

forced to expose themselves and their loved ones to danger. The effectiveness of our court system depends on ensuring they can take reasonable steps to protect their safety.

I strongly support this important legislation, and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am an original cosponsor of this legislation and believe it is necessary to protect judges, their family members and the other courthouse personnel by preventing disclosure of personal information that can be used to target and retaliate against them.

This legislation extends the authority of Federal judges and court personnel to redact sensitive and personal information from financial disclosure reports for security reasons. The current authority to redact personal and sensitive information from financial disclosure reports expired at the end of 2005.

Recent assaults and threats against Federal judges and their family members demonstrate the need for this redaction authority to continue. I believe this is an important safeguard to prevent vindictive offenders and litigants from seeking their revenge by harming or intimidating judges, probation officers and others.

H.R. 1130 extends the authority for 4 years, expands the coverage to include immediate family members, and improves the annual reporting requirements on the use of this authority. Although I favor a permanent extension of redaction authority, I support a 4-year extension to ensure the bill's timely passage by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), the ranking member of the Courts, Internet and Intellectual Property Subcommittee.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1130, the Judicial Disclosure Act. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan and the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH, should be recognized for their leadership and efforts to shepherd this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this is commonsense legislation that was unanimously approved by the House Judiciary Committee. It reauthorizes the Judicial Conference to redact certain personal and financial information that judges and judicial officers are required by the Ethics in Government Act to publicly disclose each year.

The authority was originally granted in 1998 and was subsequently renewed,

but expired on December 31, 2005. This legislation extends the authority until 2009.

Under H.R. 1130, Mr. Speaker, Federal judges and judicial officers are still required to submit information required by the Ethics in Government Act. The Judicial Conference would be permitted to redact personal and sensitive information from public disclosure to protect the safety of our judges, judicial officers and their families. Examples of the information that may be redacted include where they reside, where their spouses work or where their children attend school.

The Judicial Conference reported in 2005 that 3,942 Federal judiciary employees filed financial disclosure reports. Only 177 reports were partially redacted prior to release. Four redacted reports were based on specific threats, and another 137 reports were redacted based on general threats. We know these threats are real, and it only makes common sense to ensure that we do not needlessly expose personal and sensitive information of the judiciary's top officers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to support H.R. 1130, and hope that the other body will provide for its expeditious consideration.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think this bill strikes the proper balance between protecting judges, their staffs and their families, and balancing that with the public's right to know. With that, I urge its adoption by this House.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which will help protect our Nation's judges against those who may want to harm them, or who may threaten to harm them in efforts to influence outcomes of cases.

Until recently, when a judge or court official needed to submit a financial disclosure report, personal information about that individual could be redacted to prevent those who may intend harm from obtaining such information as the individual's home address.

Unfortunately, this redaction authority expired at the end of 2005. A recent incident in which a convicted felon requested the financial disclosure records of a judicial officer and those records contained such items as the work address of the officer's wife—highlights the need to reauthorize the authority to redact this type of personal information.

H.R. 1130, the judicial disclosure responsibility act, would amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to extend through 2009 the authority of the judicial conference to redact certain personal information from financial disclosure reports filed by judges. In addition, the bill would restrict disclosure of personal information about family members of judges when that disclosure might endanger them, in order to protect such information as the school location of a judge's children, the address of the workplace of a judge's spouse, and the like.

This narrowly tailored legislation will protect those that protect us—and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1130.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN METHAMPHETAMINE ENFORCEMENT AND TREATMENT ACT OF 2007

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 545) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to clarify that territories and Indian Tribes are eligible to receive grants for confronting the use of methamphetamine, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 545

*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 "Native American Methamphetamine Enforcement and Treatment Act of 2007".*

#### SEC. 2. NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN METHAMPHETAMINE GRANTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2996(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797cc(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 2704)” after “to assist States”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and local” and inserting “, territorial, Tribal, and local”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, territories, and Indian tribes” after “make grants to States”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(C), by inserting “, Tribal,” after “support State”.

(b) *GRANT PROGRAMS FOR DRUG ENDANGERED CHILDREN.*—Section 755(a) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 3797cc-2(a)) is amended by inserting “, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 2704 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797d))” after “make grants to States”.

(c) *GRANT PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS METHAMPHETAMINE USE BY PREGNANT AND PARENTING WOMEN OFFENDERS.*—Section 756 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 3797cc-3) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “, territorial, or Tribal” after “State”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “, territorial, or Tribal” after “State”; and

(ii) by striking "and/or" and inserting "or";  
 (B) in paragraph (2)—  
 (i) by inserting " , territory, Indian tribe," after "agency of the State"; and  
 (ii) by inserting " , territory, Indian tribe," after "criminal laws of that State"; and  
 (C) by adding at the end the following:  
 "(3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 2704 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797d)."; and  
 (3) in subsection (c)—  
 (A) in paragraph (3), by striking "Indian Tribes" and inserting "Indian tribes"; and  
 (B) in paragraph (4)—  
 (i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—  
 (I) by striking "State's"; and  
 (II) by striking "and/or" and inserting "or";  
 (ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking "State";  
 (iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting " , Indian tribes," after "involved counties"; and  
 (iv) in subparagraph (D), by inserting " , Tribal" after "Federal, State".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 545, the Native American Methamphetamine Enforcement and Treatment Act of 2007. This legislation establishes the clear intent of Members of Congress to assist Native Americans in combating the threat of methamphetamine.

This threat looms great in our country, and nowhere greater than in Native American communities. Studies have shown that Native American communities have more than double the methamphetamine use rates of other communities. According to surveys performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, over 70 percent of Indian tribes identified methamphetamine as the drug that poses the greatest threat to their reservation, and also estimated that at least 40 percent of violent crime cases investigated in Indian country involved methamphetamine in some capacity.

From hearings in the House and from other reports, we learn that current Federal laws and programs designed to prevent the spread of methamphetamine use have proven to be reasonably effective, but we identified serious gaps with respect to protecting our Native American communities from this dangerous drug. Unfortunately, the attempt to fix these gaps in the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005, passed in the last Congress as part of the USA PATRIOT Improvement

and Reauthorization Act of 2005, inadvertently left out tribal organizations, as well as territories, as eligible applicants for certain grants.

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H.R. 545, the Native American Methamphetamine Enforcement and Treatment Act of 2007, corrects that oversight.

Included in the Combat Meth Act were provisions that authorized funding for three important grant programs within the Department of Justice: first, the COPS Hot Spots program; second, the Drug-Endangered Children program; and third, the Pregnant and Parenting Women Offenders program.

Although Native American tribes and territories were included as eligible grant recipients under the Pregnant and Parenting Women Offenders program, they were unintentionally left out as possible grant recipients under the COPS Hot Spots program and the Drug-Endangered Children program.

To correct this oversight, H.R. 545 ensures that territories and Indian tribes are included as eligible grant recipients under programs to, one, address the manufacture, sale and use of methamphetamine; two, aid children in homes in which methamphetamine or other drugs are unlawfully manufactured, distributed, dispensed or used; and three, address methamphetamine use by pregnant and parenting women offenders.

I strongly support this important legislation and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 545, the Native American Methamphetamine Enforcement and Treatment Act of 2007, which provides urgently needed funds to Native American communities for the enforcement and treatment of methamphetamine addiction.

The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 was enacted last year as part of the U.S. PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act. It included three critical grant programs to assist States with America's escalating methamphetamine problem: the COPS Meth Hot Spots program, the Drug-Endangered Children program and the Pregnant and Parenting Women Offenders program. However, the act inadvertently omitted Native American communities from participation in two of these grant programs.

At a hearing before the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee in February, Mr. Ben Shelly, vice president of the Navajo Nation, stated that methamphetamine is the drug of choice in Indian country.

In 2005, 40 percent of all calls seeking police assistance on the Navajo Nation were meth-related. Even more troubling is that 40 percent of all violent crimes committed on the Navajo Nation are directly related to methamphetamine use trafficking.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the sponsor of H.R. 545, testified at the hearing that 74 percent of Native Americans surveyed in a recent study say that meth is the single biggest threat to Native American communities today. The Native American Meth Enforcement and Treatment Act corrects this oversight and gives Native Americans full access to all three meth grants. This legislation is critical to our continuing fight to eliminate the meth epidemic in America.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bipartisan legislation and urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I thank the gentlelady from California for her leadership and hard work on this important issue, and also the ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to take a minute to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) who is the lead cosponsor of this legislation, not only for his support, but for his work on this issue during the last Congress. This is only one of many critically important issues he has championed as cochair of the Congressional Native American Caucus. I am also honored to be a co-vice chair on the caucus, and I am honored to work with him on this legislation.

I would also like to thank my colleagues who supported this bill by joining me as cosponsors.

The important legislation before us today, H.R. 545, allows tribal governments to apply for three programs vital to the fight against methamphetamine: the COPS Meth Hot Spots program, the Drug-Endangered Children program, and the Pregnant and Parenting Women Offenders program. These programs were authorized last year as part of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act, which was included in the U.S. PATRIOT Act reauthorization. Unfortunately, tribal governments were unintentionally left out as possible applicants for the Hot Spots and Drug-Endangered Children programs. And while tribes are included as eligible applicants for the Pregnant and Parenting Women Offenders grant program, clarifying language was needed to ensure there is ample coordination with tribal service providers.

This legislation simply insures that consistent with tribal sovereignty, tribes can apply for the Hot Spots and Drug-Endangered Children grant programs. It also ensures greater coordination with tribal service providers in the Pregnant and Parenting Women Offenders grant program.

The manufacture and use of methamphetamine is one of the fastest

growing drug problems in the Nation. Thousands of labs continue to be found across the country. And while the number is slowing and slowly decreasing, drug traffickers have supplanted this decline with meth produced in other countries.

Unfortunately, the meth situation has been disproportionately much worse in Native American communities. The 2005 National Drug Survey on Drug Use and Health reported a past-year methamphetamine use rate of 1.7 percent for American Indians, and 2.2 percent for Native Hawaiians. These rates are dramatically higher than Anglos and other ethnic groups.

Mr. Speaker, this situation is absolutely unacceptable. The persistent use of methamphetamine on tribal lands and across America may come to an end. And I believe that passing H.R. 545 is an important step towards achieving this goal.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to just thank Mr. UDALL on his excellent work in helping to correct this oversight. I urge this bill's adoption.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor and strong supporter of H.R. 545—the Native American Methamphetamine Enforcement and Treatment Act of 2007.

As a cofounder and co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus to Fight and Control Methamphetamine, I am keenly aware of the threat that is our Nation's meth epidemic.

Methamphetamine has devastating societal costs. It is the source of violent crimes against people and property; increased suicide rates; heightened risks of hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS; increased need for more foster care placements for children of users; and environmental impacts from manufacturing facilities.

This highly addictive drug is a killer that shows no deference to region, race or ethnicity—it preys on all mankind.

Unfortunately, meth use thrives in some communities more than others. Native Americans suffer from higher than average rates of drug use as found in a recent NIH study. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that 1.7 percent of Native Americans used meth in 2004—a per capita rate more than double that of Whites—the largest user population.

It is imperative that we assist our Native American communities and that is exactly what this bill does.

A year ago the President signed into law the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 as part of the PATRIOT Act Reauthorization bill. The bill was a true bipartisan, bicameral effort that has provided comprehensive measures to address our Nation's methamphetamine problem. However, the bill did not specify that Native Americans would be eligible for funding within the three grant programs authorized and mentioned by my colleagues. H.R. 545 ensures that Native Americans will have access to the grant funds.

I urge unanimous support for this commonsense legislation.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 545, the Native American Methamphetamine Enforcement Treatment Act

of 2007. I am pleased to join my colleague, Congressman TOM UDALL, in championing this bill through the House. This bill allows Indian tribes to apply for three new grant programs—the cops hot spots program, the drug endangered children program, and the pregnant and parenting women offenders program.

Methamphetamine use in Indian country has reached epidemic proportions, which has led to an increase in crime in Indian communities. This bill will give Indian tribes the opportunity to apply for Federal funds to assist them in the fight against meth use.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 545, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### PREVENTING HARASSMENT THROUGH OUTBOUND NUMBER ENFORCEMENT (PHONE) ACT of 2007

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 740) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent caller ID spoofing, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 740

*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 “Preventing Harassment through Outbound Number Enforcement (PHONE) Act of 2007”.

#### SEC. 2. CALLER ID SPOOFING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “§ 1040. Caller ID spoofing

“(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly uses or provides to another—

“(1) false caller ID information with intent to defraud; or

“(2) caller ID information pertaining to an actual person without that person's consent and with intent to deceive the recipient of a call about the identity of the caller;

or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

“(b) PUNISHMENT.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall—

“(1) if the offense is committed for commercial gain, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both; and

“(2) be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in any other case.

“(c) LAW ENFORCEMENT EXCEPTION.—It is a defense to a prosecution for an offense under this section that the conduct involved was lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under chapter 224 of this title.

“(d) FORFEITURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing sentence on a person who is convicted of an offense under this section, shall order that the defendant forfeit to the United States—

“(A) any property, real or personal, constituting or traceable to gross proceeds obtained from such offense; and

“(B) any equipment, software or other technology used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such offense.

“(2) PROCEDURES.—The procedures set forth in section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) of that section, and in Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall apply to all stages of a criminal forfeiture proceeding under this section.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘caller ID information’ means information regarding the origination of the telephone call, such as the name or the telephone number of the caller;

“(2) the term ‘telephone call’ means a call made using or received on a telecommunications service or VOIP service;

“(3) the term ‘VOIP service’ means a service that—

“(A) provides real-time 2-way voice communications transmitted using Internet Protocol, or a successor protocol;

“(B) is offered to the public, or such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public (whether part of a bundle of services or separately); and

“(C) has the capability to originate traffic to, or terminate traffic from, the public switched telephone network or a successor network;

“(4) the term ‘State’ includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States; and

“(5) a term used in a definition in this subsection has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1040. Caller ID spoofing.”.

#### SEC. 3. OTHER SPECIFIED UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING.

(a) FRAUD AND RELATED ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH ELECTRONIC MAIL.—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “section 1037 (Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail),” after “1032”.

(b) CALLER ID SPOOFING.—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “section 1040 (Caller ID spoofing),” before “section 1111”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.