

the problematic provision from the Senate amendment to H.R. 660. We will next turn to final passage of H.R. 660, and it will be sent to the President stripped of that provision.

I pause now to personally commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for the wonderful job that he has done in helping us work out the matters that needed final adjustment.

I urge our Members to support this concurrent resolution so we can send this much-needed legislation on its way to final enactment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 62 to correct the enrollment of H.R. 660, the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007. I would also like to commend the Speaker, and through the Speaker, our chairman. I assume you are the people responsible for the added heat in the room today. I presume that is to help light a fire under the majority to help get the business done today, and I applaud that.

Madam Speaker, today the House will consider H.R. 660, a bill to improve court security and ensure the safety of those who dedicate their lives to America's judicial system, as well as to the safety of millions of Americans who visit our courthouses every day.

This concurrent resolution substitutes section 502 of H.R. 660 to make a technical correction to the bill and allow the House to move forward in order to consider the important bipartisan legislation. I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 62.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COURT SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 660) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Court Security Improvement Act of 2007".*

#### TITLE I—JUDICIAL SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS AND FUNDING

##### SEC. 101. JUDICIAL BRANCH SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ENSURING CONSULTATION WITH THE JUDICIARY.—Section 566 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) The Director of the United States Marshals Service shall consult with the Judicial Conference of the United States on a continuing basis regarding the security requirements for the judicial branch of the United States Government, to ensure that the views of the Judicial Conference regarding the security requirements for the judicial branch of the Federal Government are taken into account when determining staffing levels, setting priorities for programs regarding judicial security, and allocating judicial security resources. In this paragraph, the term 'judicial security' includes the security of buildings housing the judiciary, the personal security of judicial officers, the assessment of threats made to judicial officers, and the protection of all other judicial personnel. The United States Marshals Service retains final authority regarding security requirements for the judicial branch of the Federal Government.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 331 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"The Judicial Conference shall consult with the Director of United States Marshals Service on a continuing basis regarding the security requirements for the judicial branch of the United States Government, to ensure that the views of the Judicial Conference regarding the security requirements for the judicial branch of the Federal Government are taken into account when determining staffing levels, setting priorities for programs regarding judicial security, and allocating judicial security resources. In this paragraph, the term 'judicial security' includes the security of buildings housing the judiciary, the personal security of judicial officers, the assessment of threats made to judicial officers, and the protection of all other judicial personnel. The United States Marshals Service retains final authority regarding security requirements for the judicial branch of the Federal Government.".

##### SEC. 102. PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES TAX COURT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 566(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "and the Court of International Trade" and inserting ", the Court of International Trade, and the United States Tax Court, as provided by law".

(b) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—Section 7456(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to incidental powers of the Tax Court) is amended in the matter following paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end, and inserting "and may otherwise provide, when requested by the chief judge of the Tax Court, for the security of the Tax Court, including the personal protection of Tax Court judges, court officers, witnesses, and other threatened persons in the interests of justice, where criminal intimidation impedes on the functioning of the judicial process or any other official proceeding. The United States Marshals Service retains final authority regarding security requirements for the Tax Court.".

(c) REIMBURSEMENT.—The United States Tax Court shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service for protection provided under the amendments made by this section.

##### SEC. 103. ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE TO PROTECT THE JUDICIARY.

*In addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated for the United States Mar-*

*shals Service, there are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Marshals Service \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for—*

*(1) hiring entry-level deputy marshals for providing judicial security;*

*(2) hiring senior-level deputy marshals for investigating threats to the judiciary and providing protective details to members of the judiciary, assistant United States attorneys, and other attorneys employed by the Federal Government; and*

*(3) for the Office of Protective Intelligence, for hiring senior-level deputy marshals, hiring program analysts, and providing secure computer systems.*

##### SEC. 104. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.

*Section 105(b)(3) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended by striking "2009" each place it appears and inserting "2011".*

#### TITLE II—CRIMINAL LAW ENHANCEMENTS TO PROTECT JUDGES, FAMILY MEMBERS, AND WITNESSES

##### SEC. 201. PROTECTIONS AGAINST MALICIOUS RECORDING OF FICTITIOUS LIENS AGAINST FEDERAL JUDGES AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

(a) OFFENSE.—Chapter 73 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“§ 1521. Retaliating against a Federal judge or Federal law enforcement officer by false claim or slander of title**

“Whoever files, attempts to file, or conspires to file, in any public record or in any private record which is generally available to the public, any false lien or encumbrance against the real or personal property of an individual described in section 1114, on account of the performance of official duties by that individual, knowing or having reason to know that such lien or encumbrance is false or contains any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 73 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

**“1521. Retaliating against a Federal judge or Federal law enforcement officer by false claim or slander of title.”.**

##### SEC. 202. PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS PERFORMING CERTAIN OFFICIAL DUTIES.

(a) OFFENSE.—Chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“§ 119. Protection of individuals performing certain official duties**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever knowingly makes restricted personal information about a covered person, or a member of the immediate family of that covered person, publicly available—

“(1) with the intent to threaten, intimidate, or incite the commission of a crime of violence against that covered person, or a member of the immediate family of that covered person; or

“(2) with the intent and knowledge that the restricted personal information will be used to threaten, intimidate, or facilitate the commission of a crime of violence against that covered person, or a member of the immediate family of that covered person, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term 'restricted personal information' means, with respect to an individual, the Social Security number, the home address, home phone number, mobile phone number, personal email, or home fax number of, and identifiable to, that individual;

“(2) the term ‘covered person’ means—  
 “(A) an individual designated in section 1114;  
 “(B) a grand or petit juror, witness, or other officer in or of, any court of the United States, or an officer who may be, or was, serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States magistrate judge or other committing magistrate;

“(C) an informant or witness in a Federal criminal investigation or prosecution; or

“(D) a State or local officer or employee whose restricted personal information is made publicly available because of the participation in, or assistance provided to, a Federal criminal investigation by that officer or employee;

“(3) the term ‘crime of violence’ has the meaning given the term in section 16; and

“(4) the term ‘immediate family’ has the meaning given the term in section 115(c)(2).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“119. Protection of individuals performing certain official duties.”.

**SEC. 203. PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN FEDERAL COURT FACILITIES.**

Section 930(e)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or other dangerous weapon” after “firearm”.

**SEC. 204. CLARIFICATION OF VENUE FOR RETALIATION AGAINST A WITNESS.**

Section 1513 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) A prosecution under this section may be brought in the district in which the official proceeding (whether pending, about to be instituted, or completed) was intended to be affected, or in which the conduct constituting the alleged offense occurred.”.

**SEC. 205. MODIFICATION OR TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS, VICTIM, OR AN INFORMANT OFFENSE.**

Section 1512 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to reads as follows:

“(A) in the case of a killing, the punishment provided in sections 1111 and 1112;”;

(B) in the matter following clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) by striking “20 years” and inserting “30 years”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “ten years” and inserting “20 years”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “one year” and inserting “3 years”.

**SEC. 206. MODIFICATION OF RETALIATION OF FENSE.**

Section 1513 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B)—

(A) by inserting a comma after “probation”; and

(B) by striking the comma which immediately follows another comma;

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking “20 years” and inserting “30 years”; and

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting a comma after “probation”; and

(ii) by striking the comma which immediately follows another comma; and

(B) in the matter following paragraph (2), by striking “ten years” and inserting “20 years”; and

(4) by redesignating the second subsection (e) as subsection (f).

**SEC. 207. GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF FEDERAL MURDER CRIME AND RELATED CRIMES.**

Section 1112(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “ten years” and inserting “15 years”; and  
 (2) by striking “six years” and inserting “8 years”.

**SEC. 208. ASSAULT PENALTIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 115(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(1)” and all that follows through the end of paragraph (1) and inserting the following: “(1) The punishment for an assault in violation of this section is—

“(A) a fine under this title; and

“(B)(i) if the assault consists of a simple assault, a term of imprisonment for not more than 1 year;

“(ii) if the assault involved physical contact with the victim of that assault or the intent to commit another felony, a term of imprisonment for not more than 10 years;

“(iii) if the assault resulted in bodily injury, a term of imprisonment for not more than 20 years; or

“(iv) if the assault resulted in serious bodily injury (as that term is defined in section 1365 of this title, and including any conduct that, if the conduct occurred in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, would violate section 2241 or 2242 of this title) or a dangerous weapon was used during and in relation to the offense, a term of imprisonment for not more than 30 years.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 111(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “in all other cases” and inserting “where such acts involve physical contact with the victim of that assault or the intent to commit another felony”.

**SEC. 209. DIRECTION TO THE SENTENCING COMMISSION.**

The United States Sentencing Commission is directed to review the Sentencing Guidelines as they apply to threats punishable under section 115 of title 18, United States Code, that occur over the Internet, and determine whether and by how much that circumstance should aggravate the punishment pursuant to section 994 of title 28, United States Code. In conducting the study, the Commission shall take into consideration the number of such threats made, the intended number of recipients of such threats, and whether the initial senders of such threats were acting in an individual capacity or as part of a larger group.

**TITLE III—PROTECTING STATE AND LOCAL JUDGES AND RELATED GRANT PROGRAMS**

**SEC. 301. GRANTS TO STATES TO PROTECT WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF CRIMES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 31702 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13862) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) by a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe to create and expand witness and victim protection programs to prevent threats, intimidation, and retaliation against victims of, and witnesses to, violent crimes.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 31707 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13867) is amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 31707. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

“There are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012 to carry out this subtitle.”.

**SEC. 302. ELIGIBILITY OF STATE COURTS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL GRANTS.**

(a) CORRECTIONAL OPTIONS GRANTS.—Section 515 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3762a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) grants to State courts to improve security for State and local court systems.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“Priority shall be given to State court applicants under subsection (a)(4) that have the greatest demonstrated need to provide security in order to administer justice.”.

(b) ALLOCATIONS.—Section 516(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3762b) is amended—

(1) by striking “80” and inserting “70”; and

(2) by striking “and 10” and inserting “10”; and

(3) by inserting before the period the following: “, and 10 percent for section 515(a)(4)”.  
 (c) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO CONSIDER COURTS.—The Attorney General may require, as appropriate, that whenever a State or unit of local government or Indian tribe applies for a grant from the Department of Justice, the State, unit, or tribe demonstrate that, in developing the application and distributing funds, the State, unit, or tribe—

(1) considered the needs of the judicial branch of the State, unit, or tribe, as the case may be;

(2) consulted with the chief judicial officer of the highest court of the State, unit, or tribe, as the case may be; and

(3) consulted with the chief law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency responsible for the security needs of the judicial branch of the State, unit, or tribe, as the case may be.

(d) ARMOR VESTS.—Section 2501 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ll) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “and State and local court officers” after “tribal law enforcement officers”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “State or local court,” after “government.”.

**SEC. 303. GRANTS TO STATES FOR THREAT ASSESSMENT DATABASES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, through the Office of Justice Programs, shall make grants under this section to the highest State courts in States participating in the program, for the purpose of enabling such courts to establish and maintain a threat assessment database described in subsection (b).

(b) DATABASE.—For purposes of subsection (a), a threat assessment database is a database through which a State can—

(1) analyze trends and patterns in domestic terrorism and crime;

(2) project the probabilities that specific acts of domestic terrorism or crime will occur; and

(3) develop measures and procedures that can effectively reduce the probabilities that those acts will occur.

(c) CORE ELEMENTS.—The Attorney General shall define a core set of data elements to be used by each database funded by this section so that the information in the database can be effectively shared with other States and with the Department of Justice.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2011.

**TITLE IV—LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

**SEC. 401. REPORT ON SECURITY OF FEDERAL PROSECUTORS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the security of assistant United States attorneys and other Federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent

criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud and other white-collar offenses, and other criminal cases.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall describe each of the following:

(1) The number and nature of threats and assaults against attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a) and the reporting requirements and methods.

(2) The security measures that are in place to protect the attorneys who are handling prosecutions described in subsection (a), including threat assessments, response procedures, availability of security systems and other devices, firearms licensing (deputations), and other measures designed to protect the attorneys and their families.

(3) The firearms deputation policies of the Department of Justice, including the number of attorneys deputized and the time between receipt of threat and completion of the deputation and training process.

(4) For each requirement, measure, or policy described in paragraphs (1) through (3), when the requirement, measure, or policy was developed and who was responsible for developing and implementing the requirement, measure, or policy.

(5) The programs that are made available to the attorneys for personal security training, including training relating to limitations on public information disclosure, basic home security, firearms handling and safety, family safety, mail handling, counter-surveillance, and self-defense tactics.

(6) The measures that are taken to provide attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a) with secure parking facilities, and how priorities for such facilities are established—

(A) among Federal employees within the facility;

(B) among Department of Justice employees within the facility; and

(C) among attorneys within the facility.

(7) The frequency attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a) are called upon to work beyond standard work hours and the security measures provided to protect attorneys at such times during travel between office and available parking facilities.

(8) With respect to attorneys who are licensed under State laws to carry firearms, the policy of the Department of Justice as to—

(A) carrying the firearm between available parking and office buildings;

(B) securing the weapon at the office buildings; and

(C) equipment and training provided to facilitate safe storage at Department of Justice facilities.

(9) The offices in the Department of Justice that are responsible for ensuring the security of attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a), the organization and staffing of the offices, and the manner in which the offices coordinate with offices in specific districts.

(10) The role, if any, that the United States Marshals Service or any other Department of Justice component plays in protecting, or providing security services or training for, attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a).

## TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### SEC. 501. EXPANDED PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 995 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) The Commission may—

“(1) use available funds to enter into contracts for the acquisition of severable services for a period that begins in 1 fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year, to the same extent as ex-

ecutive agencies may enter into such contracts under the authority of section 303L of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253);

“(2) enter into multi-year contracts for the acquisition of property or services to the same extent as executive agencies may enter into such contracts under the authority of section 304B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c); and

“(3) make advance, partial, progress, or other payments under contracts for property or services to the same extent as executive agencies may make such payments under the authority of section 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 255).”

(b) SUNSET.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall cease to have force and effect on September 30, 2010.

### SEC. 502. BANKRUPTCY, MAGISTRATE, AND TERRITORIAL JUDGES LIFE INSURANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 604(a)(5) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after “hold office during good behavior,” the following: “magistrate judges appointed under section 631 of this title, and territorial district court judges appointed under section 24 of the Organic Act of Guam (48 U.S.C. 1424b), section 1(b) of the Act of November 8, 1977 (48 U.S.C. 1821), or section 24(a) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (48 U.S.C. 1614(a)),”.

#### (b) BANKRUPTCY JUDGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, upon authorization by the Judicial Conference of the United States and subject to the availability of appropriations, shall pay on behalf of bankruptcy judges appointed under section 152 of title 28, United States Code, aged 65 or over, any increases in the cost of Federal Employees’ Group Life Insurance imposed after April 24, 1999, including any expenses generated by such payments.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—Any payment authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States under paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to any payment made on or after the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the date of that authorization.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of construing and applying chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, including any adjustment of insurance rates by regulation or otherwise, the following categories of judicial officers shall be deemed to be judges of the United States as described under section 8701 of title 5, United States Code:

(1) Bankruptcy judges appointed under section 152 of title 28, United States Code.

(2) Magistrate judges appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code.

(3) Territorial district court judges appointed under section 24 of the Organic Act of Guam (48 U.S.C. 1424b), section 1(b) of the Act of November 8, 1977 (48 U.S.C. 1821), or section 24(a) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (48 U.S.C. 1614(a)).

(4) Judges retired under section 377 of title 28, United States Code.

(5) Judges retired under section 373 of title 28, United States Code.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (c) and the amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any payment made on or after the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 503. ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES.

Section 296 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end of the second undesignated paragraph the following new sentence: “However, a district judge who has retired from regular active service under section 371(b) of this title, when designated and assigned to the court to which such judge was appointed, having performed in the preceding cal-

endar year an amount of work equal to or greater than the amount of work an average judge in active service on that court would perform in 6 months, and having elected to exercise such powers, shall have the powers of a judge of that court to participate in appointment of court officers and magistrate judges, rulemaking, governance, and administrative matters.”.

### SEC. 504. SENIOR JUDGE PARTICIPATION IN THE SELECTION OF MAGISTRATE JUDGES.

Section 631(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “Northern Mariana Islands” the first place it appears and inserting “Northern Mariana Islands (including any judge in regular active service and any judge who has retired from regular active service under section 371(b) of this title, when designated and assigned to the court to which such judge was appointed)”.

### SEC. 505. GUARANTEEING COMPLIANCE WITH PRISONER PAYMENT COMMITMENTS.

Section 3624(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting the following: “Upon the release of a prisoner by the Bureau of Prisons to supervised release, the Bureau of Prisons shall notify such prisoner, verbally and in writing, of the requirement that the prisoner adhere to an installment schedule, not to exceed 2 years except in special circumstances, to pay for any fine imposed for the offense committed by such prisoner, and of the consequences of failure to pay such fines under sections 3611 through 3614 of this title.”.

### SEC. 506. STUDY AND REPORT.

The Attorney General shall study whether the generally open public access to State and local records imperils the safety of the Federal judiciary. Not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall report to Congress the results of that study together with any recommendations the Attorney General deems necessary.

### SEC. 507. REAUTHORIZATION OF FUGITIVE APPREHENSION TASK FORCES.

Section 6(b) of the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (28 U.S.C. 566 note; Public Law 106-544) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” after “fiscal year 2002”; and

(2) by inserting “, and \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012” before the period.

### SEC. 508. INCREASED PROTECTION OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

#### (a) MINIMUM DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of section 202(b)(6) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), a State may, in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2), include in a driver’s license or other identification card issued to that individual by the State, the address specified in that subparagraph in lieu of the individual’s address of principle residence.

(2) INDIVIDUALS AND INFORMATION.—The individuals and addresses referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) In the case of a Justice of the United States, the address of the United States Supreme Court.

(B) In the case of a judge of a Federal court, the address of the courthouse.

(b) VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION.—For purposes of section 202(c)(1)(D) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2), a State need only require documentation of the address appearing on the individual’s driver’s license or other identification card issued by that State to the individual.

### SEC. 509. FEDERAL JUDGES FOR COURTS OF APPEALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 44(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the table—

(1) in the item relating to the District of Columbia Circuit, by striking “12” and inserting “11”; and

(2) in the item relating to the Ninth Circuit, by striking “28” and inserting “29”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a)(2) shall take effect on January 21, 2009.

**SEC. 510. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE STUDY AND REPORT.**

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Director of the National Institute of Justice (referred to in this section as the “Director”) shall conduct a study to determine and compile the collateral consequences of convictions for criminal offenses in the United States, each of the 50 States, each territory of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

(b) **ACTIVITIES UNDER STUDY.**—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Director shall identify any provision in the Constitution, statutes, or administrative rules of each jurisdiction described in that subsection that imposes collateral sanctions or authorizes the imposition of disqualifications, and any provision that may afford relief from such collateral sanctions and disqualifications.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this section.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a compilation of citations, text, and short descriptions of any provision identified under subsection (b).

(3) **DISTRIBUTION.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be distributed to the legislature and chief executive of each of the 50 States, each territory of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCE.**—The term “collateral consequence” means a collateral sanction or a disqualification.

(2) **COLLATERAL SANCTION.**—The term “collateral sanction”—

(A) means a penalty, disability, or disadvantage, however denominated, that is imposed by law as a result of an individual’s conviction for a felony, misdemeanor, or other offense, but not as part of the judgment of the court; and

(B) does not include a term of imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised release, fine, assessment, forfeiture, restitution, or the costs of prosecution.

(3) **DISQUALIFICATION.**—The term “disqualification” means a penalty, disability, or disadvantage, however denominated, that an administrative agency, official, or a court in a civil proceeding is authorized, but not required, to impose on an individual convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, or other offense on grounds relating to the conviction.

**SEC. 511. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**

Section 2255 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by designating the 8 undesignated paragraphs as subsections (a) through (h), respectively.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, this is important legislation passed in the House on a strong bipartisan basis to improve the security of Federal judges, other Federal court officers, and their families. It allows judges to redact from their public disclosure forms personal information about their families that could be used to harm them. It provides increased funding for judicial protective services furnished by the United States Marshals and for Federal witness protection programs. It prohibits publishing of personal information about a judge, law enforcement officer or witness with the intent to cause harassment, intimidation or a crime of violence.

It enhances prison terms for assaults and other violent acts with intent to intimidate or interfere with judges and other Federal officers in performance of their official duties.

The House passed this bill in July by voice vote under suspension. The Senate has now passed it with an amendment that makes a few refinements, all of which should be acceptable to the House. It takes a slightly different approach to the enhanced prison terms for assaults and violent acts against judges and other Federal officers.

This legislation has been years in the making, and we are now finally able to send it to the President.

I thank the members of the Judiciary Committee, which I am proud to be the chairman of, but particularly Judge LOUIE GOHMERT, the new ranking member of the Crime Subcommittee, who introduced this bill originally in a previous Congress. I also send out congratulations to the chairman of the Crime Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, BOBBY SCOTT of Virginia, and committee members RANDY FORBES of Virginia and ANTHONY WEINER of New York. I strongly urge support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 660, the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, and I would like to commend the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Chairman CONYERS. We do disagree on issues often enough, but he is the consummate gentleman, he is the consummate chairman, and I have always found him to be fair, and appreciate his effort and his work in pushing this bill to make it become law.

□ 1315

This legislation then is truly bipartisan. It is bicameral. And it is to improve the security of those who administer our justice system, as well as those it serves, such as witnesses, victims and their families.

Just this week the Senate approved this legislation, making several improvements to the bill. In recent years we’ve seen an increase in violence and threats against judges, prosecutors, de-

fense counsel, law enforcement officers, and courthouse employees. It is critical that we address this violence in order to preserve the integrity of and public confidence in our justice system.

As I explain to litigants in my courtroom as a judge, it may be that the courtroom ends up being the last bastion of civility in America, but we will have civility in our courtroom. There will be no violence. Everyone will come in regardless of what happened outside the courtroom. We will sit. We will stand when it’s your turn, you will speak when it’s your turn, and we will abide by the rules as we try to do here in the House.

But the murders of family members of U.S. District Judge Joan Lefkow and the brutal slayings of Judge Roland Barton and his court personnel in Atlanta are just a few of the many examples that underscore the need to better protect those who serve our judiciary and their families.

According to the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts, almost 700 threats a year are made against Federal judges. In numerous cases it has been necessary to assign Federal judges security details for fear of attack by terrorists, violent gangs, drug organizations, and disgruntled litigants. As a former State district judge, I’m familiar with such threats personally. Threats against me personally didn’t actually worry me until they were made against my family.

On looking at Federal law and the penalties, there was a disparity in the penalties for a crime against some family members of court personnel and Federal law enforcement which needed to be addressed. That’s what caused me to go to work on this area last Congress, and I’m so pleased that this may actually become law in this Congress.

The problem with witnesses being intimidated as well as threats toward witnesses has also continued to grow, particularly at the State and local level where few resources are available to protect witnesses, victims and their families.

H.R. 660 improves coordination between the U.S. marshals and the Federal judiciary and bolsters security measures for Federal prosecutors handling dangerous trials against terrorists, drug organizations and organized crime figures.

The bill also prohibits public disclosure on the Internet or other public sources of personal information about judges, law enforcement officers, victims and witnesses, and protects Federal judges and prosecutors from organized efforts to harass and intimidate them through false filing of liens or other encumbrances against personal property.

Additionally, H.R. 660 provides grants to States and local courts to improve their security services.

I want to thank the majority for working with us to include other important provisions that were not in the

original legislation earlier in this Congress. Although there are still some provisions I would like to have seen, this bill includes so many excellent provisions. I do applaud the chairman and the others on the committee for the work. It is imperative that we continue to work together in a bipartisan effort to protect the judges, witnesses, courthouse personnel and law enforcement officers, as well as the witnesses and their families who are working to protect the rest of the country from criminal acts. Threats and violence require our action today to help them while they help us.

At the State and local level, there is a dire need to provide basic security services in the courtroom and for witnesses. H.R. 660 represents a significant first step in this area.

Madam Speaker, I commend again Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH as well as Subcommittee Chairman SCOTT and former Ranking Member FORBES for their continued leadership on this issue.

As a former judge, I hope that we will be successful in getting this legislation across the finish line under your leadership.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical bipartisan and bicameral measure.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

The importance of judicial security has been explained by Mr. GOHMERT, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Crime and the floor manager today, and it was underscored by the murders of family members of a Chicago Federal judge in 2005, and then, less than 2 weeks later, the killings of a State judge, a court reporter and a sheriff's deputy in an Atlanta courthouse. These acts of violence, along with numerous others, led to the introduction of this measure before us now, H.R. 660, the Court Security Improvement Act, which, among other things, seeks to improve judicial security, not just for court officers, but to safeguard judges and their families as well.

Although the security of all Federal buildings increased in the wake of the 1995 April bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the importance of judicial security was brought more particularly to the Nation's attention by reports of the murders of family members of a Chicago Federal judge and the killings less than 2 weeks later of a State judge, a court reporter, and a sheriff's deputy in an Atlanta courthouse. Another incident occurred in June of 2006 when a sniper shot a State judge in Reno, Nevada through the window of the judge's own office.

Supreme Court Justices have also been intended targets of violence and death threats. Last year it was re-

vealed that home-baked cookies infused with poison were mailed to all nine Justices in the year 2005. According to one media report, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor was quoted as saying that each one contained enough poison to kill the entire membership of the court.

All three branches of the Federal Government play unique roles in helping to ensure the safety of judges and the security of the Federal courts. In this joint effort, the role of Congress is to authorize programs, appropriate funds and provide oversight of judicial security.

The Judicial Conference of the United States, the principal policymaking body of the Federal judiciary, governs the administration of the United States courts. The Conference's Committee on Judicial Security monitors the security of the judiciary, including the protection of court facilities and proceedings, judicial officers, and court staff at Federal court facilities and other locations, and makes policy recommendations to the Conference. As the central support entity for the judicial branch, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts implements Judicial Conference policies, including security measures.

By law, the United States Marshals Service within the Department of Justice has primary responsibility for the security of the judiciary, including the safe conduct of court proceedings and the security of Federal judges and court personnel at facilities and off-site as well. They also provide protection details for those who are targets of threats and attacks, and provides other law enforcement services for the Department of Justice. Within the Marshals Service, the Judicial Security Division is specifically responsible for providing security services and staff support to the Federal judiciary, including personal protection for judges and physical security of Federal courthouses.

The USMS, the Marshals Service, conducts threat assessments when they are directed against individuals, including Federal judges, but also United States attorneys, court staff and family members, and then determines the level of security that is necessary for developing security plans and assigning the required resources to ensure their safety. A deputy marshal is required to attend any sessions of the court at the request of the presiding judge. A judicial security inspector, a senior level deputy marshal, is assigned to each judicial district to evaluate courthouse security and procedures and to coordinate scheduling, posting and other matters related to court security officers. The inspectors also conduct security surveys at judges' homes and recommend improvements.

To enhance its capability to strengthen protection of the judiciary, the Marshals Service established the Office of Protective Intelligence in the year 2004 to review and analyze intel-

ligence information about the security of those under Marshals Service protection. On a daily basis, the OPI issues security advisories, intelligence bulletins and many other things that I, although I would like to go into it, time does not permit the opportunity to explain in further detail.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 660.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

---

CAMERON GULBRANSEN KIDS TRANSPORTATION SAFETY ACT OF 2007

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1216) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations to reduce the incidence of child injury and death occurring inside or outside of light motor vehicles, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1216

*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 "Cameron Gulbransen Kids Transportation Safety Act of 2007" or the "K.T. Safety Act of 2007".

**SEC. 2. RULEMAKING REGARDING CHILD SAFETY.**

(a) POWER WINDOW SAFETY.—

(1) CONSIDERATION OF RULE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall initiate a rulemaking to consider prescribing or amending Federal motor vehicle safety standards to require power windows and panels on motor vehicles to automatically reverse direction when such power windows and panels detect an obstruction to prevent children and others from being trapped, injured, or killed.

(2) DEADLINE FOR DECISION.—If the Secretary determines such safety standards are reasonable, practicable, and appropriate, the Secretary shall prescribe, under section 3011 of title 49, United States Code, the safety standards described in paragraph (1) not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act. If the Secretary determines that no additional safety standards are reasonable, practicable, and appropriate, the Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, transmit a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate describing the reasons such standards were not prescribed; and

(B) publish and otherwise make available to the public through the Internet and other means (such as the "Buying a Safer Car"