Such report shall be submitted in such form and by such time as the Director may require by rule.

“(b) Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year for which grants are made under this part, the Director shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a report that includes with respect to each State—

“(1) the aggregate amount of grants made under this title to such State for such fiscal year; and

“(2) a summary of the information provided in compliance with subsection (a)(1).

"EXPENDITURE OF GRANTS; RECORDS

"SEC. 1407. (a) A grant made under this part may not be expended for more than 75 percent of the cost of the identified uses, in the aggregate, for which such grant is received to carry out section 1402, except that in the case of funds distributed to an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) for any such program or project, the amount of such grant shall be equal to 100 percent of such cost. The non-Federal portion of the expenditures for such uses shall be paid in cash.

Indians.
42 USC
3796aa-6.

"(b) Not more than 10 percent of a grant made under this part may be used for costs incurred to administer such grant.

"(c)(1) Each State which receives a grant under this title shall keep, and shall require units of local government which receive any part of such grant to keep, such records as the Director may require by rule to facilitate an effective audit.

"(2) The Director and the Comptroller General of the United States shall have access, for the purpose of audit and examination, to any books, documents, and records of States which receive grants, and of units of local government which receive any part of a grant made under this part if, in the opinion of the Director or the Comptroller General, such books, documents, and records are related to the receipt or use of any such grant.

"STATE OFFICE

"SEC. 1408. (a) The chief executive of each participating State shall designate a State office for purposes of—

42 USC
3796aa-7.

"(1) preparing an application to obtain funds under section 1402 of this title; and

"(2) administering funds received under this part from the Director, including receipt, review, processing, monitoring, progress and financial report review, technical assistance, grant adjustments, accounting, auditing, and fund disbursements.

"(b) An office or agency performing other functions within the executive branch of a State may be designated to carry out the functions specified in subsection (a).

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 1409. For purposes of this part—

42 USC
3796aa-8.

"(1) the term 'child' means an individual under the age of 18 years; and

"(2) the term 'abuse' means physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment of a child."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 402(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended by striking "part E" and inserting "parts E and N".

42 USC 3742.

(2) Section 801(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3782(b)) is amended by striking "and M" and inserting "M, and N".

(3) Section 802(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3783(b)) is amended by striking "or M" and inserting ", M, or N".

(4) Section 808 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3789) is amended by striking "or 1308" and inserting ", 1308, or 1408".

(5) The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking the items relating to part M and sections 1301 through 1312, as added by section 1552(b)(5) of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-570; 100 Stat. 3207-46), and

(B) by striking the items relating to part N and section 1401, and inserting the following new items:

"PART N—GRANTS FOR CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISIONING OF TESTIMONY OF CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF ABUSE

"Sec. 1401. Function of Director.

"Sec. 1402. Description of grant program.

"Sec. 1403. Application to receive grants.

"Sec. 1404. Review of applications.

"Sec. 1405. Allocation and distribution of funds under formula grants.

"Sec. 1406. Reports.

"Sec. 1407. Expenditure of grants; records.

"Sec. 1408. State office.

"Sec. 1409. Definitions.

"PART O—TRANSITION—EFFECTIVE DATE—REPEALER

"Sec. 1501. Continuation of rules, authorities, and proceedings."

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 1001 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking "and M" and inserting "M, and N";

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

"(6) There is authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993 to carry out the programs under part N of this title."; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking "and M" and inserting "M, and N".

Subtitle G—Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Who Are Victims of Child Abuse Or Neglect

AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS

42 USC 13051.

SEC. 251. The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall make grants to public and non-profit private organizations to develop, establish, and support projects which—

(1) provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families so as to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;

(2) based upon the best interests of juvenile offenders who receive treatment for abuse or neglect, provide transitional services (including individual, group, and family counseling) to such juvenile offenders—

(A) to strengthen the relationships of such juvenile offenders with their families and to encourage the resolution of intrafamily problems related to the abuse or neglect;

(B) to facilitate their alternative placement; or

(C) to prepare juveniles aged 16 years of age and older to live independently; or

(3) carry out research, including surveys of existing transitional services, identification of exemplary treatment modalities, and evaluation of treatment and transitional services provided with grants made under this section.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 252. The Administrator shall administer this subtitle subject to the requirements of sections 262, 293, and 296 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5665a, 5673, 5676). 42 USC 13052.

PRIORITY

SEC. 253. In making grants under section 690, the Administrator— 42 USC 13053.

(1) shall give priority to applicants that have experience in treating juveniles who are the victims of abuse or neglect; and

(2) may not disapprove an application solely because the applicant proposes to provide treatment or transitional services to juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent for having committed offenses which are not serious crimes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 254. (a) Subject to subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle— 42 USC 13054.

(1) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1991; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

(b) No amount is authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this subtitle unless the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611-5676) for such fiscal year is not less than the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out such title for the preceding fiscal year.

(c) From the amount appropriated to carry out this subtitle in any fiscal year, the Administrator shall use—

(1) not less than 85 percent to make grants under section 731 for treatment and transitional services;

(2) not to exceed 10 percent for grants under section 731 for research; and

(3) not to exceed 5 percent for salaries and expenses of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention related to administering this subtitle.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 255. For the purpose of this subtitle—

42 USC 13055.

(1) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and

(2) the term "juvenile" means an individual who is less than 18 years of age.

Child Protection
Restoration and
Penalties
Enhancement
Act of 1990.

TITLE III—CHILD PROTECTION RESTORATION AND PENALTIES ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1990

18 USC 2251
note.

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the “Child Protection Restoration and Penalties Enhancement Act of 1990”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Section 2257(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “February 6, 1978” and inserting “November 1, 1990”.

Subtitle A—Restoration of Recordkeeping Requirement

SEC. 311. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 2257 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (d) and (e) and inserting the following:

“(d)(1) No information or evidence obtained from records required to be created or maintained by this section shall, except as provided in this section, directly or indirectly, be used as evidence against any person with respect to any violation of law.

“(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not preclude the use of such information or evidence in a prosecution or other action for a violation of this section or for a violation of any applicable provision of law with respect to the furnishing of false information.

“(e)(1) Any person to whom subsection (a) applies shall cause to be affixed to every copy of any matter described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section, in such manner and in such form as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, a statement describing where the records required by this section with respect to all performers depicted in that copy of the matter may be located.

“(2) If the person to whom subsection (a) of this section applies is an organization the statement required by this subsection shall include the name, title, and business address of the individual employed by such organization responsible for maintaining the records required by this section.

“(f) It shall be unlawful—

“(1) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies to fail to create or maintain the records as required by subsections (c) and (e) or by any regulation promulgated under this section;

“(2) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies knowingly to make any false entry in or knowingly to fail to make an appropriate entry in, any record required by subsection (b) of this section or any regulation promulgated under this section;

“(3) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies knowingly to fail to comply with the provisions of subsection (e) or any regulation promulgated pursuant to that subsection; and

“(4) for any person knowingly to sell or otherwise transfer, offer for sale or transfer, any book, magazine, periodical, film, video, or other matter, produce in whole or in part with materials which have been mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce or which is intended for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which—

Regulations.

“(A) contains one or more visual depictions made after the effective date of this subsection of actual sexually explicit conduct; and

“(B) is produced in whole or in part with materials which have been mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or is shipped or transported or is intended for shipment or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce;

which does not have affixed thereto, in a manner prescribed as set forth in subsection (e)(1), a statement describing where the records required by this section may be located, but such person shall have no duty to determine the accuracy of the contents of the statement or the records required to be kept.

“(g) The Attorney General shall issue appropriate regulations to carry out this section. Regulations.

“(h) As used in this section—

“(1) the term ‘actual sexually explicit conduct’ means actual but not simulated conduct as defined in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (2) of section 2256 of this title;

“(2) ‘identification document’ has the meaning given that term in section 1028(d) of this title;

“(3) the term ‘produces’ means to produce, manufacture, or publish any book, magazine, periodical, film, video tape or other similar matter and includes the duplication, reproduction, or reissuing of any such matter, but does not include mere distribution or any other activity which does not involve hiring, contracting for managing, or otherwise arranging for the participation of the performers depicted; and

“(4) the term ‘performer’ includes any person portrayed in a visual depiction engaging in, or assisting another person to engage in, actual sexually explicit conduct.

“(i) Whoever violates this section shall be imprisoned for not more than 2 years, and fined in accordance with the provisions of this title, or both. Whoever violates this section after having been convicted of a violation punishable under this section shall be imprisoned for any period of years not more than 5 years but not less than 2 years, and fined in accordance with the provisions of this title, or both.” Law enforcement. Penalties.

SEC. 312. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Subsections (d), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 2257 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this title shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act except—

18 USC 2257 note.

(1) the Attorney General shall prepare the initial set of regulations required or authorized by subsections (d), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 2257 within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) subsection (e) of section 2257 and of any regulation issued pursuant thereto shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Sexual Abuse Penalties

SEC. 321. SENTENCING COMMISSION GUIDELINES.

28 USC 994 note.

The United States Sentencing Commission shall amend existing guidelines for sentences involving sexual crimes against children,

including offenses contained in chapter 109A of title 18, so that more substantial penalties may be imposed if the Commission determines current penalties are inadequate.

SEC. 322. SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR.

Section 2243(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "five years" and inserting "15 years".

SEC. 323. CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO VISUAL DEPICTIONS.

(a) Section 2252 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out "or" at the end of subsection (a)(1); and
- (2) by striking out "shall be punished as provided in subsection (b) of this section" in subsection (a)(2) and all that follows through the end of subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(3) either—

"(A) in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or on any land or building owned by, leased to, or otherwise used by or under the control of the Government of the United States, or in the Indian country as defined in section 1151 of this title, knowingly sells or possesses with intent to sell any visual depiction; or

"(B) knowingly sells or possesses with intent to sell any visual depiction that has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or which was produced using materials which have been mailed or so shipped or transported, by any means, including by computer, if—

"(i) the producing of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and

"(ii) such visual depiction is of such conduct; or

"(4) either—

"(A) in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or on any land or building owned by, leased to, or otherwise used by or under the control of the Government of the United States, or in the Indian country as defined in section 1151 of this title, knowingly possesses 3 or more books, magazines, periodicals, films, video tapes, or other matter which contain any visual depiction; or

"(B) knowingly possesses 3 or more books, magazines, periodicals, films, video tapes, or other matter which contain any visual depiction that has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or which was produced using materials which have been mailed or so shipped or transported, by any means including by computer, if—

"(i) the producing of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and

"(ii) such visual depiction is of such conduct;

shall be punished as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

"(b)(1) Whoever violates paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, but, if such person has a prior conviction under this section, such person shall be fined under this title and imprisoned for not less than five years nor more than fifteen years.

“(2) Whoever violates paragraph (4) of subsection (a) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.”.

(b) Paragraph (2) of subsection 2252(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “that has been transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce by any means including by computer or mailed” and inserting “that has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or which contains materials which have been mailed or so shipped or transported, by any means including by computer;”.

(c) Section 1460 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “or a visual depiction of a minor engaging in or assisting another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct,” and

(2) so that subsection (b) reads as follows:

“(b) For the purposes of this section, the term ‘visual depiction’ includes undeveloped film and videotape but does not include mere words.”.

TITLE IV—OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN

SEC. 401. SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN.

Section 1201 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN.—

“(1) TO WHOM APPLICABLE.—If—

“(A) the victim of an offense under this section has not attained the age of eighteen years; and

“(B) the offender—

“(i) has attained such age; and

“(ii) is not—

“(I) a parent;

“(II) a grandparent;

“(III) a brother;

“(IV) a sister;

“(V) an aunt;

“(VI) an uncle; or

“(VII) an individual having legal custody of the victim;

the sentence under this section for such offense shall be subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

“(2) GUIDELINES.—The United States Sentencing Commission is directed to amend the existing guidelines for the offense of ‘kidnapping, abduction, or unlawful restraint,’ by including the following additional specific offense characteristics: If the victim was intentionally maltreated (i.e., denied either food or medical care) to a life-threatening degree, increase by 4 levels; if the victim was sexually exploited (i.e., abused, used involuntarily for pornographic purposes) increase by 3 levels; if the victim was placed in the care or custody of another person who does not have a legal right to such care or custody of the child either in exchange for money or other consideration, increase by 3 levels; if the defendant allowed the child to be subjected to any

of the conduct specified in this section by another person, then increase by 2 levels.”.

Victims' Rights
and Restitution
Act of 1990.

TITLE V—PROTECTION OF CRIME VICTIMS

42 USC 10601
note.

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990”.

42 USC 10606.

SEC. 502. VICTIMS' RIGHTS.

(a) **BEST EFFORTS TO ACCORD RIGHTS.**—Officers and employees of the Department of Justice and other departments and agencies of the United States engaged in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime shall make their best efforts to see that victims of crime are accorded the rights described in subsection (b).

(b) **RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS.**—A crime victim has the following rights:

(1) The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

(2) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender.

(3) The right to be notified of court proceedings.

(4) The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim would be materially affected if the victim heard other testimony at trial.

(5) The right to confer with attorney for the Government in the case.

(6) The right to restitution.

(7) The right to information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender.

(c) **NO CAUSE OF ACTION OR DEFENSE.**—This section does not create a cause of action or defense in favor of any person arising out of the failure to accord to a victim the rights enumerated in subsection (b).

42 USC 10607.

SEC. 503. SERVICES TO VICTIMS.

(a) **DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS.**—The head of each department and agency of the United States engaged in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime shall designate by names and office titles the persons who will be responsible for identifying the victims of crime and performing the services described in subsection (c) at each stage of a criminal case.

(b) **IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS.**—At the earliest opportunity after the detection of a crime at which it may be done without interfering with an investigation, a responsible official shall—

(1) identify the victim or victims of a crime;

(2) inform the victims of their right to receive, on request, the services described in subsection (c); and

(3) inform each victim of the name, title, and business address and telephone number of the responsible official to whom the victim should address a request for each of the services described in subsection (c).

(c) **DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES.**—(1) A responsible official shall—

(A) inform a victim of the place where the victim may receive emergency medical and social services;

(B) inform a victim of any restitution or other relief to which the victim may be entitled under this or any other law and manner in which such relief may be obtained;

(C) inform a victim of public and private programs that are available to provide counseling, treatment, and other support to the victim; and

(D) assist a victim in contacting the persons who are responsible for providing the services and relief described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

(2) A responsible official shall arrange for a victim to receive reasonable protection from a suspected offender and persons acting in concert with or at the behest of the suspected offender.

(3) During the investigation and prosecution of a crime, a responsible official shall provide a victim the earliest possible notice of—

(A) the status of the investigation of the crime, to the extent it is appropriate to inform the victim and to the extent that it will not interfere with the investigation;

(B) the arrest of a suspected offender;

(C) the filing of charges against a suspected offender;

(D) the scheduling of each court proceeding that the witness is either required to attend or, under section 1102(b)(4), is entitled to attend;

(E) the release or detention status of an offender or suspected offender;

(F) the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or the rendering of a verdict after trial; and

(G) the sentence imposed on an offender, including the date on which the offender will be eligible for parole.

(4) During court proceedings, a responsible official shall ensure that a victim is provided a waiting area removed from and out of the sight and hearing of the defendant and defense witnesses.

(5) After trial, a responsible official shall provide a victim the earliest possible notice of—

(A) the scheduling of a parole hearing for the offender;

(B) the escape, work release, furlough, or any other form of release from custody of the offender; and

(C) the death of the offender, if the offender dies while in custody.

(6) At all times, a responsible official shall ensure that any property of a victim that is being held for evidentiary purposes be maintained in good condition and returned to the victim as soon as it is no longer needed for evidentiary purposes.

(7) The Attorney General or the head of another department or agency that conducts an investigation of a sexual assault shall pay, either directly or by reimbursement of payment by the victim, the cost of a physical examination of the victim which an investigating officer determines was necessary or useful for evidentiary purposes.

(8) A responsible official shall provide the victim with general information regarding the corrections process, including information about work release, furlough, probation, and eligibility for each.

(d) **NO CAUSE OF ACTION OR DEFENSE.**—This section does not create a cause of action or defense in favor of any person arising out of the failure of a responsible person to provide information as required by subsection (b) or (c).

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "responsible official" means a person designated pursuant to subsection (a) to perform the functions of a responsible official under that section; and

(2) the term "victim" means a person that has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime, including—

(A) in the case of a victim that is an institutional entity, an authorized representative of the entity; and

(B) in the case of a victim who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, one of the following (in order of preference):

(i) a spouse;

(ii) a legal guardian;

(iii) a parent;

(iv) a child;

(v) a sibling;

(vi) another family member; or

(vii) another person designated by the court.

SEC. 504. VICTIMS OF CRIME.

42 USC 10601.

Section 1402(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 is amended by striking "1991" and inserting "1990".

SEC. 505. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT.

Section 7129 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 10601 note) is amended by striking "1990" and inserting "1991".

42 USC 10606
note.

SEC. 506. SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.

It is the sense of Congress that the States should make every effort to adopt the following goals of the Victims of Crime Bill of Rights:

(1) Victims of crime should be treated with compassion, respect and dignity throughout the criminal justice process.

(2) Victims of crime should be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.

(3) Victims of crime should have a statutorily designated advisory role in decisions involving prosecutorial discretion, such as the decision to plea-bargain.

(4) Victims of crime should have the right to a reasonable assurance that the accused will be tried in an expeditious manner.

(5) A victim of crime should have the right to be present at all proceedings related to the offense against him, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially prejudiced by hearing other testimony at the trial.

(6) Victims of crime should have the right to information about the conviction, sentencing and imprisonment of the person who committed the crime against them.

(7) Victims of crime should be compensated for the damage resulting from the crime to the fullest extent possible by the person convicted of the crime.

(8) Victims of crime should have a statutorily designated advisory role in deciding the early release status of the person convicted of the crime against them.

(9) A victim of crime should never be forced to endure again the emotional and physical consequences of the original crime.

TITLE VI—LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Subtitle A—Maintaining Funding for State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

SEC. 601. MAINTAINING FUNDING FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(a) Section 504(a)(1) of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by section 211 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-162), is amended by striking "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1991". 42 USC 3754.

(b) IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COURT PROCESS.—Paragraph (10) of section 501 of part D of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended to read as follows: 42 USC 3751.

"(10) improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs;"

Subtitle B—National Crime Information Center Project 2000

National Law
Enforcement
Cooperation Act
of 1990.
28 USC 534 note.

SEC. 611. SHORT TITLE.

This section may be cited as the "National Law Enforcement Cooperation Act of 1990".

SEC. 612. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) cooperation among Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies is critical to an effective national response to the problems of violent crime and drug trafficking in the United States;

(2) the National Crime Information Center, which links more than 16,000 Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, is the single most important avenue of cooperation among law enforcement agencies;

(3) major improvements to the National Crime Information Center are needed because the current system is more than twenty years old; carries much greater volumes of enforcement information; and at this time is unable to incorporate technological advances that would significantly improve its performance; and

(4) the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working with State and local law enforcement agencies and private organizations, has developed a promising plan, "NCIC 2000", to make the necessary upgrades to the National Crime Information Center that should meet the needs of United States law enforcement agencies into the next century.

SEC. 613. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated the following sums to implement the "NCIC 2000" project:

- (1) \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 1991;
- (2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1992;
- (3) \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 1993;
- (4) \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 1994; and
- (5) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 614. REPORT.

By February 1 of each fiscal year for which funds for NCIC 2000 are requested, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit a report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives that details the progress that has been made in implementing NCIC 2000 and a complete justification for the funds requested in the following fiscal year for NCIC 2000.

TITLE VII—FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 701. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, the following sums (which shall be in addition to any other appropriations):

- (1) For the Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$98,000,000 for the hiring of additional agents and support personnel to be dedicated to the investigation of drug trafficking organizations;
- (2) For the Drug Enforcement Administration, \$100,500,000 which shall include—
 - (A) not to exceed \$10,000,000 for enforcing provisions of Federal law regarding precursor and essential chemicals;
 - (B) not to exceed \$37,500,000 for assigning not fewer than 250 agents and necessary support personnel to rural areas where State and local law enforcement agencies have identified the distribution of "crack" cocaine and/or the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine to be a serious law enforcement problem that exceeds the resources of local law enforcement, and involves trafficking across State or national boundaries; and
 - (C) not to exceed \$15,000,000 to expand DEA State and local task forces, including payment of State and local overtime equipment and personnel costs;
- (3) For the United States courts, \$9,000,000 for additional probation officers, judges, magistrates and other personnel including not to exceed \$2,000,000 for training, document production, and other expenses related to the implementation of the Federal sentencing guidelines;
- (4) For the United States attorneys, \$24,000,000 for additional prosecutors and staff to implement a program of prosecuting in Federal court drug offenses arising out of arrests and investigations conducted by State and local law enforcement agencies;
- (5) For defender services, \$8,000,000 for the defense of persons prosecuted in Federal court for drug offenses arising out of

arrests and investigations conducted by State and local law enforcement agencies;

(6) For the United States marshals, \$9,000,000; and

(7) For the Immigration and Naturalization Service United States Border Patrol, \$45,000,000 to be allocated as follows:

(A) \$15,000,000 for the hiring, training, and equipping of no fewer than 500 full-time equivalent Border Patrol officer positions;

(B) \$25,000,000 for INS criminal investigations and the expeditious deportation of criminal aliens from detention; and

(C) \$5,000,000 for the procurement of low-level light television systems, portable and permanent sensor systems, and 4-wheel drive law enforcement vehicles for the United States Border Patrol.

TITLE VIII—RURAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 801. RURAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) as amended by section 241 of this Act, is amended—

(1) by redesignating part O as part P;

(2) by redesignating section 1501 as section 1601; and

(3) by inserting after part N the following:

42 USC 3797.

“Part O—Rural Drug Enforcement Assistance

“RURAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

“SEC. 1501. (a) Of the total amount appropriated for this section in any fiscal year:

42 USC 3796bt.

“(1) 50 percent shall be allocated to and shared equally among rural States as described in subsection (b); and

“(2) 50 percent shall be allocated to the remaining States for use in nonmetropolitan areas within those States, as follows:

“(A) \$100,000 to each nonrural State; and

“(B) of the total funds remaining after the allocation in subparagraph (A), there shall be allocated to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds described as the population of such State bears to the population of all States.

“(b) For the purpose of this section, the term ‘rural State’ means a State that has a population density of fifty-two or fewer persons per square mile or a State in which the largest county has fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand people.

“OTHER REQUIREMENTS

“SEC. 1502. Subparts 1 and 3 of part E of this title shall apply with respect to funds appropriated to carry out this part, in the same manner as such subparts apply to funds appropriated to carry out part E, except that—

42 USC
3796bb-1.

“(1) section 506(a) of this title shall not apply with respect to this part; and

“(2) in addition to satisfying the requirements of section 503(a), each application for a grant under this part shall include in its application a statement specifying how such grant will be coordinated with a grant received under section 506 of this title for the same fiscal year.”.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 1001(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) There are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, to carry out part O.”.

(c) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**—(1) Section 801(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3782(b)) is amended by striking “and N” and inserting “N, and O”.

(2) Section 802(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3783(b)) as amended by section 241 of this Act, is amended by striking “or N” and inserting “, N, or O”.

(3) The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) as amended by section 241 of this Act, is amended by striking the matter relating to part O and inserting the following:

“PART O—RURAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

“Sec. 1401. Rural drug enforcement assistance.

“Sec. 1402. Other Requirements.

“PART P—TRANSITION; EFFECTIVE DATE; REPEALER

“Sec. 1501. Continuation of rules, authorities, and proceedings.”.

TITLE IX—MANDATORY DETENTION

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Mandatory Detention for Offenders Convicted of Serious Crimes Act”.

SEC. 902. MANDATORY DETENTION.

(a) **PENDING SENTENCE.**—Subsection (a) of section 3143 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking “The judicial officer” and inserting:

“(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the judicial officer”; and

(2) inserting at the end thereof the following:

“(2) The judicial officer shall order that a person who has been found guilty of an offense in a case described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (f)(1) of section 3142 and is awaiting imposition or execution of sentence be detained unless—

“(A)(i) the judicial officer finds there is a substantial likelihood that a motion for acquittal or new trial will be granted; or

“(ii) an attorney for the Government has recommended that no sentence of imprisonment be imposed on the person; and

“(B) the judicial officer finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to any other person or the community.”.

(b) **PENDING APPEAL.**—Subsection (b) of section 3143 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking “The judicial officer” and inserting:

“(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the judicial officer”;

Mandatory
Detention for
Offenders
Convicted of
Serious Crimes
Act.
18 USC 3141
note.

(2) redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of paragraph (2) as clauses (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), respectively;

(3) redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(4) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(2) The judicial officer shall order that a person who has been found guilty of an offense in a case described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (f)(1) of section 3142 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal or a petition for a writ of certiorari, be detained.”

(c) EXCEPTIONAL CASES.—Subsection (c) of section 3145 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “A person subject to detention pursuant to section 3143(a)(2) or (b)(2), and who meets the conditions of release set forth in section 3143(a)(1) or (b)(1), may be ordered released, under appropriate conditions, by the judicial officer, if it is clearly shown that there are exceptional reasons why such person’s detention would not be appropriate.”

TITLE X—JUVENILE JUSTICE

SEC. 1001. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) CORRECTION OF MISSPELLED WORD.—Subsection (a) of section 3143 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “waiting” and inserting “awaiting”.

(b) CORRECTION OF REFERENCE TO REPEALED PROVISION.—Subsections (e) and (f) of section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking “section 1 of the Act of September 15, 1980 (21 U.S.C. 955a)” and inserting “the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.)”.

SEC. 1002. REDESIGNATION OF CONFUSING SECTIONS IN THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT PERTAINING TO CHILDREN.

(a) SECTION 405—NEW SECTION 418.—(1) Section 405 of the Controlled Substances Act is redesignated as section 418.

21 USC 845, 859.
21 USC 859.

(2) Section 418 of such Act (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “section 405A” and inserting “section 419”; and

(B) in subsection (b) by striking “section 405A” and inserting “section 419”.

(b) SECTION 405A—NEW SECTION 419.—Section 405A of the Controlled Substances Act is redesignated as section 419.

21 USC 845a,
860.

(c) SECTION 405B—NEW SECTION 420.—Section 405B of the Controlled Substances Act is redesignated as section 420.

21 USC 845b,
861.

(d) TRANSFER OF SECTION 5301 OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988—NEW SECTION 421.—(1) Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 is—

21 USC 853a,
862.

(A) transferred to the Controlled Substances Act; and

(B) redesignated as section 421 of the Controlled Substances Act.

(2) Section 421(a)(1) of the Controlled Substances Act, as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended by striking “(as such terms are defined for purposes of the Controlled Substances Act)”.

21 USC 862.

21 USC 841. (e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER SECTIONS.—(1) Section 401(b) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by striking “section 405, 405A, or 405B” and inserting “section 418, 419, or 420”.

(2) Section 401(c) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by striking “section 405, 405A, or 405B” and inserting “section 418, 419, or 420”.

(f) AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is amended in part D of title II by striking the items for sections 405, 405A and 405B and inserting at the end thereof the following:

“418. Distribution to persons under age twenty-one.

“419. Distribution or manufacturing in or near schools and colleges.

“420. Employment of persons under 18 years of age.

“421. Denial of Federal benefits to drug traffickers and possessors.”.

21 USC 844a. (g) TRANSFER OF SECTION 6486 OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988—NEW SECTION 405.—(1) Section 6486 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 is—

(A) transferred to the Controlled Substances Act; and

(B) redesignated as section 405 of the Controlled Substances Act.

21 USC 844a. (2) Section 405 of the Controlled Substances Act, as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by—

(i) striking “of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A))”; and

(ii) striking “of that Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A))”;

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)”;

(C) in subsection (j)(4), by striking “as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)”.

(3) The table of contents of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (as amended by subsection (c) of this section) is amended in part D of title II by inserting after the item for section 404 the following:

“405. Civil penalty for possession of small amounts of certain controlled substances.”.

(h) PART E OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—

21 USC 881-1, 888. (1) SECTION 511A—NEW SECTION 518.—Section 511A of the Controlled Substances Act is redesignated as section 518.

21 USC 881a, 889. (2) TRANSFER OF SECTION 1764 OF THE FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1985.—Section 1764 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is—

(A) transferred to the Controlled Substances Act; and

(B) redesignated as section 519 of the Controlled Substances Act.

(3) AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is amended in part E of title II by striking the items for section 511A and inserting at the end thereof the following:

“518. Expedited procedures for seized conveyances.

“519. Production control of controlled substances.”.

SEC. 1003. CLARIFICATION OF ENHANCED PENALTIES UNDER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.

Ante, p. 4827. (a) SECTION 418 (OLD SECTION 405).—Section 418 of the Controlled Substances Act (as redesignated by this Act) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “punishable by (1) a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to twice that authorized by

section 401(b)" and inserting "subject to (1) twice the maximum punishment authorized by section 401(b)"; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "punishable by (1) a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to three times that authorized by section 401(b)" and inserting "subject to (1) three times the maximum punishment authorized by section 401(b)".

(b) SECTION 419 (OLD SECTION 405A).—Section 419 of the Controlled Substances Act (as redesignated by this Act) is amended—

Ante, p. 4827.

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "punishable (1) by a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to twice that authorized by section 401(b)" and inserting "subject to (1) twice the maximum punishment authorized by section 401(b)"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting "(B) three times the maximum punishment authorized by section 401(b) for a first offense".

(c) SECTION 420 (OLD SECTION 405B).—Section 420 of the Controlled Substances Act (as redesignated by this Act) is amended—

Ante, p. 4827.

(1) in subsection (b), by striking "is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to twice that authorized, or up to twice the fine authorized, or both," and inserting "is subject to twice the maximum punishment otherwise authorized"; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to three times that authorized, or up to three times the fine authorized, or both," and inserting "is subject to three times the maximum punishment otherwise authorized".

TITLE XI—SHORT-BARRELED SHOTGUNS

SEC. 1101. MINIMUM PENALTY RELATING TO SHORT-BARRELED SHOTGUNS AND OTHER FIREARMS.

Section 924(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by—

(1) inserting "and if the firearm is a short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun to imprisonment for ten years," after "sentenced to imprisonment for five years,"; and

(2) by inserting "or a destructive device," after "a machine-gun," wherever the term "machine gun" appears in section 924(c)(1).

TITLE XII—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL LAW IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 1201. CLARIFICATION OF MANDATORY MINIMUM PENALTY FOR SERIOUS CRACK POSSESSION.

Section 404(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 844(a)) is amended in the third sentence by striking out "shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years, or both," and inserting in lieu thereof "shall be imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years, and fined a minimum of \$1,000,".

SF. 1202. CORRECTION OF AN ERROR RELATING TO THE QUANTITY OF METHAMPHETAMINE NECESSARY TO TRIGGER A MANDATORY MINIMUM PENALTY.

Section 401(b)(1)(A)(viii) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A)(viii)) is amended by striking out "or 100 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine" and inserting in lieu thereof "or 1 kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine".

SEC. 1203. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO CONSPIRACY AND ATTEMPT PENALTY UNDER THE MARITIME DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Section 3(j) of the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1903(j)) is amended by striking out "is punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both, which may not exceed the maximum punishment" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall be subject to the same penalties as those".

SEC. 1204. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT RELATING TO METHAMPHETAMINE.

(a) **LARGE AMOUNTS.**—Section 1010(b)(1) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1)) is amended by—

- (1) striking out "or" at the end of subparagraph (F);
- (2) inserting "or" at the end of subparagraph (G); and
- (3) adding a new subparagraph (H), as follows:

"(H) 100 grams or more of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers or 1 kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers."

(b) **SMALL AMOUNTS.**—Section 1010(b)(2) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(2)) is amended by—

- (1) striking out "or" at the end of subparagraph (F);
- (2) inserting "or" at the end of subparagraph (G); and
- (3) adding a new subparagraph (H), as follows:

"(H) 10 grams or more of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers or 100 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers."

SEC. 1205. APPLICATION OF VARIOUS OFFENSES TO POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES.

(a) Section 232 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding a new paragraph, as follows:

"(8) The term 'State' includes a State of the United States, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(b) Section 245 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding a new subsection, as follows:

"(d) For purposes of this section, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(c) Section 402 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding a new undesignated paragraph, as follows:

"For purposes of this section, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(d) Section 666(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding a new paragraph, as follows:

"(4) the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(e) Sections 1028(d)(5) and 1030(e)(3) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by inserting "commonwealth," before "possession or territory of the United States".

(f) Section 1029(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this subsection, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(g) Section 1084(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "commonwealth," before "territory or possession of the United States".

(h) Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or any other commonwealth, territory, or possession" after "the Virgin Islands".

(i) Section 1952(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(i)" after "As used in this section"; and

(2) by inserting "and (ii) the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States" before the period.

(j) Section 1956(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8) the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(k) Section 1958(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding a new paragraph (3), as follows:

"(3) 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(l) Section 2313 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" before "Whoever"; and

(2) by adding a new subsection, as follows:

"(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(m) Section 2315 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following undesignated paragraph:

"For purposes of this section, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

(n) Section 5032 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second undesignated paragraph, by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this section, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."; and

(2) in the third undesignated paragraph, by striking out "to the authorities of a State or the District of Columbia" and inserting in lieu thereof "to the authorities of a State".

SEC. 1206. REPEAL OF ANTIQUATED OFFENSE AND DELETION OF TABLE REFERENCES TO REPEALED OFFENSES.

(a) Section 45 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) The table of sections for chapter 3 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the items relating to sections 43, 44, and 45.

SEC. 1207. REPEAL OF OTHER OUTMODED OFFENSES AND RELATED PROVISIONS.

(a) Section 969 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed and the table of sections for chapter 45 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the items relating to sections 968 and 969.

(b) Sections 2198 and 3286 of title 18, United States Code, are repealed and the respective tables of sections in chapter 107 and 213 are amended by striking out the items relating to sections 2198 and 3286.

SEC. 1208. CONFORMING JURISDICTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR SECTION 2314 TO COVER FRAUDULENT SCHEMES INVOLVING FOREIGN AS WELL AS INTERSTATE TRAVEL.

The second paragraph of section 2314 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or foreign" after "interstate".

SEC. 1209. CLARIFICATION OF ONE-YEAR PERIOD.

Section 666(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding a new paragraph, as follows:

"(4) the term 'in any one-year period' means a continuous period that commences no earlier than twelve months before the commission of the offense or that ends no later than twelve months after the commission of the offense. Such period may include time both before and after the commission of the offense."

SEC. 1210. REPEAL OF PROVISIONS JUDICIALLY DETERMINED TO BE INVALID.

(a) Section 1730 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "if the portrayal does not tend to discredit that service".

(b) Section 1714 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed and the item for such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 83 of title 18 is repealed.

(c) Section 1718 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed and the item for such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 83 of title 18 is likewise repealed.

SEC. 1211. DELETION OF REQUIREMENT OF PERSONAL APPROVAL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT.

Section 221(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2271(c)) is amended by striking out "That no action shall be brought under section 222, 223, 224, 225, or 226 except by the express direction of the Attorney General: *And provided further,*"

SEC. 1212. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO PROVISION FOR COMPUTING MARSHAL'S COMMISSION.

Section 1921(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by striking out "If the property is to be disposed of by marshal's sale" and inserting in lieu thereof "if the property is not disposed of by marshal's sale".

SEC. 1213. CORRECTION OF MISPLACED PHRASE IN 18 U.S.C. 3289.

Section 3289 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or, in the event of an appeal, within 60 days of the date the dismissal of the indictment or information becomes final," and inserting that same stricken language after "within six months of the expiration of the statute of limitations,".

SEC. 1214. MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES FOR DRUG OFFENSES INVOLVING MINORS.

DISTRIBUTION OR MANUFACTURING IN OR NEAR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—(1) Section 405A(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 845a(a)) as redesignated by this Act, is amended—

Ante, p. 4827.

(A) in paragraph (1) of the first sentence by striking ", or a fine, or both";

(B) by adding after the first sentence the following: "A fine up to twice that authorized by section 401(b) may be imposed in addition to any term of imprisonment authorized by this subsection."; and

(C) in the second sentence by striking beginning with "a term of" through the end of the sentence and inserting "a person shall be sentenced under this subsection to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year.".

(2) Section 405A(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 845a(b)) as redesignated by this Act, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B) by striking ", or a fine up to three times that" through "or both"; and

(B) by inserting after the first sentence the following: "A fine up to three times that authorized by section 401(b) may be imposed in addition to any term of imprisonment authorized by this subsection. Except to the extent a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by section 401(b), a person shall be sentenced under this subsection to a term of imprisonment of not less than three years".

(3) Section 419(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 845a(c)) as redesignated by this Act, is amended—

Ante, p. 4827.

(A) in the first sentence by inserting "mandatory minimum" after "any";

(B) in the first sentence by striking "subsection (b) of"; and

(C) by striking the second sentence and inserting "An individual convicted under this section shall not be eligible for parole until the individual has served the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment as provided by this section.".

TITLE XIII—PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' DISABILITY BENEFITS

SEC. 1301. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' DISABILITY BENEFITS.

(a) PAYMENT.—Section 1201 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796) is amended—

(1) in subsections (c) and (d) by striking “(b)” each place it appears and inserting “(c)”,

(2) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), respectively,

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

“(b) In accordance with regulations issued pursuant to this part, in any case in which the Bureau determines that a public safety officer has become permanently and totally disabled as the direct result of a catastrophic personal injury sustained in the line of duty, the Bureau shall pay, to the extent that appropriations are provided, a benefit of up to \$100,000, adjusted in accordance with subsection (g), to such officer: *Provided*, That the total annual benefits paid under this section may not exceed \$5,000,000. For the purposes of making these benefit payments, there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary: *Provided further*, That these benefit payments are subject to the availability of appropriations and that each beneficiary's payment shall be reduced by a proportionate share to the extent that sufficient funds are not appropriated.”, and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(j)(1) No benefit is payable under this part with respect to the death of a public safety officer if a benefit is paid under this part with respect to the disability of such officer.

“(2) No benefit is payable under this part with respect to the disability of a public safety officer if a benefit is payable under this part with respect to the death of such public safety officer.”.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of section 1202 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796a) are each amended by inserting “or catastrophic injury” after “death”.

(c) DEFINITION.—Section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (6) as paragraphs (2) through (7), respectively, and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following:

“(1) ‘catastrophic injury’ means consequences of an injury that permanently prevent an individual from performing any gainful work;”.

SEC. 1302. RESCUE SQUAD AND AMBULANCE PERSONNEL.

Section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796b) is amended in paragraph (2) (relating to the definition of firefighter) by—

(1) adding “.” after “ambulance crew”; and

(2) striking “who was responding to a fire, rescue or police emergency.”.

SEC. 1303. EFFECTIVE DATE.

42 USC 3796
note.

EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this title shall take effect upon enactment and shall not apply with respect to injuries occurring before the effective date of such amendments.

TITLE XIV—MONEY LAUNDERING

SEC. 1401. CRIMINAL FORFEITURE IN CASES INVOLVING CMIR VIOLATIONS.

Section 982(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, 5316” after “5313(a)”.

SEC. 1402. DEFINITION OF “FINANCIAL TRANSACTION”.

Section 1956(c)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) inserting “(A)” before “a transaction” the first place it appears and inserting “(B)” before “a transaction” the second place it appears; and

(2) inserting “(i)” before “involving” the first place it appears and inserting “(ii)” before “involving” the second place it appears.

SEC. 1403. MONEY LAUNDERING FORFEITURES.

Section 982(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following before the period: “unless the defendant, in committing the offense or offenses giving rise to the forfeiture, conducted three or more separate transactions involving a total of \$100,000 or more in any twelve month period”.

SEC. 1404. ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AS MONEY LAUNDERING PREDICATES.

(a) Section 1956(c)(7) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking “or” before “(D)”; and

(2) inserting “; or” and the following before the period:

“ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

“(E) a felony violation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Ocean Dumping Act (33 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (33 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), or the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.)”.

(b) Section 1956(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following sentence: “Violations of this section involving offenses described in paragraph (c)(7)(E) may be investigated by such components of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may direct, and the National Enforcement Investigations Center of the Environmental Protection Agency.

TITLE XV—DRUG-FREE SCHOOL ZONES20 USC 3192
note.**SEC. 1501. DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL PROGRAM OF STRATEGIES AND TACTICS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall develop a model program of strategies and tactics for establishing and maintaining drug-free school zones.

(b) **ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.**—The program required by subsection (a) shall be designed to provide State and local law enforcement agencies with materials, training, and other assistance to establish, enforce, and evaluate the effectiveness of drug-free school zone enforcement efforts.

(c) **PROGRAM CRITERIA.**—The program required by subsection (a) shall—

- (1) define the criminal justice community's role in creating and maintaining drug-free school zones;
- (2) develop a framework for law enforcement collaboration with the school system and community resource network;
- (3) identify a core law enforcement drug demand reduction program plan;
- (4) provide materials and technical assistance for demarcating and establishing drug-free school zones;
- (5) create a coordinated publicity plan with the school system and community resource network;
- (6) identify and develop model drug-free school zone law enforcement strategies and tactics;
- (7) develop a model coordinated strategy for prosecuting violations within the zones;
- (8) create a uniform framework for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of drug-free school zones to determine which strategies and tactics succeed under various conditions and constraints; and
- (9) provide support materials and exemplary program overviews.

(d) **PREFERRED APPROACHES.**—In establishing the program required by subsection (a), the Attorney General shall prefer approaches to drug-free school zone enforcement that unite the criminal justice community, the education community, and the network of community resources in meaningful collaboration to reduce the availability of and demand for drugs in a drug-free school zone.

(e) **REPORT.**—At the conclusion of the program required by subsection (a), the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress describing the strategies and tactics that are found to be successful in establishing, enforcing, and maintaining drug-free school zones.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1991.

SEC. 1502. AMENDMENT TO THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.

Section 405A of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 845a) as redesignated by this Act, is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a) by—
 - (A) striking “playground,”; and
 - (B) inserting “or a playground,” after “university,”; and
- (2) in subsection (b) by—
 - (A) striking “playground,”; and
 - (B) inserting “or a playground,” after “university,”.

SEC. 1503. STRENGTHENING OF DRUG-FREE SCHOOL ZONES.

(a) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—Paragraph (8) of section 5122(a) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3192(a)) is amended by striking the period and inserting the following: “, which shall include—

“(A) the determination, with the assistance of municipal authorities and local law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, of the geographical boundaries of schools within the State and the posting of signs identifying school properties as drug-free school zones;

“(B) drug-abuse education and prevention programs and enforcement policies designed to eliminate the illicit use of alcohol and drugs in such zones;

“(C) assisting teachers, administrators, athletic directors, and other school personnel in cooperating fully with law enforcement officials to punish violations of laws relating to illegal drugs;

“(D) informing the community—

“(i) of the content and intent of laws relating to school safety and laws relating to illegal drugs as they affect schoolchildren; and

“(ii) of the perimeters of the drug-free school zones;

“(E) employing the services of the local or substate regional advisory council on drug abuse education and prevention established or designated by the local application submitted under section 5126(a) as a resource for advice and support with respect to implementation of such zones; and

“(F) communication to students, teachers, athletic directors, and other school personnel by administrators that activities that are illicit and harmful to the health and well-being of the students will not be tolerated within schools and their surrounding environments.”

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Subsection (a) of section 5137 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3217) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: “as described in section 5122(a)(8)”.

SEC. 1504. DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND REPLICATION OF SUCCESSFUL DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Section 5122 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3192) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “50 percent” and inserting “42.5 percent”;

(2) in paragraph (1) of subsection (b), by striking “50 percent” and inserting “42.5 percent”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**—(1) Not less than 10 percent of the funds available for each fiscal year under section 5121(a) to the chief executive officer of a State shall be used for grants to local educational agencies in consortium with entities which have experience in assisting school districts to provide instruction to students grades kindergarten through 6 to recognize and resist pressures that influence such students to use controlled substances, as defined in Schedules I and II of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act the possession or distribution of which is unlawful under such Act, or beverage alcohol, such as Project Drug

Abuse Resistance Education, that meet the requirements of paragraph (2).

"(2) A local educational agency in consortium with an entity shall not be eligible for a grant under paragraph (1) unless such local educational agency in consortium with an entity will use assistance provided under such grant to provide or arrange for the provisions of services that shall include—

"(A) drug abuse resistance education instruction for students grades kindergarten through 6 that is designed to teach students to recognize and resist pressures to experiment that influence such children to use controlled substances, as defined under paragraph (1), or beverage alcohol, including instruction in the following areas—

"(i) drug use and misuse;

"(ii) understanding the consequences of drug abuse;

"(iii) resistance techniques;

"(iv) assertive response styles;

"(v) managing stress without taking drugs;

"(vi) decisionmaking and risk taking;

"(vii) media influences on drug use;

"(viii) positive alternatives to drug abuse behavior;

"(ix) interpersonal and communication skills;

"(x) self-esteem building activities; and

"(xi) resistance to peer pressure and gang pressure;

"(B) provisions for parental involvement;

"(C) classroom instruction by uniformed law enforcement officials;

"(D) the use of positive student leaders to influence younger students not to use drugs;

"(E) an emphasis on activity-oriented techniques designed to encourage student-generated responses to problem-solving situations; and

"(F) the awarding of a certificate of achievement to each student who participates in a drug abuse resistance education program.

"(3) Amounts received under paragraph (1) by any local educational agency or entity shall be used only to supplement, not to supplant, the amount of Federal, State, and local funds expended for the support of projects of the type described in paragraph (2).

"(d) REPLICATION OF SUCCESSFUL DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Not less than 5 percent of the funds available for each fiscal year under section 5121(a) to the chief executive officer of a State shall be used for grants to local educational agencies or consortia of local educational agencies and private nonprofit entities to provide drug abuse education, prevention, or counseling services to students in kindergarten through grade 12.

"(e) ELIGIBILITY.—A local educational agency or consortium described in subsection (a) shall not be eligible for a grant under this section unless such agency or consortium agrees—

"(1) to use assistance provided under such grant to provide or arrange for the provision of programs offering drug abuse education, prevention, or counseling to students of compulsory school age, including—

"(A) programs to provide drug abuse counseling in the schools by trained personnel;

"(B) programs that stress the use of peers to combat student abuse of drugs and alcohol;

“(C) programs that stress parental and community involvement in combating student abuse of drugs and alcohol; and

“(D) other appropriate programs;

“(2) that programs provided with assistance under the grant shall be designed to prevent or eliminate student abuse of drugs or alcohol;

“(3) to use assistance provided under the grant to expand or replicate a program that has a demonstrated record of success at either the State or local level in preventing or eliminating student abuse of drugs or alcohol; and

“(4) to ensure that the program to be expanded or replicated is appropriate for the students to be served, based on an assessment of their most important needs.

“(f) APPLICATION.—A local educational agency or consortium described in subsection (a) that desires to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application to the chief executive office of the State at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information and assurances as such officer may reasonably require. Each such application shall contain—

“(1) a discussion of why the particular program to be assisted under the grant is appropriate for and responds to the particular needs of the students to be served;

“(2) a complete description of the success of the program to be assisted under the grant in reducing or eliminating drug or alcohol abuse among students of compulsory school age;

“(3) an assurance that the consortium concerned will provide assistance, in cash or in kind, for the program assisted under the grant in an amount equal to not less than 10 percent of the amount provided under the grant; and

“(4) an assurance that funds received under the grant shall be used to supplement, not supplant, the amount of other Federal, State, and local funds expended for support of programs of the type described in subsection (b).”

SEC. 1505. SUPPORT OF SCHOOL-BASED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Section 5125(a) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3195(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (14) as paragraph (16);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (13) the second place it appears as paragraph (14);

(3) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (14) (as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) in the case of a local educational agency that determines that it provides sufficient drug and alcohol abuse education during regular school hours, after-school programs that provide drug and alcohol abuse education for school-aged children, including children who are unsupervised after school, and that may include school-sponsored sports, recreational, educational, or instructional activities (local educational agency may make grants or contracts with nonprofit community-based organizations that offer sports, recreation, education, or child care programs); and”

SEC. 1506. SUPPORT OF SCHOOL-BASED DRUG ABUSE COUNSELING PROGRAMS.

(a) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—Part C of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3201) is amended to read as follows:

“PART C—TRAINING OF TEACHERS, COUNSELORS, AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL

20 USC 3201.

“SEC. 5128. GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained in section 5111(a)(2), the Secretary shall make grants to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education for teachers training programs in accordance with this section.

“(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Amounts made available under grants under this section shall be used to establish, expand, or enhance programs and activities for the training of elementary and secondary school teachers and administrators, and other elementary and secondary school personnel concerning drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention.

20 USC 3202.

“SEC. 5129. GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF COUNSELORS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(1) From amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained in section 5111(a)(2), the Secretary shall give priority to making a substantial number of grants to qualified State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education for programs to train counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses in accordance with this section.

“(2) The Secretary may also make a grant under this part to any private nonprofit agency that has an agreement with a local educational agency to provide training in drug abuse counseling for individuals who will provide such counseling in the schools of such local educational agency.

“(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Amounts made available under grants under this section shall be used to establish, expand, or enhance programs and activities for the training of counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses who are providing or will provide drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary and secondary schools.

20 USC 3203.

“SEC. 5130. APPLICATIONS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any State or local educational agency, institution of higher education, or consortium of such agencies or institutions that desires to receive a grant under this part in any fiscal year submit an application to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

“(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each application submitted under this section shall—

“(1) set forth the activities and programs to be carried out with funds paid under this part;

“(2) contain an estimate of the cost for the establishment and operation to such activities and programs;

"(3) provide assurances that the Federal funds made available under this section shall be used to supplement, and, to the extent practical, to increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available by the applicant for the purpose described in this part, and in no case to supplant such funds;

"(4) provide assurances of compliance with this part;

"(5) in the case of a grant under section 5129, contain a discussion of how the training to be assisted under the grant will assist the applicant to—

"(A) increase the number of school personnel who are trained to provide drug abuse counseling services; and

"(B) improve the quality of drug abuse counseling services offered by the applicant or the local educational agency concerned; and

"(6) include such other information and assurances as the Secretary reasonably determines to be necessary."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 5111(a)(2) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3181(a)(2)) is amended by striking "\$35,000,000" and inserting "\$50,000,000".

SEC. 1507. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

Section 5126(a)(2) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3196(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (N) and (O) as subparagraphs (P) and (Q), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (M) the following:

"(N) describe how, to the extent practicable, assistance provided under the grant will be used to provide drug abuse counseling services to children of all ages, including students in the elementary schools;

"(O) describe how, to the extent practicable, activities assisted under the grant will be coordinated with local law enforcement agencies in order to improve security on school grounds and in the surrounding community and to educate students about—

"(i) the dangers of drug use and drug-related violence;

"(ii) the penalties for possession of or trafficking in illegal drugs;

"(iii) techniques for resisting drug abuse; and

"(iv) the importance of cooperating with law enforcement officials in eliminating drug abuse and identifying individuals who supply drugs to students;"

SEC. 1508. IDENTIFICATION OF FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.

Part G of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 5193. IDENTIFICATION OF FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.

20 USC 3233.

"Every local recipient of funds under this title shall, in any publication or public announcement, clearly identify any program assisted under this title as a Federal program funded under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986."

SEC. 1509. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (a) of section 2 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and
 (2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting after “part C” the following: “and section 5136”; and

“(2) in paragraph (2)—

“(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘and \$20,000,000’ and all that follows and inserting the following: ‘\$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1990, and \$35,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993.’; and

“(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘\$230,000,000’ and inserting ‘\$215,000,000’; and”.

(b) RESERVATIONS AND STATE ALLOTMENTS.—Subsection (a) of section 5112 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3182) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “, from” after “subsection (c)”.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

(1) CORRECTION OF PUNCTUATION.—Section 5124(a)(4)(B) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3194(a)(4)(B)) is amended by striking the comma at the end of clause (ii) and inserting a period.

(2) CORRECTION OF REFERENCE.—Section 7(2) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 is amended in subparagraph (A) by inserting “the first place it appears” before “the following”.

(d) FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.—Section 5132(b) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3212) is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (5).

(e) EMERGENCY GRANTS.—The heading for section 5136 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 3216) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 5136. EMERGENCY GRANTS.”.

(f) CERTIFICATION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.—Section 22(b) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Part D” and inserting “Part E”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “5126(e)” and inserting “5126(a)”.

(g) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 18 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 is amended by striking “Part D” and inserting “Part E”.

TITLE XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 1601. ENLARGEMENT OF FORFEITURE AWARD AUTHORITY.

Section 524(c)(1)(C) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out “the payment of awards for information or assistance leading to civil or criminal forfeiture under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 800 et seq.) or a criminal forfeiture under the Racketeer Influenced and

20 USC 3181.

20 USC 3194.

20 USC 3224a.

20 USC 3196.

20 USC 3224b.

Corrupt Organizations statute (18 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.)" and inserting in lieu thereof "the payment of awards for information or assistance leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture under any law enforced or administered by the Department of Justice."

SEC. 1602. AMENDMENT TO CLARIFY APPLICATION OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT TO ASSIMILATIVE CRIMES.

Section 3551(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "including sections 13 and 1153 of this title," after "any Federal statute,".

SEC. 1603. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO SUBSTITUTE A REFERENCE TO THE FDIC FOR THE NOW ABOLISHED FSLIC IN TWO BANKING OFFENSES.

Sections 657 and 1006 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking out "the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation".

SEC. 1604. CLARIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF 18 U.S.C. 1952 TO ALL MAILINGS IN FURTHERANCE OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY.

Section 1952(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
 (1) by inserting "the mail or" after "uses"; and
 (2) by striking out "including the mail,".

SEC. 1605. ARREST OF FUGITIVE ABOUT TO ENTER UNITED STATES.

Section 3184 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or, if there is reason to believe the person will shortly enter the United States" after "if the whereabouts within the United States of the person charged are not known".

SEC. 1606. CORRECTION TO REFERENCE TO NONEXISTENT AGENCIES IN 18 U.S.C. 1114.

Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking "secret service" and inserting "Secret Service";
- (2) by striking "any officer or employee of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," and inserting "any officer or employee of the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services,"; and
- (3) by striking "the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation,".

TITLE XVII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1701. SUPPORT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS IN NON-FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Section 4013 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) The United States Marshals Service may designate districts that need additional support from private detention entities under subsection (a)(3) based on—

"(A) the number of Federal detainees in the district; and

"(B) the availability of appropriate Federal, State, and local government detention facilities.

"(2) In order to be eligible for a contract for the housing, care, and security of persons held in custody of the United States Marshals

pursuant to Federal law and funding under subsection (a)(3), a private entity shall—

“(A) be located in a district that has been designated as needing additional Federal detention facilities pursuant to paragraph (1);

“(B) meet the standards of the American Correctional Association;

“(C) comply with all applicable State and local laws and regulations;

“(D) have approved fire, security, escape, and riot plans; and

“(E) comply with any other regulations that the Marshals Service deems appropriate.

“(3) The United States Marshals Service shall provide an opportunity for public comment on a contract under subsection (a)(3).”.

1470617
Gun-Free School
Zones Act of
1990.
18 USC 921 note.

SEC. 1702. GUN-FREE SCHOOL ZONES ACT OF 1990.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990”.

(b) **PROHIBITIONS AGAINST POSSESSION OR DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM IN A SCHOOL ZONE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(q)(1)(A) It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly to possess a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the possession of a firearm—

“(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

“(ii) if the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located or a political subdivision of the State, and the law of the State or political subdivision requires that, before an individual obtain such a license, the law enforcement authorities of the State or political subdivision verify that the individual is qualified under law to receive the license;

“(iii) which is—

“(I) not loaded; and

“(II) in a locked container, or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle;

“(iv) by an individual for use in a program approved by a school in the school zone;

“(v) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in the school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual;

“(vi) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity; or

“(vii) that is unloaded and is possessed by an individual while traversing school premises for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting, if the entry on school premises is authorized by school authorities.

“(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person, knowingly or with reckless disregard for the safety of another, to discharge or attempt to discharge a firearm at a place that the person knows is a school zone.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the discharge of a firearm—

“(i) on private property not part of school grounds;