

originated in and was reported out of our Committee on Education and the Workforce. The two bills combined represent very tough anti-crime legislation and legislation that is focused on delinquency prevention.

I think all of us can agree, as I said on the floor when we debated this matter, that the best way to address the problem of increasing or rising juvenile crime in this country is to identify those young people who are at risk of engaging in delinquent behavior, who are at risk of committing crimes, and through appropriate intervention by interceding in their lives early on to provide them and their families, their parents and their guardians, with help and with the resources to divert them out of the juvenile justice system. That is what the comprehensive or combined approach of the two bills attempts to do.

Mr. Speaker, I do hope that we will be able to come back to the House with a comprehensive measure that is balanced, that is bipartisan and that is tough on punishment but smart on prevention. Obviously, I am very much in support of the motion to go to conference.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time, and look forward to being able to get into those deliberations with our colleagues in the other body.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak in support of this motion, and to remind my colleagues that not only will this bill reauthorize the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, it will also strengthen the process already in place where communities will be notified when a violent sexual predator is released.

Action on sexual predators was prompted years ago in my home state of Washington by the grisly crimes of repeat sexual offender Earl Shriver. Shriver had a 24-year history of violent sexual assaults on young people and confirmed all the studies of high rates of recidivism. He was repeatedly jailed and released—committing the same crimes for which he was first incarcerated over and over again.

After a series of other crimes committed by repeat sexual offenders like Earl Shriver, the Washington State legislature met in a 1990 special session and passed the Sexually Violent Predators Act.

The Senior Senator from Washington then brought our state model back to D.C. to implement on the federal level. I worked in the House to include the model in the 1994 Crime bill. The sad incident in New Jersey with Megan Kanka was unfortunately an additional factor, and the impetus for including sexually violent predator language in the 1994 Crime bill. With the Senior Senator's help, Mr. Zimmer and I were able to convince conferees on the 1994 crime bill to include community notification, registration, and tracking of sexually violent predators in the bill.

Since the 1994 crime law, and the subsequent enactment of Megan's Law, almost all states have developed tracking programs that require convicted sexual predators to register with local law enforcement agencies upon release and allow officials to notify local communities of their presence.

Empowering families, women, and children with the knowledge that a potential threat is present in their community enables them to take the necessary precautions to ensure that there are not second, third or fourth victims. Communities must know when a sexual predator has moved in next door or down the street. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is time that we take this good law one step further before we are shocked once again to hear of a needless death or crime committed by a violent sexual offender.

Included in this bill is an amendment I offered with my colleagues, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. DEAL, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This amendment requires each state to create a method by which it will notify parents when a juvenile sex offender is enrolled in their child's elementary or secondary school.

This is a simple refinement of the work we have done in the past, in order for the law to accomplish what Congress intended: ensuring the safety and well-being of our children as they attend school.

Some of our colleagues may wonder why notification under Megan's Law is not enough. Oftentimes our schools include students from a variety of nearby communities. Community notification, therefore, will not reach some of the parents of these children. Without this knowledge, parents would not be able to take the necessary precautions to protect their children from being victims of a possible re-offense. Parents deserve the peace of mind of knowing that their children will be safe from sexual predators as they attend school.

Mr. Speaker, this provision complements Megan's Law and empowers parents whose children attend schools outside their communities, as well as those whose children go to neighborhood schools.

We simply cannot let what happened to Megan Kanka happen again. Not in any community and, especially, not on a playground during recess.

I urge my colleagues to show their support for children and families and vote to send this bill to conference.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Further proceedings on this motion will be postponed until 5 p.m.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1702

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Everett) at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 2073, JUVENILE CRIME CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on the motion to request a conference on S. 2073 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 36, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 474]

YEAS—376

Abercrombie	Carson	Forbes
Ackerman	Castle	Ford
Aderholt	Chabot	Fox
Allen	Chambliss	Frank (MA)
Andrews	Chenoweth	Franks (NJ)
Archer	Christensen	Frelinghuysen
Armey	Clay	Frost
Bachus	Clayton	Galleghy
Baesler	Clement	Ganske
Baker	Coble	Gejdenson
Baldacci	Coburn	Gekas
Ballenger	Collins	Gephardt
Barcia	Combest	Gibbons
Barr	Condit	Gilchrest
Barrett (NE)	Cook	Gillmor
Barrett (WI)	Cooksey	Gilman
Bartlett	Costello	Gonzalez
Barton	Cox	Goode
Bass	Coyne	Goodlatte
Bateman	Cramer	Goodling
Becerra	Crapo	Gordon
Bentsen	Cubin	Graham
Bereuter	Cummings	Granger
Berman	Cunningham	Green
Berry	Danner	Greenwood
Bilbray	Davis (FL)	Gutierrez
Billirakis	Davis (IL)	Gutknecht
Bishop	Davis (VA)	Hall (OH)
Blagojevich	DeGette	Hall (TX)
Bliley	DeLauro	Hamilton
Blumenauer	DeLay	Hansen
Blunt	Deutsch	Hastert
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (FL)
Boehner	Dickey	Hastings (WA)
Bonilla	Dingell	Hayworth
Bono	Dixon	Hefley
Borski	Doggett	Hefner
Boswell	Dooley	Herger
Boucher	Doolittle	Hill
Boyd	Doyle	Hilleary
Brady (PA)	Dreier	Hinojosa
Brady (TX)	Duncan	Hobson
Brown (CA)	Dunn	Hoekstra
Brown (FL)	Edwards	Holden
Brown (OH)	Ehlers	Hooley
Bryant	Ehrlich	Horn
Bunning	Emerson	Hostettler
Burr	Engel	Houghton
Burton	English	Hoyer
Buyer	Ensign	Hunter
Calvert	Eshoo	Hutchinson
Camp	Etheridge	Hyde
Campbell	Evans	Istook
Canady	Everett	Jackson (IL)
Cannon	Ewing	Jefferson
Capps	Fattah	Jenkins
Cardin	Foley	John

Johnson (CT)	Moakley	Shaw
Johnson (WI)	Mollohan	Shays
Johnson, E. B.	Moran (KS)	Sherman
Johnson, Sam	Moran (VA)	Shimkus
Jones	Morella	Shuster
Kanjorski	Murtha	Sisisky
Kaptur	Myrick	Skaggs
Kasich	Neal	Skeen
Kelly	Nethercutt	Skelton
Kennedy (MA)	Neumann	Smith (MI)
Kildee	Ney	Smith (NJ)
Kilpatrick	Northup	Smith (OR)
Kim	Norwood	Smith (TX)
Kind (WI)	Nussle	Smith, Adam
Kingston	Obey	Smith, Linda
Klecza	Ortiz	Snowbarger
Klink	Oxley	Snyder
Klug	Pallone	Solomon
Knollenberg	Pappas	Souder
Kolbe	Parker	Spence
Kucinich	Pascarell	Spratt
LaFalce	Pastor	Stabenow
LaHood	Paul	Stearns
Lampson	Paxon	Stenholm
Lantos	Pease	Stokes
Largent	Peterson (MN)	Strickland
Latham	Peterson (PA)	Stump
LaTourette	Petri	Stupak
Lazio	Pickering	Sununu
Leach	Pickett	Talent
Levin	Pitts	Tanner
Lewis (CA)	Pombo	Tauscher
Lewis (KY)	Pomeroy	Tauzin
Linder	Porter	Taylor (MS)
Lipinski	Portman	Taylor (NC)
Livingston	Price (NC)	Thomas
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Thornberry
Lowey	Ramstad	Thune
Lucas	Rangel	Thurman
Luther	Redmond	Tiahrt
Maloney (CT)	Regula	Tierney
Maloney (NY)	Reyes	Torres
Manton	Riggs	Towns
Manzullo	Riley	Traficant
Markey	Rivers	Turner
Mascara	Rodriguez	Upton
Matsui	Roemer	Velazquez
McCarthy (MO)	Rogan	Vento
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers	Visclosky
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Walsh
McDade	Ros-Lehtinen	Wamp
McGovern	Roukema	Watkins
McHale	Royce	Watt (NC)
McHugh	Rush	Watts (OK)
McIntosh	Ryun	Waxman
McIntyre	Salmon	Weldon (FL)
McKeon	Sanchez	Weldon (PA)
McNulty	Sandlin	Weller
Meehan	Sanford	Wexler
Meek (FL)	Sawyer	Weygand
Meeks (NY)	Saxton	White
Menendez	Scarborough	Whitfield
Metcalf	Schaefer, Dan	Wicker
Mica	Schaffer, Bob	Wilson
Millender-	Schumer	Wise
McDonald	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Miller (CA)	Serrano	Young (AK)
Miller (FL)	Sessions	Young (FL)
Minge	Shadegg	

NAYS—36

Bonior	Kennedy (RI)	Rahall
Clyburn	Lee	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Sabo
DeFazio	Lofgren	Sanders
Delahunt	McDermott	Scott
Farr	McKinney	Slaughter
Fazio	Mink	Stark
Filner	Nadler	Waters
Furse	Oberstar	Woolsey
Hilliard	Olver	Wynn
Hinchey	Owens	Yates
Jackson-Lee	Payne	
(TX)	Pelosi	

NOT VOTING—22

Callahan	Harman	Packard
Crane	Hulshof	Poshard
Deal	Inglis	Pryce (OH)
Dicks	Kennelly	Quinn
Fawell	King (NY)	Rothman
Fossella	Martinez	Thompson
Fowler	McCrery	
Goss	McInnis	

□ 1723

Messrs. YATES, OWENS, OLVER and OBERSTAR changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HILL and Ms. KILPATRICK changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GOODLING, CASTLE, SOUDER, HYDE, MCCOLLUM, HUTCHINSON, MARTINEZ, SCOTT, CONYERS and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FOSELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 474, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3789, CLASS ACTION JURISDICTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-758) on the resolution (H. Res. 560) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3789) to amend title 28, United States Code, to enlarge Federal Court jurisdiction over purported class actions, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

EXTENDING DATE BY WHICH AUTOMATED ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM MUST BE DEVELOPED

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4658) to extend the date by which an automated entry-exit control system must be developed, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4658

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF DATE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATED ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM.

Section 110 of division C of Public Law 104-208 is amended by striking "2 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "October 15, 1998".

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 4658, which briefly extends the deadline for implementing Section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.

Section 110(a) of the 1996 Act required that the Attorney General establish an automated entry-exit control system for all aliens at all ports of entry—land, air and sea—"no later than two years after the date of enactment" of the 1996 Act. Since the 1996 Act was enacted on September 30, 1996, the two year deadline for implementation is now.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has indicated that it needs more time to implement a control system at the land and sea ports.

As a result, the House of Representatives passed the Solomon bill, H.R. 2920, by a vote of 325 to 90 on November 10, 1997. This bill extends the deadline for implementing Section 110 on land borders to October 1, 1999, and requires that the system "not significantly disrupt trade, tourism, or other legitimate cross-border traffic at land border points of entry."

The Senate passed a different version of H.R. 2920. The Senate version does not require the implementation of Section 110 at the land and sea ports. Rather, it merely requires that the Attorney General conduct a 2 year study on the feasibility and cost of developing and implementing an automated entry-exit control system at land and seaports. The report only requires that the INS estimate how long it will take to implement Section 110 but does not require implementation.

The Senate also inserted a provision into the Commerce, Justice, State (CJS) appropriations bill that would repeal Section 110.

We know that the deadline for implementation is upon us. However, due to other issues that have arisen in recent weeks, the House and Senate have not yet reached an agreement on how to amend Section 110.

This bill prohibits the Attorney General from implementing Section 110(a) before October 15, 1998. This brief two-week extension will allow the House and the Senate enough time to come up with a compromise on this issue.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YEAR 2000 INFORMATION AND READINESS DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2392) to encourage to disclosure and exchange of information about computer processing problems, solutions, test practices and test results, and related matters in connection with the transition to the year 2000, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2392

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 "Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following: