

The bill (H.R. 4681) was read the third time and passed.

# STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 5417, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5417) to rename the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act as the "McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to ask the Senate to pass legislation that has been sent to us by the House of Representatives that would change the name of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. This is one, small step we can take to honor a colleague who devoted his life to public service, particularly service on behalf of the most disadvantaged Americans.

Bruce F. Vento has been one of the most effective advocates on behalf of homeless people throughout his career. Mr. Vento was one of the first Members of Congress to bring the plight of the nation's homeless to the public's attention. In 1982, Bruce introduced legislation in the House of Representatives to create the Emergency Shelter Grant Program. He attached an amendment to a housing bill to provide matching grants to repair vacant buildings to be used as temporary shelters. This became the first national legislation to provide federal assistance for emergency homeless shelters.

Throughout the 1980s, Mr. Vento worked repeatedly, with his colleagues on the House Banking Committee, to raise the profile of this issue and to build the coalitions necessary to enact comprehensive legislation to help the homeless across this nation. In early 1987, Representative Vento worked to pass an aid package that included \$100 million for a program of emergency shelter grants to help charitable organizations and state and local governments renovate buildings for the homeless and succeeded in enacting the legislation into law.

In that same year, Congressman Vento was an original author of a larger, more comprehensive measure that became known as the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the first and only coordinated federal initiative directed toward the problem of homelessness and the only social program that was passed during the Reagan era. The McKinney Act seeks to meet some of the immediate needs of the homeless: shelter, food, health care, education, job training services, and transitional housing through programs at HUD, FEMA, HHS, and the

Education and Labor Departments. This legislation continues to be at the heart of the federal government's response to the ongoing problem of homelessness in America.

It is indeed fitting to honor Bruce Vento by joining his name with that of his friend and colleague, Stewart B. McKinney, on this legislation. In 1987, after Representative McKinney's passing, Bruce took a leading role in seeking to name the programs that would serve persons who are homeless as the McKinney Act because of Stewart McKinney's "close association and concern and compassion that he espoused and reflected throughout his service" in Congress. We all recognize how well these very same words, which Mr. Vento used to describe Stewart McKinney, embody the work and career of Bruce F. Vento himself.

Shortly after taking office, President Clinton asked then-speaker of the House Tom Foley to organize a Task Force to look into the problem of homelessness. In February of that year, Mr. Vento was appointed as the Chairman of that Task Force, which issued a comprehensive, nationally recognized report to the Speaker one year later.

During the past few years, Mr. Vento continued to work hard on the McKinney Act. He added language that improved prevention planning and activities so that people do not become homeless due to lack of foresight or planning. The Vento prevention language added discharge planning requirements for persons who are discharged from publicly funded institutions, that is, mental health facilities, youth facilities and correctional facilities, so that people are not merely discharged to the streets.

Mr. Vento also introduced the "Stand Down Authorization Act." Created by several Vietnam veterans, Stand Downs are designed to give homeless veterans a brief respite from life on the streets. The Stand Down bill would, in conjunction with the grassroots community, expand the VA's role in providing outreach assistance to homeless veterans. In this Congress, H.R. 566 gained the strong support of over 100 bipartisan cosponsors, the VA, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) and the Disabled American Vets (DAV).

Bruce Vento worked throughout his entire career to improve and save the lives of homeless men, women and children around this nation. In the tradition of Minnesota's great leader, Hubert H. Humphrey, Bruce has always believed that we are elected to formulate and enact policies which improve the quality of life of our citizens. I have had the pleasure of working with him these many years to do just that. That is why I urge you to join me in enacting into law this legislation to rename our nation's fundamental homeless statute the McKinney-Vento Act. This act will duly honor a colleague who has worked long and hard for the

most vulnerable Americans, people who are without a home to call their own.

Mr. President, while this legislation deals with homelessness, I want to make it clear that Mr. Vento's interests and accomplishments go far beyond this important area. He was one of the strongest proponents of FHA in the Congress. He understood how FHA has been a crucial tool in helping millions of families attain the dream of homeownership in America.

Mr. Vento played an active role in helping craft the bipartisan public housing reform legislation that passed in 1998. He was a leader in the effort to preserve affordable housing that has been threatened by expiring use restrictions or rental assistance contracts. Important progress as made on this front last year. He was a strong supporter of the effort to increase and strengthen community-based non-profits in their efforts to develop affordable housing and revitalize our communities.

Mr. Vento has been a longstanding supporter of the Community Reinvestment Act, CRA, because he understood how access to capital for homeownership and small businesses is the key to ensuring equal opportunity for all Americans, regardless of the neighborhoods they live in or their economic status. I was privileged to work closely with him to preserve CRA during the debate on financial services modernization legislation.

Finally, Mr. Vento was a strong supporter of consumer protection laws, from the Fair Credit Reporting Act, to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, to the Home Ownership Equity Protection Act.

Renaming the McKinney Act is one small way that all of us can honor Mr. Vento's memory. Mr. President, Bruce Vento will be sorely missed in the Congress of the United States. I want to join President Clinton, my colleagues, and many others in expressing my deepest sympathies to Mr. Vento's family and friends.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5417) was read the third time and passed.

# NATIONAL POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE YOUTH ENVIRONMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3235, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3235) to improve academic and social outcomes for youth and reduce both

juvenile crime and the risk that youth will become victims of crime by providing productive activities conducted by law enforcement personnel during non-school hours.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate today, by unanimous consent, passed H.R. 3235, the National Police Athletic League Youth Enrichment Act of 2000, a bill that will authorize the Department of Justice to provide grant money to police after-school programs to reduce crime and drug use. This bill is companion legislation to S. 1874, a bill introduced by Senator GRAHAM, Senator BINGAMAN, and myself. The Senate bill has a total of 22 cosponsors.

I want to thank my colleagues in this body, particularly my friend Senator HATCH, for their support of this legislation. I also want to thank Representative TOM BARRETT for his work on the bill, and Representatives CANADY and SCOTT for helping shepherd the legislation through the House.

I also want to acknowledge the tremendous efforts of the Police Athletic League in spreading the word about the bill. In particular, Ron Exley of the California Police Activities League labored tirelessly to build support for the legislation.

H.R. 3235 would create a program directing the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs to award grants to the Police Athletic League, PAL, to establish new PAL chapters to serve public housing projects and other distressed areas and to expand existing chapters to assist additional youth.

To do this, the bill would authorize \$16 million a year for 5 years beginning with fiscal year 2001. The money would be used to enhance the services provided by the existing 320 established PAL chapters and provide seed money for the establishment of an additional 250 chapters over 5 years.

The Police Athletic League was founded by police officers in New York City in 1914. Its mission is to offer an alternative to crime, drugs, and violence for our nation's most at-risk youth. In the last 75 years, PAL has become one of the largest youth-crime prevention programs in the nation, with a network of 1700 facilities serving more than 3000 communities and 1.5 million young people. Over one-third of existing PALs are in California, and these chapters serve more than 300,000 at-risk youth. Off-duty police officers staff local chapters, and PALs receive most of their funding from private sources.

PALs currently provide kids with after-school recreational, educational, mentoring, and crime prevention programs. By keeping kids busy and out of trouble, PALs have significantly reduced juvenile crime and victimization in hundreds of communities across the country. One study found, for example,

that PALs have cut crime in Baltimore by 30 percent and decreased juvenile victimization there by 40 percent. Another study concluded that PAL reduced crime and gang activity in a HUD housing development in El Centro, California by 64 percent.

PAL programs involve close, positive interaction between kids and cops, encouraging youngsters to view the police in a favorable light and obey the law. The programs are generally held after school, during the prime hours that some youth turn to crime and other anti-social activities.

PAL programs more than pay for themselves, saving taxpayers millions of dollars in crime, drug, and dropout costs. The Department of Justice has found, for example, that each youngster who drops out of high school and turns to crime and drugs costs taxpayers a staggering \$2-3 million. Even so, the legislation requires any new chapter seeking a grant to explain the manner in which it will operate without additional direct federal assistance when the act is discontinued.

In short, this valuable legislation will help fight crime and benefit kids in California and across the country. It will now go to President Clinton's desk for signature. •

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3235) was read the third time and passed.

#### PRESIDENTIAL THREAT PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 775, H.R. 3048.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3048) to amend section 879 of title 18, United States Code, to provide clearer coverage over threats against former Presidents and members of their families, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4319

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Senator HATCH has an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], for Mr. HATCH, for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. THURMOND, proposes an amendment numbered 4319.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, strike lines 19 through 24 and insert the following:

“(e)(1) When directed by the President, the United States Secret Service is authorized to

participate, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the planning, coordination, and implementation of security operations at special events of national significance, as determined by the President.

“(2) At the end of each fiscal year, the President through such agency or office as the President may designate, shall report to the Congress—

“(A) what events, if any, were designated special events of national significance for security purposes under paragraph (1); and

“(B) the criteria and information used in making each designation.”.

On page 7, line 6, after “offense” insert “or apprehension of a fugitive”.

On page 8, strike lines 17 through 19.

On page 9, strike line 14 and insert the following:

“(11) With respect to subpoenas issued under paragraph (1)(A)(i)(III), the Attorney General shall issue guidelines governing the issuance of administrative subpoenas pursuant to that paragraph. The guidelines required by this paragraph shall mandate that administrative subpoenas may be issued only after review and approval of senior supervisory personnel within the respective investigative agency or component of the Department of Justice and of the United States Attorney for the judicial district in which the administrative subpoena shall be served.”.

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

**SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENAS TO APPREHEND FUGITIVES.**

(a) AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Section 3486(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 5 of this Act is further amended in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(1) by striking “offense or” and inserting “offense,”; and

(2) by inserting “or (III) with respect to the apprehension of a fugitive,” after “children,”.

(b) ADDITIONAL BASIS FOR NONDISCLOSURE ORDER.—Section 3486(a)(6) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 5 of this Act, is further amended in subparagraph (B)—

(1) by striking “or” and the end of clause (iii);

(2) by striking the period at the end of clause (iv) and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or undue delay of a trial.”.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3486 of title 18, as amended by section 5 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘fugitive’ means a person who—

“(A) having been accused by complaint, information, or indictment under Federal law of a serious violent felony or serious drug offense, or having been convicted under Federal law of committing a serious violent felony or serious drug offense, flees or attempts to flee from, or evades or attempts to evade the jurisdiction of the court with jurisdiction over the felony;

“(B) having been accused by complaint, information, or indictment under State law of a serious violent felony or serious drug offense, or having been convicted under State law of committing a serious violent felony or serious drug offense, flees or attempts to flee from, or evades or attempts to evade, the jurisdiction of the court with jurisdiction over the felony;

“(C) escapes from lawful Federal or State custody after having been accused by complaint, information, or indictment of a serious violent felony or serious drug offense or having been convicted of committing a serious violent felony or serious drug offense; or