

all the work she has done, along with our staff on our side of the aisle. All of the staff have been outstanding this year. This is the culmination, one of the fine pieces of legislation that we have gotten out of the committee.

H.R. 1989 was the original bill that was introduced by the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] and myself, and H.R. 3968 represents a scaled-back version of that bill. But it is a fine piece of legislation that has been requested by the Judicial Conference, and I know that it will improve the general laws of the United States relating to the courts.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. LOFGREN].

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say something briefly about the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

As a new Member of this Congress and of the Committee on the Judiciary, I do not know that they have received sufficient praise for the really excellent bipartisan work that they have done in this Congress on issues that really matter in patent law and other areas that just are so sensible.

Clearly, there are things they do not agree on, and they are very open about that, but they work together in a bipartisan way. They have made the country a better place as a consequence, and I, for one, commend them and thank them, and I am going to miss them both in the next Congress, if the voters send me back.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. LOFGREN].

As has been the case, I have remarked on three separate occasions so far in this Congress, this is yet another worthy chairman and a ranking member that are retiring together, and what a fine job they have done through decades of service to the Congress. I thank them both for not only their fine work on this bill but the good work they have done through the years.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3968, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARIFYING RULES GOVERNING REMOVAL OF CASES TO FEDERAL COURT

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 533) to clarify the rules governing removal of cases to Federal court, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 533

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

SECTION 1. REMOVAL.

The first sentence of section 1447(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "any defect in removal procedure" and inserting "any defect other than lack of subject matter jurisdiction".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] and the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 533.

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

There was no objection.

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

Today, I rise in support of S. 533. In the Judicial Improvements and Access to Justice Act of 1988, Congress required under section 1447(c) of title 28 of the United States Code that a "motion to remand the case on the basis of any defect in removal must be made within 30 days after the filing of the notice of removal under section 1446(a)."

The intent of the Congress is not entirely clear from the current wording of section 1447(c), and courts have interpreted it differently. S. 533 merely clarifies the intent of the Congress that a motion to remand a case on the basis of any defect other than subject matter jurisdiction must be made within 30 days after the filing of the notice of removal under section 1446(a).

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

Ms. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 533, to clarify the rule governing removal of cases.

As the gentleman from California has noted, this is a technical clarification made necessary by some language in section 1447(c) of title 28 that is not as clear as it should be.

Section 1447(c) requires motions to remand based on "any defect in removal procedure" to be filed within 30

days of the filing of the notice of removal. This language is unclear because no time limit applies to motions to remand based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction. S. 533 clarifies that "defect" encompasses any defect other than subject matter jurisdiction.

This correction is necessary to remove the ambiguity in the law. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 533.

The question was taken.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

REPEALING A REDUNDANT VENUE PROVISION

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 677) to repeal a redundant venue provision, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 677

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL.

(a) REPEAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1392 of title 28, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 1392 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "(b) Any" and inserting "Any".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] and the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 677.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of S. 677. S. 677 implements a proposal made by the Judicial Conference of the

United States to eliminate a redundant provision governing venue, section 1392(a) of title 28 of the United States Code, which duplicates provisions of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990. This is a housekeeping provision to eliminate any confusion regarding venue in title 28.

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 677, a bill to repeal a redundant venue provision.

This bill implements a Judicial Conference proposal to eliminate a provision governing venue, 28 U.S.C. §1392(a), which duplicates provisions of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990. This is a housekeeping measure to eliminate any confusion regarding venue caused by the redundant provision.

I urge my colleagues to support this technical correction.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 677.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1996

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3723) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect proprietary economic information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3723

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 "Economic Espionage Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF TRADE SECRETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 31 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§670. Protection of trade secrets

"(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever—

"(1) with the intent to, or with reason to believe that the offense will, benefit any foreign government, foreign instrumentality, or foreign agent; or

"(2) with the intent to divert a trade secret, that is related to or is included in a product that is produced for or placed in interstate or foreign commerce, to the economic benefit of anyone other than the owner thereof, and with the intent to, or with reason to believe that the offense will, disadvantage any owner of that trade secret;

wrongfully copies or otherwise controls a trade secret, or attempts or conspires to do so shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

"(b) PUNISHMENT.—

"(1) GENERALLY.—The punishment for an offense under this section is—

"(A) in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 25 years, or both; and

"(B) in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 15 years.

"(2) INCREASED MAXIMUM FINE FOR ORGANIZATIONS.—If an organization commits an offense—

"(A) under subsection (a)(1), the maximum fine, if not otherwise larger, that may be imposed is \$10,000,000; and

"(B) under subsection (a)(2), the maximum fine, if not otherwise larger, that may be imposed is \$5,000,000.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'foreign instrumentality' means any agency, bureau, ministry, component, institution, association, or any legal, commercial, or business organization, corporation, firm, or entity that is substantially owned, controlled, sponsored, commanded, managed, or dominated by a foreign government;

"(2) the term 'foreign agent' means any officer, employee, proxy, servant, delegate, or representative of a foreign government;

"(3) the term 'trade secret' means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compilations, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if—

"(A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and

"(B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, the public; and

"(4) the term 'owner', with respect to a trade secret, means the person or entity in whom or in which rightful legal or equitable title to, or license in, the trade secret is reposed.

"(d) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

"(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of State law, any person convicted of a violation under this section shall forfeit to the United States—

"(A) any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

"(B) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or facilitate the commission of such violation, if the court in its discretion so determines, taking into consideration the nature, scope, and proportionality of the use of the property in the offense.

"(2) The court, in imposing sentence on such person, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to this section, that the person forfeit to the United States all property described in this section.

"(3) Property subject to forfeiture under this section, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by the provisions of section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except for subsections (d) and (j) of such section, which

shall not apply to forfeitures under this section.

"(e) ORDERS TO PRESERVE CONFIDENTIALITY.—In any prosecution or other proceeding under this section, the court shall enter such orders and take such other action as may be necessary and appropriate to preserve the confidentiality of trade secrets, consistent with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Criminal and Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Evidence, and all other applicable laws. An interlocutory appeal by the United States shall lie from a decision or order of a district court authorizing or directing the disclosure of any trade secret.

"(f) CIVIL PROCEEDINGS TO ENJOIN VIOLATIONS.—

"(1) GENERALLY.—The Attorney General may, in a civil action, obtain appropriate injunctive relief against any violation of this section.

"(2) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the United States shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of civil actions under this subsection.

"(g) TERRITORIAL APPLICATION.—

"(1) This section applies to conduct occurring within the United States.

"(2) This section also applies to conduct occurring outside the United States if—

"(A) the offender is—

"(i) a United States citizen or permanent resident alien; or

"(ii) an organization substantially owned or controlled by United States citizens or permanent resident aliens, or incorporated in the United States; or

"(B) an act in furtherance of the offense was committed in the United States.

"(h) NONPREEMPTION OF OTHER REMEDIES.—This section shall not be construed to preempt or displace any other remedies, whether civil or criminal, provided by United States Federal, State, commonwealth, possession, or territory law for the misappropriation of a trade secret.

"(i) EXCEPTIONS TO PROHIBITION.—

"(1) This section does not prohibit and shall not impair any otherwise lawful activity conducted by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

"(2) This section does not prohibit the reporting of any suspected criminal activity to any law enforcement agency or instrumentality of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, to any intelligence agency of the United States, or to Congress."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"670. Protection of trade secrets."

SEC. 3. WIRE AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION AND INTERCEPTION OF ORAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 2516(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "section 670 (relating to economic espionage)," after "(bribery in sporting contests)";

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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