

attempts to purchase or build a nuclear weapon.

□ 1015

But how about all the other terrorist groups? How about Iraq or some other rogue regime?

Mr. Speaker, this revelation makes removing terrorism from the world even more important today than it was yesterday. The terrorists are insane men who must be stopped. Make no mistake, we will do it.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS WITHOUT ASSURING AIRLINE SAFETY FOR THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, the American people are justifiably disappointed in this House that, over 1 month after the attack of September 11, this House has not done a stitch, not a stitch to improve airline safety. When we get on our planes to go back to our districts tomorrow or tonight, we are going to go there with the knowledge that over 90 percent of the bags that go into the belly of our jets are not screened for explosive devices. That does not help give confidence to the American people.

We now for a month have been asking the majority leadership to schedule a vote on airline safety so we can assure that screeners are well-trained and decently paid and know how to do the job, and so that we put screening devices to make sure they do not put bombs in our luggage that go in the belly of the aircraft. The Republican leadership has not scheduled a vote for over a month. It is just wrong.

I must say that I am disappointed that we are adjourning today for the safety of Congress and our employees, and perhaps that is the right thing to do, I do not know, but it is not the right thing to do when we have not done anything to protect Americans while they are on the airlines.

ECONOMIC AND PERSONAL SECURITY FOR AMERICANS

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I hate to respond to the gentleman, but he is wrong. Airline safety is great. It is better than it has ever been. The gentleman ought to go through D-FW airport. He would find out. When I was there, I got screened three times. They are looking for bombs.

September 11 is going to live forever in the hearts and minds of those who value freedom and prosperity. One way to give Americans peace of mind during these trying times is to give people more confidence about their bank ac-

counts, retirement plans, and the national economy.

Now more than ever people want economic security as well as personal security. The House economic stimulus plan which we will try to pass next week will do just that by cutting taxes and helping businesses. Under this plan, the average family of four would see their disposable annual income increase by \$940 a year. Knowing I had an extra \$940 every year sure would make me sleep better tonight.

The old adage applies: Success is the best revenge. I cannot think of a better way to spite those who want to harm our quality of life and capitalist society than by putting more money back into the economy and showing those who wish us harm what we are made of. Terrorists will never take away our hopes and dreams of a better America and a better economy.

A CALL TO FEDERALIZE AIRPORT SECURITY TO ASSURE AIRCRAFT SAFETY

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

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the previous speaker, it is true that 90 percent of the luggage that goes into the belly of our aircraft are not screened for explosive devices. If my friend, the gentleman from Texas, would like to challenge that statement, I will relinquish the remainder of my 1-minute so he can do so.

A message from the heartland: The Columbus Dispatch wrote yesterday: "How much more evidence do House Republicans need to convince them that only a top notch security force, paid by the taxpayer and not hired by low-bid contractors, will make the airlines as safe as possible? A bill passed by the Senate and pending in the House would federalize airport security. The House should stop playing politics with this essential legislation and pass it."

Mr. Speaker, airline travel may be marginally safer now than it was before September 11, but it is still not as safe as it ought to be or as safe as we can make it. This House should pass airline safety so that when Americans and their families get on our airlines, they can have confidence that there is not a bomb within the belly of that airplane.

Until we pass this legislation, we can never have that confidence.

AIRLINE SECURITY CAN BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT FEDERALIZING WORKFORCE

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join this debate over airline security today on the floor of the

House, and set aside the remarks that I came to make.

My friends on the other side of the aisle would have us believe that this is a choice between one party that is interested in airline security and another party that is not. But Mr. Speaker, that is simply and plainly and baldly not the case.

The reality is that the proposal that has been passed in the other Chamber, the proposal that my Democrat friends support, would create 28,000 new Federal employees. Our proposal is to do what the President, Mr. Speaker, has called for from the very beginning; that is, new and higher standards, new Federal resources.

But let us not create a new class of Federal employees. Let us not have the people who run the post office or who run our immigration and naturalization and border services providing the security at our airports. It has been tried in Europe. It was rejected and failed. What we need is to strengthen our private security system, create accountability, provide resources.

This Republican will fight to give President Bush the airline security program that he so richly deserves.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JAY JAHNKE OF THE HOUSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this morning I wear the purple and black to honor the fallen firefighter in my community who died this past weekend. This morning we will funeralize in Houston, Texas, Captain Jay Jahnke, a soldier on the battlefield saving lives every day, a member of a fire dynasty, family members who have been part of the Houston firefighting community for many, many years.

I pay tribute to the life of Captain Jay Jahnke, who died on Saturday, October 13, 2001, after trying to rescue residents from a burning high-rise in the City of Houston. Captain Jahnke was a 20-year veteran of the Houston Fire Department. Captain Jahnke represents another perfect example of the brave fire and rescue professionals who put their lives on the line each day in order to protect the public. Every day these professionals take calculated risks that could cost them their lives.

Captain Jahnke never wanted to pursue any other profession besides serving the public as a firefighter. He developed his love for the firefighting profession by watching his father, who also served the public as a district fire chief in Houston, and many, many other relatives.

September 11, 2001, raised the consciousness of America of how important these brave souls are. A firefighter's prayer always is to do the very best that he or she can do. Many of Captain Jahnke's colleagues in the

Houston Fire Department knew him as a well-trained firefighter, Mr. Speaker, with special training in high water rescue and hazardous materials.

He is a great leader, a great hero, a great Houstonian and Texan, but most of all, he is a great American. God bless him and his family.

FINANCIAL ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of October 16, 2001, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3004) to combat the financing of terrorism and other financial crimes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3004

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 101. Bulk cash smuggling into or out of the United States.

Sec. 102. Forfeiture in currency reporting cases.

Sec. 103. Illegal money transmitting businesses.

Sec. 104. Long-arm jurisdiction over foreign money launderers.

Sec. 105. Laundering money through a foreign bank.

Sec. 106. Specified unlawful activity for money laundering.

Sec. 107. Laundering the proceeds of terrorism.

Sec. 108. Proceeds of foreign crimes.

Sec. 109. Penalties for violations of geographic targeting orders and certain record keeping requirements.

Sec. 110. Exclusion of aliens involved in money laundering.

Sec. 111. Standing to contest forfeiture of funds deposited into foreign bank that has a correspondent account in the United States.

Sec. 112. Subpoenas for records regarding funds in correspondent bank accounts.

Sec. 113. Authority to order convicted criminal to return property located abroad.

Sec. 114. Corporation represented by a fugitive.

Sec. 115. Enforcement of foreign judgments.

Sec. 116. Reporting provisions and anti-terrorist activities of United States intelligence agencies.

Sec. 117. Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

Sec. 118. Prohibition on false statements to financial institutions concerning the identity of a customer.

Sec. 119. Verification of identification.

Sec. 120. Consideration of anti-money laundering record.

Sec. 121. Reporting of suspicious activities by informal underground banking systems, such as hawalas.

Sec. 122. Uniform protection authority for Federal reserve facilities.

Sec. 123. Reports relating to coins and currency received in nonfinancial trade or business.

TITLE II—PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

Sec. 201. Establishment of highly secure network.

Sec. 202. Report on improvements in data access and other issues.

Sec. 203. Reports to the financial services industry on suspicious financial activities.

Sec. 204. Efficient use of currency transaction report system.

Sec. 205. Public-private task force on terrorist financing issues.

Sec. 206. Suspicious activity reporting requirements.

Sec. 207. Amendments relating to reporting of suspicious activities.

Sec. 208. Authorization to include suspicions of illegal activity in written employment references.

Sec. 209. International cooperation on identification of originators of wire transfers.

Sec. 210. Check truncation study.

TITLE III—COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING

Sec. 301. Special measures for jurisdictions, financial institutions, or international transactions of primary money laundering concern.

Sec. 302. Special due diligence for correspondent accounts and private banking accounts.

Sec. 303. Prohibition on United States correspondent accounts with foreign shell banks.

Sec. 304. Anti-money laundering programs.

Sec. 305. Concentration accounts at financial institutions.

Sec. 306. International cooperation in investigations of money laundering, financial crimes, and the finances of terrorist groups.

TITLE IV—CURRENCY PROTECTION

Sec. 401. Counterfeiting domestic currency and obligations.

Sec. 402. Counterfeiting foreign currency and obligations.

Sec. 403. Production of documents.

Sec. 404. Reimbursement.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 101. BULK CASH SMUGGLING INTO OR OUT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Effective enforcement of the currency reporting requirements of subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, and the regulations prescribed under such subchapter, has forced drug dealers and other criminals engaged in cash-based businesses to avoid using traditional financial institutions.

(2) In their effort to avoid using traditional financial institutions, drug dealers and other criminals are forced to move large quantities of currency in bulk form to and through the airports, border crossings, and other ports of entry where the currency can be smuggled out of the United States and placed in a foreign financial institution or sold on the black market.

(3) The transportation and smuggling of cash in bulk form may now be the most common form of money laundering, and the movement of large sums of cash is one of the most reliable warning signs of drug trafficking, terrorism, money laundering, racketeering, tax evasion and similar crimes.

(4) The intentional transportation into or out of the United States of large amounts of

currency or monetary instruments, in a manner designed to circumvent the mandatory reporting provisions of subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, is the equivalent of, and creates the same harm as, the smuggling of goods.

(5) The arrest and prosecution of bulk cash smugglers are important parts of law enforcement’s effort to stop the laundering of criminal proceeds, but the couriers who attempt to smuggle the cash out of the United States are typically low-level employees of large criminal organizations, and thus are easily replaced. Accordingly, only the confiscation of the smuggled bulk cash can effectively break the cycle of criminal activity of which the laundering of the bulk cash is a critical part.

(6) The current penalties for violations of the currency reporting requirements are insufficient to provide a deterrent to the laundering of criminal proceeds. In particular, in cases where the only criminal violation under current law is a reporting offense, the law does not adequately provide for the confiscation of smuggled currency. In contrast, if the smuggling of bulk cash were itself an offense, the cash could be confiscated as the corpus delicti of the smuggling offense.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to make the act of smuggling bulk cash itself a criminal offense;

(2) to authorize forfeiture of any cash or instruments of the smuggling offense;

(3) to emphasize the seriousness of the act of bulk cash smuggling; and

(4) to prescribe guidelines for determining the amount of property subject to such forfeiture in various situations.

(c) ENACTMENT OF BULK CASH SMUGGLING OFFENSE.—Subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§5331. Bulk cash smuggling into or out of the United States

“(a) CRIMINAL OFFENSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, with the intent to evade a currency reporting requirement under section 5316, knowingly conceals more than \$10,000 in currency or other monetary instruments on the person of such individual or in any conveyance, article of luggage, merchandise, or other container, and transports or transfers or attempts to transport or transfer such currency or monetary instruments from a place within the United States to a place outside of the United States, or from a place outside the United States to a place within the United States, shall be guilty of a currency smuggling offense and subject to punishment pursuant to subsection (b).

“(2) CONCEALMENT ON PERSON.—For purposes of this section, the concealment of currency on the person of any individual includes concealment in any article of clothing worn by the individual or in any luggage, backpack, or other container worn or carried by such individual.

“(b) PENALTY.—

“(1) TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.—A person convicted of a currency smuggling offense under subsection (a), or a conspiracy to commit such offense, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years.

“(2) FORFEITURE.—In addition, the court, in imposing sentence under paragraph (1), shall order that the defendant forfeit to the United States, any property, real or personal, involved in the offense, and any property traceable to such property, subject to subsection (d) of this section.

“(3) PROCEDURE.—The seizure, restraint, and forfeiture of property under this section shall be governed by section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act.