

The ICCA's provisions focus on seven essential areas to improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent, investigate, and punish international crimes and criminals:

(1) INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST AMERICANS ABROAD

- Broadens existing criminal law to authorize the investigation and punishment of organized crime groups who commit serious criminal acts against Americans abroad. (Current law generally requires a link to terrorist activity.)
- Provides jurisdiction in the United States over violent acts committed abroad against State and local officials while in other countries on official Federal business.

(2) STRENGTHENING U.S. AIR, LAND, AND SEA BORDERS

- Increases penalties for smugglers who endanger Federal law enforcement officials seeking to interdict their activities, introducing the Federal criminal offense of "portrunning" (i.e., evading border inspections, often through the use of force).
- Addresses gaps in current law relating to maritime drug interdiction operations, introducing the criminal offense of failing to stop ("heave to") a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other Federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel.
- Provides clear authority to search international, outbound letter-class mail if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the mail contains monetary instruments, drugs, weapons of mass destruction, or merchandise mailed in violation of several enumerated statutes (including obscenity and export control laws).
- Broadens the ability to prosecute criminals smuggling goods out of the United States.

(3) DENYING SAFE HAVEN TO INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVES

- Authorizes the extradition, in certain circumstances, of suspected criminals to foreign nations in two separate cases not covered by a treaty: (1) when the United States has an extradition treaty with the nation, but the applicable treaty is an outdated "list" treaty that does not cover the offense for which extradition is sought; and (2) when the United States does not have an extradition treaty with the requesting nation.
- Provides for exclusion from the United States of drug traffickers and their immediate family members and of persons who attempt to enter the United States in order to avoid prosecution in another country.

(4) SEIZING AND FORFEITING THE ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

- Expands the list of money laundering "predicate crimes" to include certain violent crimes, inter-

national terrorism, and bribery of public officials, thus increasing the availability of money laundering enforcement tools.

- Broadens the definition of "financial institution" to include foreign banks, thereby closing a loophole involving criminally derived funds laundered through foreign banks doing business here.
- Provides new tools to crack down on businesses illegally transmitting money, and to investigate money laundering under the Bank Secrecy Act.
- Toughens penalties for violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
- Criminalizes attempted violations of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

(5) RESPONDING TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL CRIME PROBLEMS

- Enhances enforcement tools for combating arms trafficking, including requiring "instant checks" of the criminal history of those acquiring explosive materials from Federal licensees and clarifying Federal authority to conduct undercover transactions subject to the Arms Export Control Act for investigative purposes.
- Addresses the increasing problem of alien smuggling by authorizing the forfeiture of the proceeds and all instrumentalities of alien smuggling.
- Cracks down on the international shipment of "precursor chemicals" used to manufacture illicit drugs, primarily by authorizing the Drug Enforcement Administration to require additional "end-use" verification.
- Provides extraterritorial jurisdiction for fraud involving credit cards and other "access devices," which cost U.S. businesses hundreds of millions of dollars every year.
- Authorizes wiretapping for investigations of felony computer crime offenses.

(6) PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION

- Expands the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies to share the seized assets of international criminals with foreign law enforcement agencies.
- Provides new authority, applicable in cases where there is no mutual legal assistance treaty provision, to transfer a person in United States Government custody to a requesting country temporarily for purposes of a criminal proceeding.

(7) STREAMLINING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME IN U.S. COURTS

- Authorizes the Attorney General to use funds to defray translation, transportation, and other costs of State and local law enforcement agencies in cases involving fugitives or evidence overseas.
- Facilitates the admission into evidence in U.S. court proceedings of

certain foreign government records.

The details of this proposal are described in the enclosed section-by-section analysis. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. REDMOND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AS AMERICA'S DEFENSE FORCES DWINDLE, SECURITY THREATS INCREASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, having attended, like many of my colleagues, several Memorial Day services over the recent recess, I continue to become more and more concerned by America's dwindling national defense. By failing to maintain a strong military force, we are in effect dishonoring those who have served and died for our freedom. Please allow me to highlight some recent events.

Surprising the United States intelligence community, India conducted five underground nuclear weapons tests last month. Neighboring Pakistan has since conducted six nuclear weapons tests of its own. It has been reported that Iraq has enough deadly biological weapons to kill every human being on Earth. And despite administration claims that no nuclear missiles are aimed at American children, a CIA report released last month reveals that 13 of China's 18 long-range strategic missiles have nuclear warheads aimed at United States cities.

Mr. Speaker, we do not live in a safe world. America faces new threats and dangers each and every day, and yet we continue to cut our defense budget.

The President's request for the fiscal year 1999 defense budget represents the 14th consecutive year of real decline in defense spending. Our forces today are 32 percent smaller than they were just 10 years ago. In 1992, we had 18 Army divisions; we now have 10. And that same year we had 24 fighter wings; we now have 13. We also had 546 Navy ships in 1992; we now have 333.

Our forces are dwindling and yet threats to our freedom are ever increasing. Quite frankly, we seem to be taking our freedom for granted. This is a foolish thing to do. Just ask any veteran or any American who has lost a loved one in service to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, in the name of all those who have fought and who have died for this country, we must continue to maintain a military readiness. We cannot throw away the security America has fought so hard for.

Right now while nuclear missiles are aimed at United States cities, our troops do not even have the basic ammunition they need. The Army is \$1.7 billion short of basic ammunition and the Marine Corps has a shortfall in ammunition of over \$193 million. I want to repeat that, Mr. Speaker. The Army is \$1.7 billion short of basic ammunition and the Marine Corps has a shortfall in ammunition of over \$193 million.

At the same time the President has cut defense nearly in half, he has deployed troops over 25 times during his tenure. Thirteen billion dollars-plus has been spent on these peacekeeping deployments, which have exhausted funds that would have otherwise been used to maintain our military readiness and have stretched our forces to the limit.

These peacekeeping deployments have also kept our men and women in uniform away from their homes and families for lengthy periods of time and have thereby decreased their morale. We cannot continue to ask our military to do more with less. This is why I was especially disappointed this year, to see that the President requested more than \$100 billion in new domestic spending but failed to propose one dime in increased defense spending.

Mr. Speaker it is past time to once again provide our military with the resource its needs to do the very important tasks it faces of protecting America.

I urge my colleagues to help preserve our freedom and security and to support our Armed Forces. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and may God bless America.

#### NATIONAL OCEAN CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, this week I will be participating in the National

Ocean Conference in Monterey, California. This historic gathering is taking place just up the road from the district I am privileged to represent along the central coast of California. I am pleased to be joining the President, Vice President, several Members of the Cabinet, some of my House colleagues, and hundreds of scientists, scholars, and conservationists from around the world at this important event.

This conference will highlight the important role the ocean plays in the daily lives of all Americans. Today over half of the population in the United States lives and works in coastal areas.

Mr. Speaker, one of every six jobs in the United States is marine-related. This is particularly true in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, where our tourism, recreation, fishing, education, and business communities are all dependent on a clean ocean environment.

Mr. Speaker, last week I had the opportunity to meet one of the world's renowned ocean explorers, the 1998 National Geographic Society Explorer of the Year, Dr. Sylvia Earle. Dr. Earle, who will be speaking at the Ocean Conference, is part of an incredible undertaking: the Sustainable Seas Expeditions.

This 5-year project will explore, document, and provide scientific data on America's 12 national marine sanctuaries, including the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary in my district. To do this, she will be using a deep-ocean submarine that is able to go thousands of feet underwater to explore uncharted territories.

I am one of the Members of this body who often speaks in this Chamber about the marvels of space exploration. Well, there is another world out there to be explored and instead of going up, we must go down. Down to the depths of the vast oceans to discover the wonders of the sea where we might find new resources, cures for diseases, and answers to scientific questions. But all of these diverse uses of our ocean's abundant resources are dependent on a clean and healthy ocean.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to be the sponsor of a bill, the Coastal States' Protection Act, which ensures the protection of our Nation's fragile coastline from new, unnecessary offshore oil and gas development. This is a bill that respects States' rights. The legislation stipulates that when a State establishes a moratorium on new oil drilling in State waters, this protection should be extended to adjacent Federal waters. Oil knows no boundaries and it does little good to protect coastal State waters without simultaneously protecting our adjacent Federal waters.

After all, as we in Santa Barbara know too well, an oil spill in Federal waters will not stop there. It will contaminate State waters and ultimately our shores. It will spoil our majestic beaches, devastating the tourism,

recreation, and fishing industries that all depend on a clean organization.

I urge my colleagues here in the House to support this important legislation. I also hope the President takes the opportunity at the ocean conference to support this legislation and protect our Nation's coastlines.

To this end, I intend to bring with me to the conference evidence of the strong local support for this proposed moratorium. I will be presenting to the President letters from a wide variety of constituents including the business, fishing, and tourism community as well as local elected officials all united in expressing their strong opposition to any new offshore oil development off the spectacular coastline of California.

If Members think this opposition to offshore development is just a position taken by environmentalists, think again. A recent report issued jointly by the San Luis Obispo County Chamber of Commerce and the Environmental Center of San Luis Obispo County demonstrates the unified community position against offshore oil development.

The study points out that in 1998, the tourism industry is expected to generate over \$60 billion in the State of California. Mr. Speaker, I quote from this report: "The travel industry is healthy and growing in San Luis Obispo County, with total visitor expenditures in 1997 in the county of \$394 million. This would all change if offshore oil and gas development occurred in our community."

As policymakers, we must emphasize our commitment to the research, exploration, sustainable use, and protection of our oceans. Our economy and, indeed, our future depends on it.

As a representative of the central coast of California, I must do all I can do to protect our beautiful and valuable coastline. I look forward to participating in the exciting landmark conference which will recognize this as the International Year of the Ocean.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. LINDA SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GOODE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### TRIBUTE TO LEROY COLVIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of